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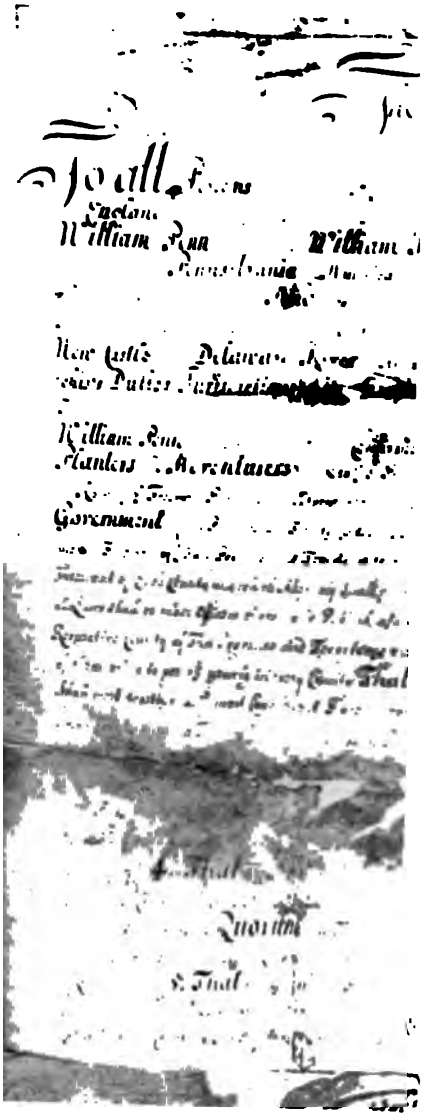


PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES.

Fourth Series.

PAPERS OF THE GOVERNORS





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PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES

Fourth Series

EDITED BY

GEORGE EDWARD REED, LL.D.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

HON. W. W. GRIEST

SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

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PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES.

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PAPERS OF THE GOVERNORS.



ANTHONY PALMER.
President of the Council.
1747-1748.

1—Vol. II—4th Ser.



PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES

Fourth Series

THE PAPERS OF THE GOVERNORS.

Chapter I.

ANTHONY PALMER.

President of the Council,

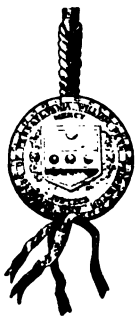
1747-1748.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER OF THE COUNCIL during its ad interim administration of the affairs of the province following the resignation of Governor Thomas was Anthony Palmer, a gentleman who had amassed great wealth in the West Indies and who was consequently able to maintain the dignity of his position in much style. Many dangers threatened the province, religious scruples were invoked as an excuse for not providing proper means of defence and only the opportune execution of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle prevented serious injury to the colonists. President Palmer's tenure of the executive covered the period from June, 1747, to November, 1748.

Proclamation of Continuance in Office.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT & Council of the Province of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.



Whereas the Honourable George Thomas, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of this Province hath embarqued for Great Britain, and by his Absence the Exercise of the Powers of Government, by virtue of an Act of Assembly pass'd in the Tenth Year of the Reign of the late Queen Ann, is devolved on and lodged in Us, We have therefore thought fit to Publish and Declare that all persons whatsoever who held or enjoy'd any Office of Trust or Profit in this Government, by virtue of any commissions in Force at the time of the said Governor's Departure, shall continue to hold and enjoy the same Offices until they shall be determin'd by Us or some other sufficient Authority. And we do hereby command and require all Judges, Justices, and other Officers whatsoever, in whom any Publick Trust is reposed in this Government, that they diligently proceed in the Performance & Discharge of their respective Duties therein for the Safety, Peace, and Well being of the same.

Given at Philadelphia, under the Great Seal of the said Province, the Eighth day of June in the Twentieth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the Second, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &ca.

ANTHONY PALMER, President.

By Order of the President & Council.

Richard Peters, Secry.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Letter to the Governor of Massachusetts Bay, Regretting and Explaining the Necessity of Delay in Acting in Connection with the Important Matter of Fulfilling Engagements with the Indians who Have Declared against the French.

SIR:

Governor Thomas being gone to England for the Recovery of his health, your letter of the 1st Instant, address'd to him, was sent to me as President of the Council of this Province; and as the Administration of the Government in the Absence of a Governor devolves on the Council, I immediately on Receipt thereof laid it before them, & have the honour to inform You that the Council thinks with you that shou'd there be a failure of any Engagements enter'd into by any of His Majestie's Colonies with the Indians, now that they have actually begun Hostilities against the French, it might prove of the last Consequence to every Province on the Continent. Was the Disposition of the Public Money in the Council such a Resolve wou'd have been forthwith taken as the Importance of the Service demanded; but this being in the Assembly, which is not now sitting, the only step in the Power of the Council was to convene them in order to lay your letter before them; and this wou'd have been done had it not been discourag'd by the Speaker of the Assembly, to whom Your Letter was communicated, who on conferring, at the Instance of the Council, with such Members of Assembly as live in or near the City, gave it as his & their opinion that shou'd the County Members be obliged to leave their Family's before the Harvest was over they might not meet in a good humour; & thereby the Intent of calling them might be frustrated; but as they were set on their own Adjournment on the 17th of August next, if the Letter was then laid before them there might be more hopes of success; at least there

s reason to believe that the Assembly wou'd go into
ing Presents to the Indians in their own way—their
nciples not permitting them to give to such a pur-
se as you apply for. Your knowledge of Assemblies
l induce You, I make no doubt, to think with the
uncil that these previous Steps were proper to be
ken, & that as these are the Sentiments of the
eaker, & of the leading Members of the House, it
u'd answer no purpose to convene them against their
l, & that no more remains to be done than when they
et to lay Your Letter before them, which you may be
ured will be done, & nothing omitted that can be
ught will give weight to the Application.

I am Sir,

Your most obedt. h'ble Servt.

ANTHONY PALMER.

ilada., 18th June, 1747.

His Excellcy. Willm. Shirley, Esqr.

Majestie's Name strictly enjoining & commanding all Pilots, Mariners, and others, that from henceforth they do not presume on any pretence whatsoever to conduct, Pilot, or bring up any foreign Ship or Vessel carrying a Flag of Truce, or pretending to come under a Flag of Truce from our Enemies to any Port or Place within this Province above that tract of Land lying in Chester County, commonly called and known by the Name of Marcus Hook, without our special Lycence first had and obtained, as they will answer the contrary at their highest peril.

Given at Philadelphia, under the Great Seal of the said Province, the Fourth day of July, in the Twenty-first Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, & Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., Annoqz Domini, 1747.

By Order of the President & Council,
ANTHONY PALMER, President.

Richard Peters, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Introductory Speech to the Assembly.

MR. SPEAKER & GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSEMbly:

As upon our late Governor's Departure for England for the Recovery of his Health, the Administration of the Government (by an Act pass'd in the 10th Year of Queen Ann, entitled "an Act for the further securing the Administration of the Government"), devolved upon the Council, We have pursuant thereto taken upon Us the Execution of that Trust.

s this important Change hath fallen to our Lott in
ery tempestuous Season, we are Sensible of the
uble & Difficulties that must attend the Execution
t, and heartily wish some one Person of known In-
rity and Abilities had the Administration; but as
(how desirable soever) cannot be immediately ac-
plished, we shall endeavour to supply the want of
y a just and impartial discharge of our Duty accord-
to the best of our Judgments; and when it is con-
red how closely our several Interests are connected
those of the Publick, the Obligations we are under
the Ties of our Families, Friends & Neighbours,
think none can doubt of our Zeal and sincere In-
ions for the welfare of this Province.

Ve have Published our Proclamation for the con-
ing all Magistrates & Officers in their respective
ces, requiring them to proceed in the exercise of
r respective Trusts to prevent any failure or defect

(after representing the Danger which all these Colonies are in of being destroyed by the French and the Indians under their influence, without a firm Union between ourselves for our mutual Defence), he acquaints Us "That he had appointed Commissioners to meet in a Congress to be held at New York on the Second of September next with such Commissioners as should be appointed by all his Majestie's Governments from New Hampshire to Virginia inclusive, there to treat and agree upon Measures for encouraging the Indians of the Six Nations vigorously to prosecute their Incursions on the Enemy, and pressing Us to make Provision for them till the Congress can be held." Thereupon we dispatched Conrad Weiser, the Provincial Interpreter, to Shamokin to sound the Indians, and get the best Information he cou'd of their Sentiments, which he accordingly did, and sent us a Report of his proceedings with his opinion; which with Governor Shirley's Letters we have ordered to be laid before you as well deserving your most Serious Consideration, since they contain matters of very great Importance to the safety of this as well as the rest of his Majestie's Colonies on the Continent. Govr. Shirley presses earnestly for an Answer, but as we could not take upon Us to enter into any Engagement on behalf of this Government without your concurrence and Assurance of enabling us to perform them, we deferr'd it till this Meeting of your House, and desire your Resolutions, that we may acquaint him therewith, and how far he may depend on the Assistance of this Government in concerting & executing such Enterprizes and Plans of Operation as the common Interest may require.

The Indians seated on Lake Erie & on the Inomoy Creek, that runs into that Lake, being part of or in alliance with the Six Nations, said by the Indian Traders to be numerous and People of consequence, have sent Messages to this Government, which will be

delivered for your perusal. As they are desirous to be taken into Friendship, and it may be of great Service to encourage such Applications, you will enable us to make them proper Presents.

You will find by Mr. Weiser's Report that some complaints have been made by the Indians of several Injuries done them by White People, which deserve your particular Notice, and, if true, require that some reparation should be immediately made.

Some Indians are expected to arrive in Philadelphia during your Recess, which will occasion some Expence in their Maintenance and in Presents. You will, therefore, give Orders to the Treasurer to pay all such Sums of Money as shall be by you deemed necessary for those purposes, as well as to defray the Expences the Provincial Interpreter has been at in his Negotiations with them; and that a suitable Reward be allowed him for his Trouble & Service. He attends in Town by order of the Council to the end you may be more particularly informed from him of the present Situation of the Indians & their Affairs.

The Council apprehending some Inconveniences from our Enemies coming into the Port of Philadelphia under the Sanction of Flags of Truce, as they hereby have an opportunity of making themselves better acquainted with the Bay and River of Delaware, have published a Proclamation prohibiting all Pilots from bringing up any such Vessells within the Limits of this Government without Leave first obtained for that purpose, and have likewise recommended to the Government of the Lower Counties the laying their Pilots under proper Restrictions, which was accordingly done. We have also wrote to the Government of New Jersey to the same purpose.

A notorious insult hath lately been committed in New Castle County by an inconsiderable party of French & Spaniards in conjunction with some English-

men, Traytors to their King and Country, and who we are informed have dwelt in this City and are too well acquainted with the Condition of it. After having had the Boldness to come up the whole length of the Bay and part of the River even within about 18 Miles of the Town of New Castle, they there plunder'd two Plantations, the Owner of one of them they bound and abused and dangerously wounded his Wife with a Musket Ball, carrying off their Negroes and Effects to a considerable value. On their Return they met with a valuable Ship in the Bay, bound to this Port from Antigua, which they likewise took and carried off. The Circumstance of this Affair you will be more particularly inform'd of from the Depositions and Papers we have ordered to be laid before You.

This Instance of the Boldness of our Enemies, increased by the Success they met with, together with some Expressions which fell from them importing a thorough Knowledge of our defenceless State, and a Design of shortly paying this City a visit, must afford but a melancholy prospect to people in our Circumstances, and demand a very particular attention. The Length and Difficulty of our Bay & River seem now no longer to be depended on for our Security since our Enemies in all probability are but too well acquainted with both. The Terror and Confusion, the Ruin of vast numbers of Families, the Destruction of Trade, the Bloodshed, Cruelty, & other fatal Consequences which must unavoidably attend the plundering or burning this City, are too obvious to need a Discription. It is not then absolutely necessary for the security of this so valuable a part of His Majesty's Dominions, & the preservation of the Lives and propertys of the Inhabitants, that some Method should be fall'n upon to prevent the Evils which threaten Us, and to which we lie exposed. We assure you on our parts we shall be always ready to concurr with you in every measure that may

tend to the Safety, Peace, and Happiness of the People of Pennsylvania, and as a perfect Harmony among the several parts of the Government must greatly contribute to these Ends, You may depend on our sincere Endeavours to cultivate and promote it to the utmost of our Power.

Quarantine Orders Concerning the Ship Euryale Suspected to be Infected with Yellow fever.

BY THE HONOBLE. THE PRESIDENT & COUNcil of the Province of Pennsylvania.

It appearing on Your Examination before us that the Island of Barbadoes at the time you took your departure from thence was very sickly, and that one of your Sailors dyed on board your Ship in the Passage, and that there is reason to believe he had the Yellow Fever, You are hereby strictly ordered and commanded to cause your Vessel, now lying at Mr. Allen's Wharf, immediately to be removed to the distance of at least one Mile from the Southernmost part of the City of Philadelphia, and there to remain till our further Order —You taking especial Care not to break Bulk, nor to suffer any thing to be brought ashore from the said Ship. Hereof fail not at your Peril. Give under my Hand & the Lesser Seal of the Province of Philada. aforesaid, this 7th Day of Septr., 1747.

ANTH. PALMER.

To Captain John Cox,
Commander of the Ship Euryale.

Quarantine Orders Concerning the Ship Euryale Suspected to be Infected with Yellow fever.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT & Council of the Province of Pennsylvania.

"A PROCLAMATION.



Whereas, the Ship Eurayle, John Cox, Commander, is lately arrived in this Port of Philadelphia from the Island of Barbadoes, which Island at the time of the said Ship's Departure from thence being much afflicted with a Dangerous & Contagious Distemper, there is great Reason to fear that the said Ship & her Company are infected therewith; *And whereas*, the Captain and Mariners of the said infected Ship, & the Passengers that were on board her, have in Contempt of the Law presum'd to come on Shore & disperse themselves in the City and Places adjacent, to the great Danger of the Health & Lives of the Inhabitants of this Province, We have therefore thought fit to issue this our Proclamation, strictly charging & Commanding all Persons that they do not henceforth receive, harbour, or entertain any Person or Persons that arrived in the said infected Ship Eurayle, without acquainting the President & Council aforesaid, or some one of them, or one of the Justices of the Peace for the county or City of Philadelphia therewith, that the Condition and health of such Persons so arriving may be examined, and that they may be dealt with according to Law.

Given under the Great Seal of the Province of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, the Ninth Day of September, in the Year of Our Lord 1747, and in the Twenty-first Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the

Second, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, & so forth.

ANTHONY PALMER,
Presidt.

By Order of the Governor & Council.
Richard Peters, Secry.
GOD SAVE THE KING.

To the Assembly Concerning Certain Privateering Outrages in Delaware Bay, Etc.

GENTLEMEN:

We shall ever think it a Duty incumbent on Us to lay before You such Matters wherein your Concurrence is necessary as may affect or promote the Peace or Prosperity of the People of this Province, and as when you attended on Us with Your Speaker you express'd your readiness to receive anything of that kind, we have thought proper to inform You of the following Transactions:

About the 14th of July last a Part of French & Spaniards, in conjunction with some English Men, some of whom we are inform'd have formerly dwelt in this City, came up in a Pilot Boat within about eighteen Miles of the Town of Newcastle, plunder'd two Plantations, bound and abused the Owner of one of them & wounded his Wife with a Muskett Ball, carrying off Negroes & Effects to a considerable Value. On their return they met with a valuable Ship in the Bay bound to this Port from Antigua, which they likewise took & carried off. Since that, on the fourteenth of September last, we received Information by Express from [illegible] that on Tuesday, the 8th of September, two Sloops

up the Bay with a Pilot Boat tending on each; on Wednesday Evening they return'd and Anchor'd in Lewes Road, which kept the Watch at Lewes upon Duty Day and Night, and that one of the said Vessels in sight of the People at Lewes took a Ship outward bound with her Pilot Boat & another Ship next Morning coming in, and was at the time of sending away that Express in chase of a Third, which it was fear'd wou'd fall into the Enemy's Hands in an hour or two. It appeared afterwards that the Privateer mention'd in the said Express belonged to Cape Francois, that she carried fourteen Carriage Guns, sixteen Swivels, & came out with about one hundred & seventy Men, that she had taken in that Cruize no less than ten Prizes. These facts, with the Circumstances attending them, will appear more particularly in the Depositions & Papers we have ordered to be laid before You.

From the Success which attends our Enemies by Cruizing in our Bay without risque or opposition, it may reasonably be expected that they will continue their Depredations in the Spring, and in all likelyhood block up the Trade of this flourishing Colony—a Loss which we apprehend will sensibly be felt by all sorts of People. Trade supports the Merchant, the Planter, the Artificer; every one in the Country as well as in the Town will be alike involv'd in the loss of Commerce, as they derive from thence many of the necessaries & conveniences of Life. A Concern then so Interesting to Men of al Degrees amongst Us well deserves your most serious Consideration.

The Boldness of our Enemies and the Knowledge they have gain'd of our Bay and River, gives us great Reason to apprehend an Attack on this City unless some Provision be speedily made to discourage them from the Attempt or to disappoint them in it.

As we can't doubt but you will think the Protection of this City & the Trade of it highly worth your Care,

you will wisely provide for both. If a Law was wanting for these purposes, the People of Pennsylvania would be unhappy indeed, since there is no Legislative Power at present in the Government; but we apprehend that as the Publick Money is in your disposal, no further Law is necessary.

Some Spanish Prisoners now in the Work House, waiting for an opportunity to be Shipp'd Off, are in want of Cloaths & other Necessaries. As this Government hath always behaved with Humanity & Kindness to Prisoners, you will no doubt provide for the Expences necessary on this Occasion.

ANTHONY PALMER, President.

16th Octr., 1747.

Letter to the Governor of the French Leeward Islands Concerning Certin Spanish Prisoners Sent to Him.

SIR—

I have the Honour of your Excellency's, dated at Petit Goave the 17th September last, by Captn. Cosnay, who delivered me your Dispatches & a List of 15 Prisoners, two of which he said Dyed at Sea.

Had it been in my power to return you man for man I wou'd have done it, but there are very few French Prisoners brought here, and in defect of these Captain Cosnay has consented to take 12 Spanish Prisoners, whose Names are in a List sign'd by myself and countersign'd by the Secretary, and are to be deliver'd to You or your Order, and you are desir'd to extend your Compassion so far to these miserable People to assist them to get to the Havannah or any other Spanish Port they desire to go to with all possible Dispatch,

they having continued here a long while for want of a convenient opportunity of sending them away.

I am, with perfect Esteem,

Your Excellency's most Obedient Servant,

ANTHONY PALMER.

Philadelphia, 19th Octr., 1747.

To His Excellency Monsr. Chastenoy, Governor of the French Leeward Island, at Petit Goave.

Letter to the Governor of Massachusetts Bay Concerning the Discharge of the Levies raised for the Expedition against Canada.

Philada. Nover. 10th, 1747.

SIR:

Your Excellency's Letter of the 29th, October last, was delivered to me on Sunday, and yesterday I laid it before the Council, together with the Discharge of the Levies raised within this Province for the Expedition against Canada, dated the Day before, and by their advice I have this Day forwarded it by Express to Governor Clinton, as those Forces have all along been within his Government & under his command. In a Letter I have the honour to receive from him, he informs me he has paid off the Private Men to the 24th June inclusive, and the subalterns two Months pay from the Dates of their Commissions; and as his Excellency when he advanced this Pay for them had no doubt a regard to the Terms on which they were Inlisted, it cannot be supposed that any alteration can be now made therein without Murmur & Discontent, especially as the Soldiers have had hard Duty during a long Winter, & in a very cold Country. Your Excellency supposes the Pennsylvania Companys to have

remained in this Province in good Quarters, but this is not the Case. The settlement however of their Pay, whether this does or does not make any difference between their Case & that of the Men belonging to Collo. Phillips' Regiment, must be entirely left to the Judgment of Governor Clinton on what Your Excellency has wrote to him on this subject which I presume is the same as what I have the honour to receive from You.

In case the Proclamation published for their Encouragement to Inlist shou'd be mention'd by the soldiers, I have sent a Printed one to Governor Clinton, and likewise enclose one to Your Excellency, and if either the Proclamation or the Men's having March'd out of the Province and having remain'd in actual Service from the time their Companies were compleat, shall cause a change in Your Excellency's Sentiments, You will be pleased to communicate such Change, and give the necessary directions, the Council requesting me to assure You that they will with great Zeal and heartiness lay before the Assembly, which they have Summon'd to meet for this purpose on the 23d Instant, everything recommended to them for His Majestie's Service, which they desire to promote by every method in their Power on this and all other Occasions.

I am with perfect Esteem,

Your Excellency's most obedient humble Servant,

ANTHONY PALMER.

His Excellency William Shirley, Esqr.

Letter to the Governor of New York Concerning the Discharge of the Levies raised for the Expedition against Canada.

Philada., Novr. 10th, 1747.

SIR:

On Sunday I received the inclos'd Discharge from Govr. Shirley in a Letter requesting, among other Things, it might be published among the Levies raised in this Province for the Expedition against Canada, and having yesterday laid them before ye Council, I do by their Advice transmit it to you.

On His Majestie's Orders, signified by the Extract of the Duke New Castle's Letter, and by the joint Letter of Governor Shirley & Admiral Knowles, Copys whereof were sent to Your Excellency by Mr. Lawrence while I was in the Lower Counties.

The Assembly is summon'd to meet on the 23d Instant, and as I depend on Your Excellency to furnish the Council with an Account of what has been paid the Pennsylvania Forces under Your Command, & what still remains due to them, & with Materials to answer the several Queries put by Admiral Knowles & Governor Shirley, I most earnestly repeat my Request to Your Excellency to honour me with a full Letter on this Important Affair, time enough for the Council to form thence a proper Message to the Assembly.

Your Excellency will be pleased to be referr'd to Governor Shirley's Letter of the 29th October last (as I suppose he wrote in the same manner to all the Governors) for his Sentiments about the Pay of the Levies, their Arms and other things relating to them; And as I am an entire Stranger to Military matters, and to the particular Circumstances of those Levies, having no other Judgment to form of what is proper to be done than from the Proclamation issued by Governor Thomas to encourage them to Inlist, I shou'd be ex-

emely obliged to Your Excellency if You wou'd favor
e with Your Sentiments on these Several Points.
As Governor Thomas's Proclamation may be men-
on'd by the Officers or Soldiers, I herein inclose a
rinted one, and am with very great Regard,
Your Excellency's most obedient humble Servant,
ANTHONY PALMER.
His Excellency George Clinton, Esqr.

Speech to Certain Six Nations Indians.

BRETHREN, WARRIORS OF THE SIX NA-
tions—

We, the President & Council of the Province of
ennsylvania, have taken what You said to Us into
onsideration, and are now going to give you an an-

the English to continue Neuter no longer, but to take up their Hatchet against the French, and that you and your Allies have accordingly done this. Brethren, You did well to hearken to the Messages sent by The English. Your Allies so readily concurring with you, shews you keep a good understanding with them, for which you are to be commended. You live in small Tribes at a distance from one another. Separate, you will be easily overcome; United, it will be difficult if not impossible to hurt You. Like the Strings on which you put your Wampum, a single Thread is soon snapp'd, a few require more strength, But if you weave them into a Belt and fasten them tight together, it must be a strong hand that can break it.

We are pleas'd to hear that at the pressing Instances of the Governors of New York & New England, you have taken up the Hatchet against the French, who you know, notwithstanding their fair Speeches, have been from the beginning your inveterate Enemies; And in Confirmation that We approve of what you have done, we give you this Belt.

By your String of Wampum you tell us that you observe the English Kettle does not boil high, & you give the String to all the English to encourage them to put more Fire under their Kettle.

As you Address this to all the English, we shall send your string to the other Governors. But to lessen your Concern on this account, We are to apprize you that the French were sending large Forces in big Ships well arm'd with great Cannon over the Seas to Canada, that the English pursued them, attack'd them, took their Men of War, killed a number of their Men, carried the rest Prisoners to England. This Victory put a stop for the present to the Expedition intended against Canada. You are, therefore, not to judge by the appearance things make now that the English Fire is

ing out, but that this is only accidental, & it will on blaze again.

As this is the first Visit paid us by our Brethren the Warriors living on the Branches of Ohio, to shew that e take it kindly of them, and are desirous to cultivate improve the Friendship subsisting between the Six ations & Us, we have provided a Present of Goods, a st whereof will be read to You at the close of our nswer. They are at John Harris', & the Interpreter ill go along with You & deliver them to you there. In e Spring we propose to send Mr. Weiser to You, & he ill be furnish'd with a proper Present to be distributed to all the Indians at Ohio, at Canayiahaga, & out the Lake Erie. In confirmation of what we say e give you this string of Wampum.

Having received by the Traders a kind Message from e Canayiahaga Indians, to let them see we are pleased ith it, We have sent them a small Present of Powder Lead by Mr. Croghan which you will inform them of.

Shirley should immediately appoint a Meeting with Commodore Knowles at such Place as shou'd be agreed upon, & consider with him the present State of Nova Scotia & Louisbourg, and take the proper Measures for the Defence of those places, and as it is His Majestie's Intention that the Americans shou'd be immediately discharged, except only such few as are mention'd, and that when Governor Shirley & Mr. Knowles shall have met & fully consider'd the Service to be undertaken in the manner directed, and shall have agreed what number of Americans it will be necessary to keep in Pay for that purpose, It is His Majestie's pleasure that he shou'd procure an Account of the whole Expence on Account of the American Troops from the time of their being levied to the time of their Discharge, and when the same shall be adjusted & Liquidated, to transmit it to His Grace with the proper Vouchers from the several Governors, that it may be laid before Parliament, to the End that Provision may be made for the Payment; and in the meantime, in order to prevent any Complaint amongst the Men that have been Inlisted (as well those that shall be discharged as those that shall continue in Service) for want immediate Pay, to recommend it to the Governors of the Provinces where these Services have been made to procure Credit from the respective Assemblies for that purpose, which His Majesty hopes may be done without Difficulty.

In Obedience to his Majestie's Commands We do therefore most earnestly recommend it to You that You wou'd immediately provide Money or Credit for the Payment of such Sums as shall remain due to the Forces rais'd in this Government at the time of their Discharge, an Estimate whereof sent us by Governor Clinton we have order'd to be laid before You, together with the several Letters & Papers we have received from Governor Shirley, Admiral Knowles, & Governor Clinton, on this Subject.

You will perceive, Gentlemen, by the above Instruc-
ons that an Account must be prepared of the whole
xpence of the Pennsylvania Companies from the time
their being Levied to the time of their Discharge.
ou will therefore furnish Us with the Votes & Min-
es of Your House & such other Materials in Your
ower as shall be necessary, & that with all the Dis-
tch possible, so that they may be transmitted to His
ajesty time enough to be laid before the Parliament
their next Session.

As His Majecty hopes what is demanded will be done
ithout Difficulty, You will no doubt consider of the
ost effectual ways to answer His Majestie's Expecta-
ons.

ANTHONY PALMER, Presidt.

November 24th, 1747.

ought to be improv'd to the greatest Advantage. From the Situation of these People, being mostly within the Limits of this Government, they are capable of doing or preventing the greatest Mischiefs; and from what passed at a Conversation between them & the Interpreter, there is reason to apprehend that without Encouragement from this Province they may be seduced by the French to go over to their side, whereby the Lives of the back Inhabitants will be in the utmost Danger. These Considerations have induc'd us to give them the Goods mentioned in the Account delivered you herewith, and to promise to send the Interpreter with a larger Present to their Fire at Ohio in the Spring. You will, therefore, take care at this Session to come to such Resolves as will enable us to make good our Engagements.

The last Post brought a Letter from Governor Shirley, dated at Boston the 9th of November, 1747, purporting that at a Meeting of Commissioners from the Government of the Massachusetts Bay, New York, and Connecticut, at the City of New York in September last, it was agreed in behalf of the said Governments that an Expedition shou'd be undertaken against the French Fort at Crown Point; That certain Measures shou'd be used to retain & confirm the Indians of the Six Nations & others in Alliance with them in the Interest of the English Governments, and other Matters were agreed upon for the Defence of "the English Colonies against the French and Indian Enemy; and also that there shou'd be another Meeting of the Commissrs. about the middle of December next, and that in the mean time all the other Governments from New Hampshire to Virginia shou'd be invited & earnestly urged to join in this Publick & Important Undertaking, wherein His Majestie's Honour and the Interest of all His Subjects in North America are so deeply concern'd. The Agreement of the Commissioners was

id before the General Assembly of that Province their late Session, but finding so thin an appearance the Representatives, and most of the principal Members absent, Mr. Shirley judg'd it best to adjourn the ssembly to Tuesday the Seventeenth Instant; this bliged him to entreat the Government of Pennsylvania order their Publick Business so as that Assembly ay be able to meet about the time when we may pect to know their Resolutions upon this Affair."

As the Province of Massachusetts Bay is supposed be now sitting, & we may every Day expect to receive their Resolves in order to be laid before You r your Sentiments & Concurrence, & as we cannot ink but You will heartily join in promoting every cheme that shall appear to contribute to retain & ncrease the Friendship of the Indians, you will readily mply with Mr. Shirley's Request.

ANTHONY PALMER, President.

25th November 1747

after sitting four Days they return'd no other answer than that "they apprehend till the Sums due to the several Companies are regularly ascertain'd it is not in their Power to judge what Credit or Money may be expected to be borrowed from this Province for the King's Use on account of the Levies rais'd here; But considering the great Desertions in those Companies, & the Payments made them by Governor Clinton, who they presume had the Command in Chief of those Troops, they hope there can be no extraordinary occasion of Complaint amongst the Men for want of their remaining Pay till Provision shall be made for them by Parliament, or at least till their accounts can be fully adjusted & liquidated in the manner directed by the Duke of Newcastle's Letter."

While the Council was considering the extraordinary answer, not having had it half an hour before them, they were surpriz'd with a verbal Message by two Members, informing them that the House had adjourn'd to the first Monday in January; and tho' the two Members who brought this unexpected Message were told by the Council that there were several Important Affairs under Consideration, yet the House adher'd to their Adjournment & broke up Instantly; and as they have this Privilege it was not in the Power of the Council to prevent it. One of the Members of the Assembly said he believed the House adjourn'd to a short Day, supposing the Council wou'd be furnished by that time with materials for knowing the exact Sum demanded of the Province. It was thought the Estimate you was so good as to send wou'd serve to show pretty nearly the Money wanted, but as the Assembly took no notice of this, and insist on knowing the exact Sum before they determine what to do, I am oblig'd once more to desire you wou'd settle that Sum with the Officers & Men, & when done to transmit it in an authenticated

anner, so that there may be no further pretence of elay.

Do you propose to send your own account of the ıms advanc'd by you for the Provision & Pay of the ur Pennsylvania Companies while they were under ur Command to me, to be transmitted to Mr. Shirley d Mr. Knowles in the manner directed by their joint tter? Or as You have already sent over some Acunts relating to these Companies when you paid them f in June, do You chuse to send them with their oper Certificates immediately to the Duke of New stle or those Gentlemen? If you take this last ethod, then I conceive, as Mr. Thomas' accounts of l the Monies paid on account of those four Companies l they arriv'd within your Province are already Liquited & lodg'd in the proper Office in England, there mains no more for the Council to do than to transmit ith authentick Certificates the Copies of the several inutes of Council & of Assembly that have pass'd or

Letter to the Governor of Massachusetts Bay Concerning the Pay of the Discharged Pennsylvania Levies.

Philada., Decr. 5th, 1747.

SIR:

The enclos'd Copies of the Messages that have pass'd between the Council & Assembly of this Province will inform You what has been done in pursuance of your Excellency's & Admiral Knowles' Letters, and what likelyhood there is of a complyance with His Majestie's Demand.

The Assembly soon after presenting their answer sent a Message by two Members to inform the Board that the House had adjourn'd to the 1st Monday in January, & tho' the Persons who brought the Message were told that there were under Consideration several matters of great consequence, yet the broke up, & thereby prevented all further Applications from the Board.

One of the Members who were sent to inform the Council of this unexpected adjournment said it was made on a supposition that the certain Sum wanted to Pay off the Soldiers wou'd be then known. One wou'd think by this that at least he believed they wou'd advance the Money, but as they have not, that we hear of, declared their willingness to do it, we cannot take upon us to give any other Expectations than what may be gather'd from their answer.

When Mr. Clinton shall have adjusted the Sum due to the Officers & Men at the time of their dismission he will furnish Us with the Account, and we shall not fail to repeat our Recommendations of this Service to the Assembly at their next Sitting.

What they design to do with respect to the several matters already concerted or to *be concerted* by the

ommissioners for the common Safety of all the Col-
ies, which depends so much on dislodging the French
om their Stronghold at Crown Point, & thereby se-
ring the Indians to the English Interest, cannot be
nown, for they return'd no answer to the Message
hich accompanied your Letter of the 9th Novr. on
at Subject.

I am Your Excellency's most obedt. Servant,

ANTHONY PALMER.

His Excellcy. William Shirley, Esqr.

Proclamation for a General Fast.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT & Council of the Province of Pennsylvania.

ary next, to be observed throughout this Province as a Day of Fasting & Pray, exhorting all, both Ministers & People, to observe the same with becoming seriousness & attention, & to join with one accord in the most humble & fervent Supplications That Almighty God would mercifully interpose and still the Rage of War among the Nations & put a stop to the effusion of Christian Blood; That he would preserve and bless our Gracious King, guide his Councils, & give him victory over his Enemies to the establishing a speedy & lasting Peace; That he would bless, prosper, & preserve all the British Colonies, and particularly that he would take this Province under his Protection, Confound the designs and defeat the Attempts of its Enemies, & unite our Hearts and strengthen our Hands in every Undertaking that may be for the Publick Good, and for our defence & Security in this time of Danger; That he would graciously please to bless the succeeding Year with Health, Peace, & Plenty, & enable us to make a right use of his late afflicting Hand in a sincere and thorough Reformation of our Lives & Manners, to which the Ministers of all Religious Societies are desir'd earnestly to exhort their People. And it is recommended to all Persons to abstain from servile Labour on the said Day.

Given at Philadelphia, under the Great Seal of the said Province, the ninth day of December in the Twenty-first Year of the Reign our Sovereign Lord, George the Second, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &ca. Annoqz Domini, 1747.

ANTHONY PALMER, President.

By Order of the President & Council.

Richard Peters, Secry.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Further Letter to the Governor of Massachusetts Bay Concerning the Pay of the Discharged Pennsylvania Levies.

Philada., 29th Decr., 1747.

IR:

Your Excellency's letter of the 5th Instant came to hand yesterday, and as the Assembly sits Munday next, there will be an opportunity of laying before them. It is suppos'd they will then come to eir final Resolutions with respect to His Majestie's emand, which will be transmitted to you when reived without Delay.

Your Excellency will be pleas'd to be referr'd to Mr. wrence's Letter of the 20th October last, in answer Admiral Knowles & Your Joint Letter, wrote in my sence, wherein he informs You that Governor omas advanced the sums that were laid out in the rchase of Arms, Clothes, &ca., for the four Pennsyl-

undoubtedly owing to the particular Circumstances the Forces were in at the time of their Discharge.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient, humble Servant,

ANTHONY PALMER.

His Excellcy. William Shirley, Esq.

To the Assembly Concerning the Pay of the Discharged Pennsylvania Levies.

GENTLEMEN:

Since our Message to You of the 24th of November last, & Your answer thereto dated the 27th of the same Month, We have receiv'd from Governor Shirley a Letter informing us that the Pay of the Companies of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, & Virginia, had been fixed at the rate of Sixpence Sterling P. Day over and above the Provision which had been allowed them, and that any abatement or stoppage wou'd now seem unequal and grievous, & raise the utmost Discontents amongst the Disbanded Troops, which, as he very justly observes, may be a prejudice to His Majestie's Service in general upon any future Emergency of the like nature.

We have, likewise, received a Letter from Governor Clinton, inclosing an Account of Pay due to Pennsylvania Company's from the 25th June last to the 31st of October, wherein it appears that there remains due to the Officers £1,822 15 8 Sterlg., and to the Sergeants, Corporals, Drummers, & Private Men of the said Companies £1,323 18 0 Currency, besides an allowance which Governor Clinton observes the Officers expect, as they have computed their Accounts only to the 31st

October, but were not actually discharg'd till the 0th November; which Papers together with an Ac-unt of Provisions Supplied the said Company's by overnor Clinton, amounting to £2,754 7 0¾, we have d'd to be laid before You, and earnestly request you ill now proceed with all possible Dispatch to Comply ith His Majestie's Demands.

ANTHONY PALMER.

January 5th, 1747.

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etter to the Governor of New York Concerning the Pay of the Discharged Pennsylvania Levies.

Philada., 11th Janry., 1747.

IR:

Letter to the Governor of New York Concerning a Request for Some Cannon.

Philada., Janry. 25th, 1747.

SIR:

The Council who did me the Honour to join with me in the Application for a supply of Cannon for the Batteries intended to be placed on our River, desire me to return Your Excellcy. their very hearty Thanks for Your obliging Letter. They are in hopes, since You are pleased to express a willingness to gratify their Request, that when the Engineer arrives & knows your Excellcy's. Inclinations, there may be some Cannon spared, without prejudice to Your own Fortifications. As I acquainted You in my former that We had sent Orders to England for a Supply, I can now assure Your Excellency that we expect them the next Summer, and as soon as they arrive, the others shall be return'd upon Demand, so that your own Cannon may be with You again in a few Months, or before the Engineer may have occasion for them.

I am Your Excellency's most obed't hum. Servant,

ANTHONY PALMER.

His Excellycy. George Clinton, Esqr.

Letter to the Governors of Virginia and Maryland Reciting the Good Conduct of Certain Indians in the Recent War and Suggesting that the Three Colonies Unite in Giving them a Present.

Philada., January 25th, 1747.

SIR:

I have the pleasure to inform You that the Indians seated on the Branches of Ohio, and to the south & West of Lake Erie (Places within the Bounds

of Virginia, Maryland, & Pennsylvania), have this last Summer shewn great Zeal for His Majestie's Interest in those parts, & by their seasonable Declaration of War have prevented some very bad Designs of the Governor of Canada, which wou'd otherwise have taken Effect. This came to be known first by a Letter sent to this Government from some of the Six Nations & other Indians seated at Canayahaga, a Place on or near the river Conde, which runs into the Lake Erie, who send down a French Scalp in token of their having begun Hostilities against the French and their Indians. The Traders afterwards confirm'd this, with this further Circumstance, that the French Governor had sent the Hatchets to those Indians, and that they had rejected it, at the same time letting the French Governor know that they were heartily for the English, & wou'd fight for them & not against them. This determin'd our Government to give them all the Encouragement possible, & while they were deliberating in what manner to Convey to the Indians a quantity of Goods bought for their use, ten Warriors living at Ohio came fortunately to Philadelphia to remonstrate against the backwardness of the English, & to tell them plainly that unless they alter'd their Conduct the French wou'd soon be uppermost in their Parts. As they address'd themselves to the Governors of all the Provinces, & were told that they shou'd be made acquainted with their Complaints, the Council, in discharge of their Promise, & considering that Your Province is equally with ours expos'd to Danger, shou'd these Indians for want of proper Encouragement go over to the French, have thought it their Duty to send You a Copy of the Treaty held with these Ohio Warriors, and of the Message of the Council & of the Answer of our Assembly, wherein they promise to enable the Council to fulfil their engagements of sending them a present by Mr. Weiser in the Spring, tho' they were then supply'd with

a considerable quantity of Powder & Lead & Cloathing to help them thro' the Winter, & most earnestly request that You wou'd lay these Matters before Your Assembly, and recommend it to them to join with this Province & that of Virginia in making a Present to these Indians, and if it shall be thought proper that there may be appointed one or more Persons with full Power to join with Mr. Weiser in any Measures that may be there thought to be most conducive to the Publick Good.

Mr. Weiser was order'd to accompany & take care of the Indians in their Return to Ohio as far as the Inhabited part of the Country, & from what pass'd between those Indians & Shickalamy, a Person of Character at Shamokin, who happen'd to be at Mr. Weiser's on their coming there, and likewise from what was said by the Principal Indian Scaiohady at parting with Mr. Weiser, of all which he wrote an Account which is Copied & sent herewith, I cannot think but the Person or Persons who go to Ohio may do extraordinary Service if they are well supported by an Union of the Southern Provinces, since they will thereby be enabled to give a larger Present & to distribute it among the Indians according to their Numbers, Dispositions, & Influence, as the same shall appear to them upon the Spot.

It may be expected that the French will use their Utmost Endeavours this Winter to corrupt the Indians; there is, therefore, a Necessity that this Present be sent to them early in the Spring; and as the time cannot be fixed until I shall receive your Answer I beg the favour of You to give this Affair, which is of so much Importance to the Peace & Safety of the Publick, all the Dispatch possible.

I am, with perfect Esteem & Regard,
Your Excellency's most obedt. Servant,
ANTHY. PALMER.

tter to the Governor of Maryland Concerning the Affair Charles Higginbotham, who had obtained rom the Maryland Authorities a Title to Certain Lands along the Border, now also Claimed by Nicholas Perie under the Alleged Authority of the Proprietors of Pennsylvania.

Philada., 25th Janry, 1747.

IR:

I have the Honour of Your Letter of the 3d December by Captain Higginbotham, who did not ch this City till Thursday last. On the Receipt reof the Council was call'd and he order'd to attend; having related the Cause of his Complaints, the ard, least, they should mis-conceive what he said, ir'd he would get his Case drawn in Writing; which ing done he presented it to the Council, & it appear- that one Nicholas Perie was in Possession of the

Proclamation Concerning the Illicit Sale of Liquors to the Indians.

BY THE HONOBLE. THE PRESIDENT & COUNcil of the Province of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.



Whereas, by several Acts of Assembly of this Province, the Selling of Rum to the Indians is prohibited under severe Penalties, & particularly by an Act of the 12th of King William it is enacted as follows "That all Rum, Brandy, or other Strong Liquors that shall be carried, or offer'd to Sale or Disposal to or at any of the Indian Towns or Habitations within the Bounds of this Province, shall be forfeit, and it is hereby declared to be forfeit, one-third to the Governor & two-thirds to such Person or Persons as shall seize the same; and all Persons (as well Indians as others) are thereby impowered to seize & secure all such Rum, Brandy, & other Strong Spirits so found at any Indian Town or Settlement as aforesaid;" And by another Act of the 8th Year of the late King George the first, it is (among other things) enacted "That no Person whatsoever, otherwise than is herein declared, shall Sell, Barter, or give to any Indian or Indians, or to any other Person for their use, nor by any Means directly or indirectly furnish or cause to be furnish'd any Indian or Indians with any Rum, Wine, or other Strong Liquors, mixed or unmixed, under the Penalty of Twenty Pounds for each Offence, one-half to the Governor for support of Government, & the other half to the Informer or such Person or Persons as will sue for the same." And further, "That in Case any Rum or other Strong Spirits, above the quantity of one Gallon, be carried amongst the Indians at their Towns, or beyond the Christian Inhabitants, the Person carrying

e same, or he in whose possession the same shall be und, shall forfeit & pay the sum of Twenty Pounds to e Uses aforesaid." And further, "That no Person Persons whatsoever after the first Day of August en next following, under the Penalty of Twenty unds for the uses aforesaid, shall Trade or Traffick ith any Indian for any Commodity whatsoever, but their own Dwelling Houses and Places of Residence ith their Families, within some settled Township of is Province, without being first recommended to the overnor for his Lycence by the Justices of the County urts of Quarter Sessions where he resides, or the xt Quarter Sessions within this Province to the Place such Residence; and that no Person shall be so Lynced without first giving Bond in the said Quarter ssions, with one or more substantial Freeholders of e same County, to be bound with them in the Sum of ne hundred Pounds, condition'd that he will duly obrve the Laws of this Province for regulating the

therefore, thought fit, for the future prevention of such Disorders as far as in Us lies, to publish this Proclamation, strictly Charging & Commanding That no Person or Persons do hereafter presume to trade with the Indians, without first obtaining a Licence from the Governor or Commander-in-Chief for the time being, according to the directions given in the said Act of Assembly; & We do hereby also strictly enjoin the Magistrates of the several Counties within this Province, and especially those of the County of Lancaster where these abuses are mostly carried on, to be very vigilant & careful in the Discharge of the Duties required of them by the said Acts of Assembly, & in particular to demand such Lycence of all Persons travelling with goods to trade with the Indians; and to make or cause diligent Search to be made for any Quantity of Rum or other strong Liquors exceeding the quantity allowed by Law which they shall have reason to suspect is carrying to the Indians. And for the more effectual detecting & suppressing the abuses aforesaid, We do further earnestly recommend it to the said Magistrates to give all due Countenance & Encouragement to the Persons who shall apply or can give Information against those who have been or shall hereafter be guilty of carrying or vending Rum & other strong Liquors amongst the Indians contrary to the said recited Laws or any of them. Moreover, in as much as by the said Act of Assembly of the 12th of King William, all Rum, Brandy, & other Spirits, carryed into any of the Indian Towns, are declared to be forfeit, one-third to the Governor and the other Two-thirds to the Persons seizing the same, We do hereby give full Power and Authority to any Indian or Indians to whom the Rum or other Strong Liquors shall hereafter be offer'd for Sale contrary to the said Laws, to stave & break to pieces the Cask or Vessel in which Rum or other strong Liquors is contain'd, without being accountable to Us for the Gov-

nor's third Part; And for the better Encouragement all Persons to give in Informations & prosecute the ffenders against any of the said Laws, We do hereby rther declare that the said Informers shall have & ceive to their own Use the whole Penalties & Forfitures incurred by & to be recover'd of the Persons gainst whom they shall so inform, as well the Parts Shares allotted by the said Laws to the Informer, as those given to the Governor or Commander-in-Chief, r the time being.

iven at Philadelphia, under the Great Seal of the said Province, the 18th Day of February, in the Twenty-first Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the Second, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, & Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., Annoqz Dom., 1747.

By Order of the President & Council,

ANTHONY PALMER, Presidt

[redacted]

Majesty's Subjects, I having already sent fourteen at their own Instance to Leoganne for fear of their being oblig'd to stay here all the Winter, no opportunity offering for Your Port. They were well fed & well taken care of here, & as they were without Cloaths, this Government before their Departure gave them Cloaths, & wrote to His Excellency Monsr. Chastenoye, Governor of Leoganne, to aid them all in his Power to get to the Havannah.

On the Certificates transmitted by Your Excellency the three Negroes, Blas Marroquin Estevan, Hosea Cherquava, & Marcus Antonia, are released & put on board Captain George Davis, who has my Orders to deliver them to Your Excellency, & to whom for that purpose I have granted the Privilege of the Flag.

I have likewise deliver'd to him Andreas Antonio, one of the Negroes that Your Excellency requests may be sent to You; the other dyed here of a Fever. If on the Examination into his State You find he is not a free Negroe, You will be pleas'd to remit the value that it may be given to the Captors.

I have receiv'd no Letter from the Directors of the Royal Company about the Ransom of the Prize taken by the St. Christopher, which was expected by what Your Excellency says in Your's.

May Your Excellency be bless'd with a long Life & all manner of Happiness.

I am Your Excellency's most obedt. h'ble Servant,

ANTHONY PALMER.

His Excelley. Dn. Franco. Faxigalde De La Vega, Govr. of Havannah.

Philada., Febry. 1747.

ter to the Commander-in-Chief at Cape Breton
equesting the Loan of Cannon for the Province.

Philada., 5th March, 1748.

R:

The Adminstration of the Government of this Province of Pennsylvania being, in the absence he Governor, devolved on the Council, I as their sident & at their Instance in Council Assembled, e the honour to inform You that from sundry ad- s given by Prisoners & others who have been lately he Havannah & in several of the French Ports in West Indies, We have the greatest reason to expect nvasion from a number of French & Spanish Pri- ers sometime this Summer. These Intelligences e likewise been confirm'd in Letters from Persons ndoubted veracity residing in the British West a Islands; & that thereupon we have done all in Power to put the Province in a posture of Defence

he goes in will not tarry, but immediately return to this place, if we shou'd be so happy as to be favour'd with the Loan of the Cannon, We further desire You wou'd be pleas'd to deliver them to him to be shipped on board her, assuring You we shall take the greatest Care imaginable of them & return them to You or Your Order on Demand, or if this Vessel shou'd not return so soon as is expected we beg You wou'd put them on board any other Vessel that is ready to Sail for this Place or any other of the Neighbouring Colonies.

The importance of this Colony, situate in the Center of His Majestie's American Dominions, whose Trade is so essentially necessary for supplying the British Islands & His Majestie's Fleets there, & the Service that will be done His Majesty by the preservation of the Lives of so many of His Subjects, are Considerations that make us hope You will favour us with all the Assistance in Your Power, not only in the Loan of the Cannon but in giving Information to all the Commanders of His Majestie's Ships of War of the Enemie's Designs, that if they can any ways, consistent with their Orders, extend their Cruises to the Capes of Virginia, nothing else can prevent a total obstruction of Trade on this Continent—an Event which wou'd be of the worse Consequence at this time, as added to all our other Calamities we shou'd thereby be disabled from furnishing the Indians with Amunition & Goods, & so force them to go over to the French Interest. I conclude with saying Your Assistance will lay an Infinite Obligation on all the Inhabitants of this Province, & in particular on the Gentlemen of the Council, & on

Sir, Your most obedt. h'ble Servant,

ANTHONY PALMER.

To His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for the time being at Cape Breton.

etter to the Governor of New York Concerning the Loan of Cannon.

Philada., 8th March, 1747.

IR:

As the President & Council of this Province acquainted Your Excellency some time ago with the ccounts we had receiv'd of an Attempt upon this olony being intended to be made by the French & paniards this Summer, and that the Inhabitants had solved to erect one or two Batteries upon this River, d had wrote to England for Cannon, but were afraid ey wou'd come too late to answer the purposes inded, & therefore desir'd Your Excellency wou'd be good as to assist us with the Loan of such as cou'd spared from Your own Works. And your Excelncy in Your Letter of the 5th January was pleas'd in e most kind & obliging manner to express an Inclina-

onies will be the object of Your Excellency's Care. I am, Sir, for myself & the Gentlemen of the Council,

Your Excellency's most obedient Servant,

ANTHONY PALMER.

His Excellency, George Clinton, Esqr.

Letter to the Governor of Massachusetts Bay Requesting His Influence to Cause Certain Ships-of-War to Cruise between the Capes of Virginia and Sandy Hook.

Philada., 8th March, 1747.

SIR:

Being indispos'd when the last Post went away he did not carry the acknowledgements due to You for your obliging Letter of the 1st of February in answer to the Council's application for the Loan of Cannon. The Gentlemen of the Council who did me the honour to join with me in that Letter are perfectly satisfied with the reasons You give why you cannot comply with their Request, and desire me to return You their heartiest thanks for the just & commisserating Sense you express at our calamitous Situation.

As we know not but we may be disappointed in every application we have made for Cannon, & we have try'd but every Place where there was the least prospect of succeeding, & as our dependence is now principally on the arrival of the Cannon order'd to be sent us from England, which is a very precarious dependence in War time, the safety of this Colony runs a great risque, unless some of the Commanders of His Majestie's Ships of War or of Your Province Sloops can be directed to cruize early in the Spring between Sandy Hook & the Capes of Virginia, and to look into the Bay of Delaware. The Council, therefore, make it their earnest

equest that You wou'd use all your Interest to bring is about. The appearance of any Vessel or Vessels force on our Coasts, & that early in the Season, ay entirely defeat the Enemies Schemes, or at least blige them to postpone the execution of them; and they are oblig'd to do this the Colony may be prerved—for then our Cannon may arrive, & we may ve time enough to make sufficient Preperations for r Defence.

It is certain that His Majestie's Fleets in the West dias depend on being supplied from New York and is Place, and we are told that there will be a large eet in the West Indies; surely then no greater Serce can be done to His Majesty, exclusive of saving e Lives & Fortunes of so many of his Subjects, than prevent an obstruction of the Supply of His Majes's Navy. This consideration will, we hope, make the eople of your Government who have been so remarkly zealous for their Regard to the Trade of the Con-

dent, we in Council assembled think it our Duty to represent to You the unhappy state of the Colony, & the reasons we have to apprehend an Invasion of our Province & the Plundering of our City & a Total loss to our Trade.

We need not tell You, who are so well acquainted with the Condition of the Colonies, that the Majority of the Assembly consisting of Quakers, their Principles won'd never suffer them to put this Province into a posture of Defence, nor to fit out Vessels for the protection of their Trade; encourag'd by this, the Coast was last Year infested with swarms of French & Spanish Privateers, numbers of our Vessels were taken within our own Capes, & the Enemy seeing no resistance seiz'd our Pilots & fell a plundering the Plantations Situate on the Bay side. This Success more than answering their expectation, we are told by Prisoners who have been carried into the Enemie's Ports, that great preparations are making & mighty Schemes concerted for our Ruin; whether they be concerted by the Government in order to make a lodgement in so fruitful a Province, the Granary of America, or be a Confederacy of private Adventurers to burn the City or lay it under Contribution, we cannot say. To prevent this the Inhabitants have enter'd into an Association, and are preparing Batteries in the most commodious Places of our River, which we hope will save the City, but whatever becomes of Us our Trade runs a manifest risque of being totally obstructed.

This is an Event of so much Importance to His Majesty, as His Majestie's Fleets in the West Indies are to be supplied with a great part of their Provisions from hence, & His Majestie's Subjects there cannot get many of the necessaries of Life but from the Continent, that we think it our indispensible Duty to apprize the Commanders of His Majestie's Fleets in the West Indies of our apprehensions, & of the whereon they are

founded, not doubting but when they come to know the dangerous State of the Navigation of North America, & what terrible Mischiefs may ensue thereon, they will do all in their Power to prevent them, & order some of the Men of War under their Command to Cruize on that part of the Continent which is threatned & lies most expos'd to the Depredations of the Enemy.

You will easily imagine whatever may be the designs of the French & Spaniards, whether they Act on a Government Scheme or only on private Views, that they will be put in Execution early in the Season, & that their Privateers will take their Stations at the most convenient Places of the Coast, if unguarded, as soon as Navigation begins to be safe; So that no greater Service can be done His Majesty, nor no surer Method be taken to disappoint the Schemes of the Enemy, than to order it so that one or more Men of War may be beforehand with them on the Coast. The Severity of the Season it is thought has drove many of the Vessels expected to arrive here to the West Indies, & these will probably fall in with the Enemie's Privateers to the great detriment of Trade in general; but it may at this time prove particularly fatal to His Majestie's Interest with the Indians, who are in great want of Amunition & Cloaths, none of the Fall Vessels wherein these Goods were shipp'd being arriv'd, & if they are taken it will not be possible for the several Governors to answer their Engagements to the Indian Nations, nor execute the Plans concerted for the operations of the ensuing Year.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant,

ANTHONY PALMER.

Philada., 8th March, 1747.

Letter of Thanks to Governor Clinton for the Loan of Certain Cannon.

Philada., 5th April, 1748.

SIR:

I have the honour to acknowledge the Receipt of Yours by last Post. The Gentlemen employ'd to sollicit the Loan of the Cannon had given in their Report before your obliging favour came to hand, and had made the Board so sensible of the readiness with which Your Excellency & the Council acceded to their Application, that I find it difficult to make their acknowledgements in Terms that will sufficiently express their Gratitude.

The People of this Province saw themselves in imminent Danger, and as they had been disappointed in every scheme they had form'd for the procuring of Cannon, if Your Excelency had not enter'd with so much zeal into the Consideration of their Calamitous Circumstances, we shou'd have had reason to dread the Consequences in case of an Attack.

The Council have these reasons, in common with their fellow-Citizens, for their grateful sense of Your Excellency's kindness, but they find even these heightened by the personal Regard You have been pleas'd to shew to them, & by the obliging manner in which you have always express'd yourself towards them. This they desire me to say they will ever remember with the utmost affection. After having endeavour'd to do Justice to my fellow-Counsellors, be pleas'd to believe I am inspir'd with the same Sentiments & the same Gratitude, & that no one can be with truer Esteem,

Your Excellency's most obedient Servant,

ANTHONY PALMER.

His Excellency George Clinton, Esqr.

etter to the Governors of Maryland and New York Concerning the Relation of the Colonies to Certain Indians.

Philada., 12th April, 1848.

R:

I postpon'd answering your kind favours of the Twenty-fifth February & 28th of March, till I ould hear from the Governor of Virginia, and as his tter did not arrive till Saturday last I embrace this st opportunity of making You my acknowledgements r the Care You was pleas'd to take in forwarding my cket, & taking the trouble to write to him on the Sub- t. Sr. William is entirely of the same Sentiment th You & Your Council that every thing shou'd be ne to preserve the Indians about Ohio our hearty iends, & promises to do all in his power to induce s Assembly to join in the Present.

The Death of the Messenger might have prov'd an

so early as he had given them reason to expect, but that he should hasten up to them as soon as this Business shou'd be finish'd, which was hop'd wou'd be about the middle of Summer.

How they will even take this Delay I cannot say; they are in extreme want, & by all Informations very numerous; the French leave nothing unattempted to seduce them from the English Interest; there are some small French Forts a little to the West of these Indians; but whether there are any & what quantity of Powder & Goods in them to give to the Indians I cannot learn; perhaps they have none or not much, and in this case poor Indians may be necessitated, if they do not receive Supplys soon, to fall upon the Provinces that are nearest to them to get wherewith to subsist.

They receive no part of the Presents that are annually made to the Six Nations by the Governments of New York & Boston; these are all engross'd by the Mohocks and the Nations to the Eastward of Ohio, so that there is the greater reason why the Southern Provinces shou'd take care of them, as they live upon their Borders & can by their Situation be an effectual Barrier against the French.

Sr. William Gooch by his manner of writing seems to be of opinion that Virginia will not send Commissioners, but chuse to make an addition to the Present to be sent by Mr. Weiser from hence, & says he wou'd be glad I had told him what Sum was expected. But this I have not presum'd to do any otherwise than by relating the Circumstances of these Indians, and that not so much for his Information as for the satisfaction such Relation may give to the Assembly, & indeed this is the reason why I have wrote so long a Letter to You, who know these matters much better than I do. I am with perfect Esteem & Regard,

Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant,

ANTHONY PALMER.

Govr. Ogle.

etter to the Governor of Maryland Concerning Certain Land Claims.

Philada., April 11th, 1748.

IR:

Captain Higginbotham's Affairs has been heard by the Council with all the Regard due to a Person der your recommendation.

It appear'd that he had never seen the Land, and at neither he nor any under him had ever been possess'd of it, but on the contrary that Perie, the Person mplain'd of, was in possession before and at the time His Majestie's Order for quieting the Borders of the rovinces, which possession has continued in him ever nce.

Some Facts decisive in the opinion of our Council, if ue, & which perhaps have not come to Your knowlge, were insisted on by Perie. That before the Royal der he was arrested by process from Your Provincial

Proclamation Prohibiting Pilots or Others Boarding Vessels until it be Proven that they be British.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT & Council of the Province of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.



Whereas, divers Insults, Captures, & Depredations were made & committed by our Enemies the last Summer in and near the Bay & River of Delaware, several Vessels taken, Plantations plunde'd, and the Goods, Negroes, and effects of the Inhabitants carried off, all which was the more easily effected by means of some Pilot Boats using the Bay & River aforesaid, which the Enemy by pretending to be friends had got possession of. To the end, therefore, that no means in our power may be wanting for the preventing the like Insults, Captures, & Depredations for the future, and for the Security as well of the Inhabitants on both sides of the Bay & River of Delaware as of the City of Philadelphia and the Trade thereof, in this time of common Danger, We have thought fit to issue this our Proclamation, strictly enjoining & commanding all Pilots whatsoever using the Bay or River of Delaware, and all other Persons taking charge of any Ship or Vessel in or near the said Bay or River, that from & after the Tenth Day of April to the Twenty-fifth Day of September in every Year during the Continuance of the Present War between Great Britain & France & Spain, or either of them, they do not presume on any pretence whatsoever to go on board any inward bound Vessel until the Commander thereof or some of the Mariners or People have first come on Shore, to the end that it may the more certainly be known whether such Vessel belongs to British Subjects or not, as they shall answer the contrary at their high-

t peril; And for the Discovery of Delinquents due
are will be taken & strict enquiry made of all Com-
anders of Ships, Mariners, & others, by the proper
ficers to be appointed for that purpose.
iven at Philadelphia, under the Great Seal of the
said Province, the Eleventh Day of April, in the
Twenty-first Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord,
George the Second, by the Grace of God of Great
Britain, France, & Ireland, King, Defender of the
Faith, &ca., Annoqz Domini, 1748.

ANTHONY PALMER.

By Order of the Honourable the President & Council,

Richard Peters, Secry.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Introductory Message to the Assembly.

cert with us on this occasion. As the Resolutions of those Governments cannot be known til the Meeting of their Assemblies, when this affair will be laid before them, and we have receiv'd advice that the Six Nations intend to send some of their Chiefs early this Summer to transact some business of Consequence with Us, on which occasion our Interpreter's presence will be absolutely necessary, We have come to a resolution to defer sending him with the Goods to the Ohio Indians for the present, & have dispatch'd a Messenger to acquaint them with the reasons of this delay, & to assure them that our Interpreter will set out with the Goods as soon as the Business with the Six Nations is compleated. The Letters which have pass'd between Us & the Southren Governments, together with the Instructions intended to be given to the Interpreter for his Conduct in treating with the Indians on his arrival at Ohio, we have ordered our Secretary to lay before you, as also an account of the Goods we have purchased for the intended Present, amounting to about £1,000, which with the Charge of Carriage and the necessary Expences of the Interpreter & his Company, You will provide for, so that the Merchants may be paid as soon as possible, the Goods having been purchased at Ready Money Prices.

We have long under Consideration the mischievious Practice of carrying Rum among the Indians, & have issued a Proclamation, drawn in as strong Terms as the nature of the Case would admit, to prevent it; but as the Laws provided in those Cases are very defective, we cannot expect the abuses & Irregularities committed by those who pass under the Name of Indian Traders will be prevented until those Laws be amended. We, therefore, earnestly recommend it to Your House to take the State of the Indian Trade into Consideration, and to prepare a Bill for limiting the number of Indian Traders, and the putting them under

oper Regulations, so that it may be passed into a
w on the Governor's arrival.

Great Inconveniences having arisen by the Impru-
nce of Pilots going on board Vessels at the Capes
fore they knew whether they were Friends or Ene-
ies; proper care has been taken to prevent those of
is Government & the Lower Counties from entering
board any Ships or Vessels without Lycence from
e Majistrates, and this Board was in hopes the Gov-
nment of the Jerseys would have Laid their Pilots
der the like Restrictions; but since that has not been
ne, we have caused a Proclamation to issue prohibit-
g Pilots from going on board any inward Bound
essel until the Commander or some of the Mariners
ve first come on Shore, & it be known whether such
essels belong to British Subjects.

This Province, which very lately was in a defenceless
ate is now, thro' the zeal & activity of some who have
e Love of their Country sincerely at heart, render'd
pable, with the blessing of God, of defending itself
ainst the Designs of our Enemies, many Thousands

time to time been presented to us for that purpose by the Associators. Since these Measures tend so manimanifestly, under God, to the Security of this Province, the preservation of its Metropolis, & the protection of the Aged & Helpless from the Calamities which would attend an Invasion, We think they justly deserve the Encouragement & Assistance of Your House.

In December last the Common Council & Merchants of this City taking into Consideration the many losses that had been sustain'd & the melancholy State to which our Trade was lik'd to be reduc'd, have in separate Petitions address'd the Lords of the Admiralty for a Man of War, at the same time desiring the Proprietaries to give them their utmost assistance; to which we have not only added Representations & Addresses from this Board, but have likewise applied to almost all the Governors & Commanders in America from whom there was any probability of being furnished with Cannon or Ships of War. We are glad to say these Applications have not been altogether unsuccessful. Gratitude calls upon Us to acknowledge We are under to the Government of New York for a supply of Battering Cannon, and to our worthy Proprietaries from whose Interest & earnest Sollicitations at the Admiralty Board We have good reason to expect that a Man-of-War is order'd for the Security of our Trade; hereby the sinking Spirits of the Merchants & Tradesmen will be revived, the produce of our Country be exported at less Risque & the price of it thereby kept up, to the Encouragement of the Farmers.

The French & Spanish Prisoners now in town will require some Provision to be made for them during their stay here, which We shall endeavour to make as short as possible.

ANTHONY PALMER.

May 17th, 1748.

o the Assembly Concerning the Depredations of the French Privateers.

ENTLEMEN:

I We have just received advice from New Castle that there is a French Privateer upon our Coast, ounting fourteen Carriage & sixteen Swivel Guns d 175 Men on board, with two other Privateers in nsort; and by the Deposition which the Secretary ill lay before You, it appears that on Sunday morning st they had taken a Schooner bound from this Port Bermuda, on board of which they had put part of eir Men under Arms, and Orders to proceed to the apes of Delaware, where the Schooner arrived, and Monday Evening took in our Bay a Brigantine with very valuable Cargo on board, bound to this Port. ne of these privateers is the same that came into our ay last Summer and there took several inward & out-

have the sole disposal of the Publick Money, that you would employ some part of it for the Service of the Publick in the Protection of their Trade.

ANTHONY PALMER.

May 19th, 1748.

Letter to the Governor of Virginia Concerning the Conduct of French and Spanish Privateers.

Philadelphia, 27th May, 1748.

SIR:

A French Privateer Sloop, the late Clinton Privateer of New York, with one or two Consorts fitted out at Cape Francois, have for some time past been Cruizing on this Coast and at the mouth of the Bay of Delaware, & has taken several Vessels inward & outward bound, and amongst the rest the Brigantine Richa, Captain Burk, with a very rich Cargo, who had just sail'd from this Place for London; And yet while all this mischief was doing, one of our Privateers, as well as His Majestie's Sloop of War the Otter, Captain Ballet, sent by the Lords of the Admiralty for this Station, arrived here, the former this Day seven night & the latter on Sunday last, without seeing any Enemy on the Coast. Captain Ballet having some time ago had an Engagement with a large French Ship, receieved so much Damage as to think himself under a Necessity of immediately heaving down, & while in this Condition yesterday about two in the afternoon came an Express from Salem, in New Jersey, that there was a Spanish Privateer mounting eight six pounders & six four pounders lying at Anchor in the River Delaware off Elsenbough, about ten Miles from New Castle.

On this the Council applied to Captain Ballett to get the Otter away instantly if there was any possi-

bility of doing it, but he said she was in such a Condition that it wou'd be a week to refit her. At eight a'Clock in the Evening M. Mackay's Letter was deliver'd to the Council, by which we learn'd that the Spanish Privateer attempted to Board a Large Jamaica Ship, Captain Randolph, of 20 Gunns, in New Castle Cove, but in this he was disappointed & had retreated to a little distance perhaps to renew the attempt when the Wind and Tide shou'd be favourable. Proctor, who swam ashore from the Spaniard, was the Carrier of Mr. Macky's Letter, & in his Examination before the Council he says the Spanish Capt. is of a savage, barbarous disposition, & declared frequently that he wou'd rob, plunder, & burn whatever he cou'd; & as it is known that there are other Privateers on the Coast, if they meet & concert together there must be a total Stop put to Trade & infinite mischief done to the poor People who Live on the Bay side. Proctor says further, that the Spaniard was attended by fifteen small Craft which

tain Masterson by this Express, & told him he wou'd be ready to Sail by the latter end of next week, & I hoped to meet the Hector at the Capes or on the Coast between here & Virginia.

I am Sir, Your most obedt. humb Servt.,

ANTHONY PALMER.

His Excelley. Sr. Willm. Gooch.

Letter to the Governour of New Jersey Acknowledging his offer of the Services of a Number of Young Men to Serve in the Provincial Vessels against the French.

SIR:

The Spirit shewn by the good People of New Jersey is truly commendable, & the Council is oblig'd to Your Excellency for the dispatch with which You have been pleas'd to impart to us that generous offer; but, alas, on the Assembly's absolutely refusing to furnish Money, we think no Vessels of force are likely to be fitted out. If there shou'd be any alteration of measures, the brave young men of your Province will be the first in our remembrance, & have early notice.

I am, Your Honour's most obedient Servant,

ANTHONY PALMER.

Philada., 2d June, 1748.

The Honoble. J. Belcher, Esqr.

Commission for the Equipment and Command of an Intelligence Boat.

BY *THE HONOBLE. THE PRESIDENT & Council of the Province of Pennsylvania.*

To Abraham Wiltbank of Lewis Town, Pilot, Greeting:

Whereas, by reason of the Bay & River Delaware

ing now greatly infested with the Enemie's Priva-
ers, we have judg'd it necessary that some fit &
oper Persons shall be forthwith employed & com-
issioned to observe & give us constant Intelligence of
e Motions & Designs of the said Privateers; And We
ve thought you fitly qualified for that purpose, &
nfiding in Your Loyalty, Vigilance, & Integrity, Do
reby Grant Commission to authorize and appoint
ou the said Abraham Wiltbank to fit out & command
Intelligence Boat for the purposes aforesaid, &
erewith immediately to proceed & continue to pass
repass down & up the said River & Bay (During our
easure) in order to discover, observe, & get all the
formations & Intelligence you possibly can of the
otions, force, & designs of the said Privateers or other
s Majestie's Enemies, & from time to time bring or
ansmit to Us with the Utmost Expedition full Ac-
unts and Advice thereof, Hereby giving & granting
You Licence & Authority during your acting & con-

tho' You have hitherto refused to grant Money for the protection of the People or the Trade of this Province, yet as we think it our Duty, You must excuse Us if in this time of general Calamity we again press You on that disagreeable Subject in hopes that the miserable Circumstances to which we are now reduc'd may at length prevail with You to provide a proper Remedy.

At the time of Your last Sitting our Port was actually block'd up by the Enemy's Privateers; they have since grown more numerous and have taken almost all our inward bound Vessels, using our Countryment with great Barbarity. One of them, a large Spanish Privateer with 160 Men on board, came up the River as high as Elsenborough, where she came to an Anchor without being discovered to be an Enemy, & intended next morning to take a Ship then lying before New Castle & burn the Town, which they had certainly effected had not an Englishman swam on shore in the Night and alarmed the Inhabitants. 'Tis true most of the Privateers are now thought to be gone off with their Prizes, but tis reasonable to suppose they will soon return for more, or that others, encouraged by the fame of their Success, will supply their Places.

During the Enemy's stay in the River they took a great number of small Craft & thereby gained exact Intelligence of what pass'd among us; and it is not unlikely but that among other things they had learn't the Resolutions of your House, and had a Dependance that no Vessel of War would be fitted out against them by this Government, otherwise they might have expected their Insolence & Cruelty would not have gone unpunish'd, it being an unusual thing for Englishmen to bear tamely, & without resistance, the Insults of so despicable an Enemy—Crews of Negroes, Mulattoes, & the very Dregs of Mankind.

Soon after Your adjournment His Majestie's Sloop, the Otter, under the Command of Captain Ballet, ar-

ved here; but not being in a Condition to proceed im-
ediately on a Criuze, and being besides a Vessel of
nall force insufficient without an Assistant to attack
ch a number of Enemies, We have hitherto reap'd no
lvantage from her arrival. She is now Careen'd, &
e hope will soon be fit for Service, to which End the
ptain assures Us nothing in his Power shall be want-
g. And we have dispatch'd an Express to Virginia
order to procure, if possible, the Hector Man-of-War
join her; But as the obtaining this Assistance, and
s continuence of obtain'd, are on many accounts un-
rtain, We have thought it absolutely necessary that
Ship of War shou'd be fitted out by this Province to
join'd with the Otter for the protection of our Trade,
e Consideration whereof we now earnestly recom-
end to Your House; and that You would according
rnish a sufficient Sum of Money, which we assure You
all be applyed faithfully to that purpose, and with
e utmost frugality. You will herewith receive an

modity from abroad is enhanc'd in Price; if thro' the decay of Business our Merchants fail, our Tradesmen want Employment, our Farmers are reduced to Poverty, our Inhabitants remove, and our Lands and Houses fall far below their present worth, all natural Consequences of an obstructed Navigation, We beg You would consider whether these will not prove Burthens vastly heavier, and to which that of Keep a Vessel to protect our Trade bears no proportion. We having good Grounds to assure You that the loss sustained within one week only amounts to a much larger Sum than would be necessary to be expended in guarding our Coast for several Years. We shall only add that if there shou'd not be Money enough at present in the Treasury, a sufficient Sum might readily be raised by way of Loan on the Credit of a Vote of Your House.

ANTHONY PALMER.

June 9th, 1748.

An Estimate of the Charge attending the Equipment of a Colony Vessel for the protection of Trade, &c.

THE VESSEL TO BE HIRED WITH HER ORDnance, Stores, Arms, & Amunition, about £300 P. Month, ... £300 0 0

Giving the Owners Security to make good all Damages by Engagement, or if lost.

120 Men, Commander & Officers included, Wages, viz.:

Commander P. Month, ...	£13	0	0
Lieutenant, ...	10	0	0
2d Lieutenant, ...	8	0	0
Master, ...	8	0	0

ates—2, @ £6 10 s. each, ...	13 0 0	
nner, ...	6 10 0	
rgeon, ...	6 10 0	
rgeon's Mate, ...	5 10 0	
rpenter, ...	6 10 0	
rpenter's Mate, ...	5 10 0	
arter Masters—2, @ £5 5s. ea.,	10 10 0	
Able Seamen @ £5, ...	300 0 0	
Landsmen @ £3 10s., ...	164 10 0	
		£558 0 0
ctualling Bill for 120 Men P. Month, ...		130 0 0
		£988 0 0
edicine Chest for the Cruize, ...		£85 0 0
ores for Officers for the Cruize, ...		45 0 0
tto for the Company for the Cruize, ...		55 0 0
		$185 0 0

to the Flagg shou'd not be paid to him, as he has a Jamaica Cargo on board; but I have assured him that from the Character Your Excellency bears he will run no risque of this kind, especially since I do hereby Certify that he is press'd by me into the Service. Captn. Brownlow, in one of the said Sloops call'd the Royal Ranger, waits on Your Excellency with this Letter, & I most heartily recommend him as well as Mr. Burch to your favor, not doubting that every thing will be made agreeable to them,

I am, &c.,

ANTHONY PALMER.

His Excellency Monsr. De Chastenoy, Govr. at Petit Goave.

Pass for the Captain of the Ranger to Go to Hispaniola with French Prisoners.

PHILADA., SS.

BY THE HONOURABLE ANTHONY PALmer, *Esq., President of the Province of Pennsylsylvania, & the Government of the Lower Counties of New Castle, Kent, & Susex on Delaware: To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting:*

Whereas,, I have authorized & appointed as I do by these Presents authorise & appoint ——— Brownlow, Commander of the Sloop Royal Ranger, to wear & go under a Flag of Truce from this Port of Philadelphia to Leaganne, or to any other Port in the Island of Hispaniolia, in order to carry Nine Prisoners of War, Subjects of His Most Christian Majesty.

These are, therefore, requiring all & singular whom it may concern, to suffer the said Captain Brownlow with his said Sloop, Crew, & Passengers to pass freely and quickly without any Let, hinderance, or Molesta

on to the aforesaid Island of Hispaniolia, & from ence to the Island of Jamaica. Given under my and & Seal-at-Arms at Philadelphia aforesaid, this d day of May, in the Twenty-first Year of Reign of is Majesty King George the Second, Annoqz Domini, 48.

ANTHONY PALMER.

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etter to the Governor of New York Concerning the Attitude of Certain Indians.

IR—

The inclos'd Paper which was this Day deliver'd by Mr. Weiser to the Council is deem'd of the last nsequence. If your Messengers really express'd emselves in the matter related by the Cayjuckers,

an earnest of a much larger Present now ready to be sent to them by our Interpreter, Mr. Weiser. It is likewise certain that Jealousies are already rais'd in the minds of Indians who are known to be Friends of the English by this last Message, and shou'd they encrease, we judge it will be exceedingly difficult to quiet their fears, which perhaps wou'd not be of so great moment if it was not known that Indian Fears have as bad consequences as if they were in actual War. They are at least thereby put upon consulting & siding with every body that may strengthen them against those People of whom they are afraid. May not this proceedure, if real, throw them into the Measures of the French Governor, and if the Messengers did use such Expressions & were not authorized to do so, will it not become absolutely necessary to set the Indians right? if they were authorized to declare War (for this is little else), shou'd not the Governments to the Southward of New York be duly apprized of this Step that they may be prepar'd? If Your Excellency will be pleas'd to furnish the Council with Your Instructions to the Persons sent to the Six Nations, & with the relation they gave to Your Excellency of what pass'd between the Six Nations & them, the Board from thence may be enabled to give a proper answer to the Indians at Shamokin & the other Tribes that Live on & near the Borders of this Province.

This Board has a high Sense of your Excellency's regard for every thing that can conduce to preserve the Friendship of the Indians or remove ill grounded Jealousies, & therefore write with the utmost freedom, sending a special Messenger that You and Your Council may be immediately inform'd of this important piece of Intelligence, & that the Sentiments of Your Excellency may be convey'd to Us, in order to regulate our Conduct in an Affair of so much Conse-

[redacted]ience to the Lives of His Majestie's Subjects dwelling all the Provinces of North America.

Your Excellency will be pleas'd to observe the Mes[redacted]ge comes only from the Cajuckers, one of the Six [redacted]ations; but notwithstanding this Singularity in the [redacted]essage, it may be in consequence of a general Resolve the Council at Onondago, for as this Cajucka Na[redacted]on claims property in the Lands & authority over the [redacted]dians seated on the Waters of Sasquehanna, they [redacted]ink all publick orders shou'd be imparted by them to [redacted]ese Tribes.

The Indians wait at Mr. Weiser's for his Report, and [redacted] is detain'd in Town till Your Excellency's answer the return of the Express shall arrive.

I am Your Excellcy's. most obedt. Servant,

ANTHONY PALMER.

[redacted]hilada., 18th June, 1748.

His Excellcy. Govr. Clinton.

[redacted]structions to Conrad Weiser with Regard to His

into Contract before hand with him, all affairs relating thereto are entirely left to You, wherein we recommend all the frugality that can consist with the Nature of Your Business, the Treasury being Low and a large Sum expended in the Purchase of the Present.

As soon as You come to the place of general Rendezvous you are to notify your arrival in a Speech to all the Tribes, wherein you are to deal in generals, reserving all particular Matters to your closing Speech.

You are to use the utmost diligence to acquire a perfect knowledge of the Number, Situation, Disposition, & strength of all the Indians in or near those parts, whether they be Friends, Neutrals, or Enemies, & be very particular in knowing the Temper & Influence of the Tribes of Indians who send Deputys to receive You, for by the knowledge of these matters You are to regulate the distribution of the Goods which is to be divided amongst them in as equal & just a manner as possible, that all may go away satisfied, & none receive the Least Cause of Disgust at any undue preference given to others.

You cannot be at a loss for Matter from whence to form Your Speeches. The antient Enmity of the French to the Indian Nations, their perfidy upon all occasions, of which if any reliance can be had on the Articles of News in the Publick Papers you may give some late Instances in the Death of Taghananty the Black Prince, who perish'd in a Jayl at Montreal, & in the cruel Treatment of the Indians in general at Canada, who are confin'd to loathsome Prisons without proper or wholesome Sustenance.

The Inability of the French to protect the Indians or to supply them with such Necessaries as they stand in need of for their Subsistence, These observations are what cannot but occur to You. You may further enlarge on the constant & antient Friendship of the English, & their readiness at all times to assist them

ainst the Attempts of the French, who have ever
en for destroying or enslaving them. And an ample
ld will be furnish'd to You in doing Justice to this
ovince, which has ever shewn the greatest readi-
ss to supply the Indians in their most pressing Ne-
ssitys, mentioning the several valuable Presents
ade them from time to time, particularly since the
mmencement of the War, instancing the Govern-
nts Presents at Philadelphia over & above the Price
their Lands in the Year 1742, the large Presents at
ncaster & at Albany, & then the present occasion
ll bear a peculiar enlargement, this Government
ving no sooner heard of the Distresses of the Indians,
that abundance of Families & Young Warriors had
r the convenience of Hunting remov'd to the Waters
Ohio & Lake Erie, than they determin'd to send them
Supply of Goods & Powder, which in this time of
arcity they cou'd have from no other Place. This
nderness for those who out of every Nation had came

tributed at Albany, but that as by their distance from this Place the Indians on Ohio & Lake Erie may be supposd not to receive much Benefit from the Albany Present, This is an additional Consideration why this Government chuses to be kind to these Indians & assist them the readier when they are in distress, because they cannot without extreme difficulty get Supplies from other Places.

On the other hand, You are to use all means in your Power to get from them all kinds of Intelligence as to what the French are doing or design to do in these parts, & indeed in every other Place. You are not to satisfy yourself with generals, but to inform yourself truly & fully of the real dispositions of these Indians, & what dependance can be had on them for the Security of this Province, and for the total prevention of all Hostilities within our Limits. You are to make particular Enquiry into the number and Situation of the Indian Nations between these People's Settlements on Ohio & the River Mississippi, &c., to the West of Lake Erie, since it is said there are several Indian Nations within these Limits & on the Lake Hurons & Illenois, who are disoblig'd with the French, & might easily be brought into the Amity of the English.

You will see by the Assembly's answer to the Council's Message, a copy whereof will be given You herewith, what Sentiments they entertain about War; and as they have the disposal of the Public Money it wou'd be wrong to urge the Indians to War, since no dependence cou'd be had on the Assembly to support them in such an undertaking, and consequently any Encouragement of this kind wou'd be to bring them into a Snare, and in the end might prove extremely hurtful. This consider'd, nothing of this kind must be urg'd by you, & if the Indians mention it themselves you need not be explicit, you are to tell them that this Point is not in your Instructions, that your Business was to make them a visit & to be truly inform'd of their Situation,

to bring them a valuable Present—the most substan-
l Mark that can be given of the great affection which
is Province bears to their Friends the Indians; &
they insist any further you are to tell them that at
eir Instance you will make a faithful Relation of
ery thing given you by them in charge to the Govern-
ent, & to transmit to the Indians their Resolves.
t whatever You do on this head, as a good deal must
left to Your discretion & Judgment on such informa-
n as shall be given You, You are to take special Care
t to disoblige the Indians or in any wise diminish
eir heartiness for His Majestie's Cause against the
ench.

You are to make particular Enquiry into the Be-
viour of the Shawonese since the commencement of
e War, & in relation to the Countenance they gave
Peter Chartier. It is proper to tell You that they
lented, made acknowledgements to the Government
their Error in being seduc'd by Peter Chartier, &

Additional Instructions to Conrad Weiser with regard to Inquiry after Certain Abducted Persons.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT & *Council of the Province of Pennsylvania.*

To Conrad Weiser, Esqr., Indian Interpreter.

Whereas, We have receiv'd a Letter from the Governor of South Carolina, a Copy whereof is herewith sent, informing Us that in or about the beginning of April last, a party of at Nattooyaws or some of the Northern Indians have carried off into Slavery some of the Inhabitants of the out parts of the Province of South Carloina, particularly one Captn. Haig, a Gentleman much respected & Esteemed, & one Mr. Brown and some others. You are hereby further Instructed, when you speak to the Indians at Ohio to mention this Affair, & to make the strictest enquiry after them; and if you can find out where they are carried to, you are to engage some of the Indians to sollicit for their discharge, now there is a Cessation of Hostilities, or if this may not be practicable you are to desire that they may be well used till an opportunity shall offer of treating with the Governor of Canada about them.

Given in Council under my Hand & the Lesser Seal of the said Province at Philadelphia, the Twenty-sixth day of July, 1748.

ANTHONY PALMER.

Letter to the Governors of Massachusetts Bay and New York Concerning Reasons Preventing the Appointment of A Joint Commission to treat with the Six Nations.

Philadelphia, June 25th, 1748.

SIR:

I have the Honour of Your's of the 11th Instant, informing me of Governor Clinton's appointment of an Interview with the Indians of the Six Nations at

lbany the 10th of the next Month, & of your Intention be there, earnestly desiring I wou'd cause Commis-oners to be sent from this Government to be present this Interview.

The Council, before whom I laid Your Letter, desire e to express their Concern that Your Court did not me to their Resolution time enough to lay this Im-rtant Affair before the Assembly, which has sat vice since the 16th of May. They have, however, de-berated whether, notwithstanding their two late Ses-ons and the Season of the Year which, as the House nsists mostly of Farmers, requires their presence to their Country Business, they shou'd not call them meet a third time, & have concluded not to convene em, for that on former occasions of the like Nature e Assembly have expressly declar'd their Sentiments ainst engaging the Indians to act offensively with the rench, in consequence whereof Governor Thomas

Letter sent an Express to Governor Clinton on Indian Affairs, & expecting the return of their Messenger every Moment they postponed coming to a Resolution upon it, thinking that Governor Clinton might have receiv'd some Instructions from His Majesty relating to this Affair and would impart them in his Answer, but his Excelley. takes not the least Notice of this Interview. I only mention this in order to shew Your Excellency the reason why the return of the Post did not bring you the Council's answer, which it wou'd have done had they received Governor Clinton's favour time enough.

The Council entirely concur in Sentiment with Your Excellency, & shou'd be extremely glad to appoint some of their Members to wait on You, but as they stand circumstanc'd they are firmly of opinion the Commissrs. laid under such limitations would do more harm than good. My Age and Infirmities render such a Journey impracticable for me, or none wou'd be more pleas'd to have the honour of waiting on You at Albany than,

Sir, Your Excellency's most obedient humble
Servant,
ANTHONY PALMER.

His Excellency Govr. Shirley.

Letter to the Captain of the Man-of-War, Hector Welcoming Him to the Port.

Philada., August 2d, 1748.

SIR:

I have the Honour of yours of the 28th of July, which did not come to my Hands till Yesterday afternoon. The Council, to whom I communicated it, expresses a good deal of Pleasure at your kind Inclina-

ons to favour this City with your Company if the epth of the River wou'd permit, & You wou'd have y conveniency of Careening. As to the first, there e several careful and knowing Pilots at Lewes, who n give you satisfaction on this head, particularly braham Wiltbank & John Mawle, and if they will ndertake to Pilot You, as they know all the places of anger well, I believe you may safely trust them. I n told that Vessels of as large a draught of Water as e Hector have come up here, & that at Red Bank, the lace of the greatest Danger, the Channel is deeper w than formerly, but as to the Nagivation you will pleas'd to take the advice of the Pilots at the Capes. s to the second point I can venture to assure You that ere are Wharfs here which your Ship may easily lye & with safety heave down; the danger mostly appre-nded by the Council is, that you will not be able to ep your Sailors; this Port is on this account one of

Introductory Message to the Assembly.

GENTLEMEN:

In pursuance of His Majesty's Commands, signified to us by His Grace the Duke of Bedford, we have caused His Majesty's Proclamation for a Cessation of Arms to be Published here, which by the Advices we have received we expect will soon be followed by a General Peace.

Since your last Sitting we have again taken into Consideration the mischievious Practice of Carrying Rum among the Indians, and have not only issued a Proclamation for preventing it, but have ordered the Magistrates of Lancaster County to recommend it to the Grand Jury, that the Delinquents may be prosecuted; whereupon Bills of Indictment have been found against a great number of them, which we hope will be some Cheque to this growing Evil, tho' we cannot expect a total Stop will be put to it until the Laws provided against selling Rum to the Indians be amended.

The latter end of June last we received a Letter from His Excellency Governor Shirley, acquainting us that an Interview with the Indians of the Six Nations was appointed to be held at Albany on the 10th July, desiring that Commissioners might be sent from this Government to be present at it to consult & join with the other Commissioners there; but taking into Consideration your Sentiments delivered to us in a matter of the like kind, and observing the Notice being so short that it wou'd scarcely afford time sufficient for consulting with You on this Affair, and for appointing Commissioners with proper Instructions, we declined calling You together on this occasion.

The Information we received from the Cajukas had the appearance of a matter of the greatest Importance to the safety of the People of this and the Neighbouring Governments; we, therefore, immediately dispatched

an Express with it to His Excellency the Governor of New York, whose answer together with the Information we received will be delivered you by our Secretary.

In consequence of the Letters which in our Message we acquainted you we had wrote to the Governors of Virginia and Maryland, the former has sent a Present for the Indians at Ohio, to be deliver'd them by Mr. Weiser with the Presents from this Government.

We have the Satisfaction to acquaint You that the Twightwees, a considerable Nation of Indians living on the River Ouabache, a Branch of Ohio, hitherto in the French Interests, being desirous of entring into Friendship with the English, communicated their Intentions to the Indians of the Six Nations at Allegheny, who conducted their Deputies to Lancaster, where a firm Treaty of Friendship & Alliance has been established between us. This must necessarily strengthen the English Interest in general among the Indians, contribute greatly to the Security of our Inhabitants in time of War, and tend considerably to the enlarging our Indian Trade, especially as we are assured by the Twightwee Deputies that not less than twelve towns in their Neighbourhood are equally desirous with them to become our Allies, and settle a Correspondence with us; & that they only waited to know the Success of their Negociations, when they would make the like Application. Shou'd this be effected, besides the advantages already mentioned the Intercourse between the French at Canada & the Mississippi would be greatly interrupted, the nearest & most convenient Passage being thro' those Towns. For other Matters of less Moment transacted at that Treaty we shall refer you to the Treaty itself. You will be pleased to order Payment of the Expences accrued on this & other necessary occasions, an Account whereof will be delivered to You.

ANTHONY PALMER, President.

August 24th, 1748.

To the Assembly Concerning the Delay in Providing for the Expenses of the Treaty with the Indians at Lancaster.

GENTLEMEN:

We expected that on the Receipt of our Message you would have provided for the Expence accruing on the Treaty held with the Indians at Lancaster, and were not a little disappointed when we found by your Message of yesterday that you had not then taken it into Consideration. As any considerable delay will, in our opinion, reflect a dishonour on this Government, we find ourselves under a Necessity of entreating you to order the Payment of the necessary Charges accruing on that Treaty before you adjourn, since if it be postponed the People may be long kept out of their Money, this being usually the last Sitting of your House on Business. Besides it would be a particular Satisfaction to the Board that the necessary Expences which have accrued during our Adminstration in the Public Service shou'd be honourably discharged.

ANTHONY PALMER, Presidt.

Septr. 2d, 1748.

To the Assembly Concerning Certain Criticisms of that Body Regarding the Strictures of the Council upon the late Premature Adjournment of the House.

GENTLEMEN:

Shou'd we give you a particular Answer to your last Message, it wou'd probably draw on a Controversy which we on many accounts desire to avoid.

By comparing your Message with the Resolves of this Board, it may be seen how little Candour and ingenuity is to be expected in the Course of such a dispute; your

bserving That we have Censur'd a part of your former essage for its obscurity as being evasive, &c., & noting another part of it which we did not object on that account, & your dropping material words in he middle of a Sentence, where they did not serve your urpose, &c., are a few of the many Instances we might roduce, were we to enter the Argument; but as such a ontroversy may be attended with a considerable Exence, and as things are now circumstanc'd, can bring advantage to the Publick, we shall decline it.

We are not accountable to each other for our Conuct; His Majesty & the Freemen of this Province are e proper Judges of it; to them we can safely appeal. s we had no Party views, no Personal Interest or ower to support, we shall the more readily be believed hen we declare that he have acted on the sole Motive the Publick Good. It is well known that during our dministration our time has been chiefly employ'd in e Service of the Country, by using all means in our

The single point between us, as we conceive, is, whether your Conduct or our's has contributed most to the Publick Service, and on that point we will leave it without entring into a fruitless Debate on the Subject.

ANTHONY PALMER, Presidt.

Septr. 3d, 1748.

Letter to the Governor of Virginia Concerning the Murder of Mr. Haig by the Indians and regarding the Seizure of a French Ship Destined to the Province of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, 8th Octr., 1748.

SIR:

I wou'd have answer'd your Letter relating to Mr. Haig sooner, but as our Interpreter, who had the Enquiry of this Gentleman given him in Charge at the Instance of the Govr. of Carolina, was daily expected from Ohio, I chose to delay it that I might write something certain.

I have the mortification to tell you that Mr. Weiser, in an imperfect Diary which he sent to me as soon as he arriv'd among our Inhabitants, says Mr. Haig is actually Murdered, and his Man, one Brown, was deliver'd to him by some Indians of the Senaca Nation. For further Particulars I must refer You to my next, entreating you wou'd advertize Mr. Glenn of this Melancholy Story, & assure him of my best respects, & that I shall do myself the Honour to inform him of every Circumstance attending the Murder, & assist in bringing the Murderers to Punishment.

Justice will not suffer me to omit informing You of a Story that prevails here as if a French Ship, bound for this Port with Letters from the Governor of His-

bla to me as President, & with a Cargo of Sugars
nated to discharge a Ransom due to the Owners
e Privateer Pandour, from a French Merchant at
anne, was seiz'd & actually Condemn'd with her
o in the Court of Admiralty at Williamsburg, for
her reason than that the Papers she carried were
os'd to be false; whereas the President & Council
ie Petition of the Owners of the Pandour, & from
Strongest Principles of Justice, wrote to Monsr.
tesnoye to oblige that Merchant, one Rasteau, to
arge that Debt, by the Delay whereof the Faith
ations was extremely violated, and in Consequence
of this shou'd have been done by Bills of Exchange
d France; how they came to send Sugars I cannot
unt for; but I assure You the Vessel shou'd not
been permitted to have broke bulk here, but have
sent back directly, tho' considering the reality of
Debt, & the Publick Faith due to the Instruments





JAMES HAMILTON.
Lieutenant Governor.
1748-1754.



Chapter II.

JAMES HAMILTON.

Lieutenant Governor,

1748-1754.

HIMSELF AN AMERICAN AND THE SON OF A former Speaker of the provincial Assembly, Governor James Hamilton came to his office with qualifications which rendered his comprehension of his duties easier than that of his predecessors. He successfuly satisfied the complaints of the Indians west of the Susquehanna by peacefully removing the white settlers thence to equally desirable locations elsewhere. The French and Indian troubles continued to be threatening along the western border, despite the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle and the question became an active one. The discussion of the means of raising funds for providing for this was prolonged and unyielding on either sides. Paper currency bills, which were proposed and pressed by the Assembly were disapproved by the Governor, who had received from the Proprietaries instructions to so treat any such bill which did not place the whole of the interest at the disposal of themselves or their deputies. Unwilling to disclose so unreasonable a pretext for his action the Governor assigned various trivial objections which resulted in widening the breach between himself and the Assembly and culminated in his retirement from office after a term of service extending from November 1748 to October 1754.

Papers of the Governors.

Proclamation Continuing Officials in Place.

BY THE HONOURABLE JAMES HAMILTON, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware:

A PROCLAMATION.



Forasmuch as the Honourable Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esquires, true and absolute Proprietaries & Governors-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware, have been pleased by their Commission, under their Hands and Seal, bearing date the seventeenth Day of March last, to constitute and appoint me to be their Lieutenant Governor

Twenty-third Day of this Instant, November, held or enjoyed any Office of Trust or Profit in this Government, by virtue of any such Commission as aforesaid, shall continue to hold any enjoy the same until they be determined by me as aforesaid, or by other sufficient Authority. And I do further hereby command and require all Magistrates, Officers, and Commissioners whatsoever, in whom any publick Trust is reposed in this Government that they diligently proceed in the performance and discharge of their respective Duties therein for the Safety, Peace, and well-being of the same.

Given under my Hand and Great Seal of this Province at Philadelphia the Thirtieth Day of November, in the Twenty-second Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, George, the Second, King of Great Britain, France, & Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &ca., Annoqz Domini, 1748.

JAMES HAMILTON.

By his Honour's Command,
Richard Peters, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Introductory Speech to the Assembly.

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE General Assembly—

I should have called you together immediately after my Arrival if I had either observ'd or been inform'd His Majesty's Interest or that of the Country required it; but as no Necessity of that kind appear'd, I forbore to give you the trouble of meeting in Assembly before the time Yourselves had appointed for the Dispatch of Public Business.

It is with great pleasure I now see you met in your
egislative Capacity, & very gladly embrace the op-
ortunity it affords me of signifying to you, by the
press Command of the honourable Proprietaries, the
eat Affection they bear to the Inhabitants of this
rovince, the earnest desire they have to preserve
ace & Concord among them, & the particular satis-
ction they receive by their Welfare & Prosperity; and
I know them to be perfectly sincere in their profes-
ons, I have not the least apprehension but they will
eet with suitable Returns of Gratitude from You.

Having been for some time absent, it cannot be pre-
m'd the Condition & Circumstances of the Country
e so well known to me as to Gentlemen who have
nstantly resided on the Spot, & who being the Repre
ntative Body of the People are to be suppos'd best
quainted with their real wants & expectations.
herefore I shall for the present decline laying any
ing before you on my part; at the same time I very

to support them in the enjoyment of all their just Rights & Privileges, since whenever the time shall come in which I shall cease to be their Governor & return to a private Station, I shall find myself, my Family, & Friends equally affected with every other Person by any injury the Constitution may suffer under my Adminstration.

I shall conclude what I have to say at this time with entreating you that all Transactions between us may be carried on with Candour & Moderation as the most effectual means of avoiding disagreeable animosities and uniting us in the strict Bands of Friendship & mutual Confidence, so necessary for the public Good. This is what I will endeavour by every method in my Power, and I have no reason to doubt that you, Gentlemen, are now come together with like Sentiments & Inclinations.

JAMES HAMILTON.

January 3d, 1748-9.

To the Assembly Concerning the Poor Bill.

GENTLEMEN:

I have consider'd with the greatest Attention the Bill entitled "An Act for amending the Laws relating to the Poor, & for the better appointment of Overseers of the Poor within the City of Philadelphia," & perceive it contains many new & wise Provisions, tending to the Utility of the Inhabitants of this City & Province, yet as the greatest part of the Bill consists of Clauses revoking Powers given by several former Acts, & establishing New in their Places without assigning any Cause for the alteration, I cannot pass it as it stands.

It would have been very agreeable to me could I have
nt you down the Bill under Amendments, but as a
hall Trial convinc'd me the parts, in my opinion neces-
ry were so inseparably wove into the repealing
auses that the Attempt must end in obscurity & a
utiless wasting your Time.
I wish any method cou'd be fallen upon to preserve
e new & truly valuable Provisions in the Bill. To
em you may always be assur'd of my hearty concur-
nce.

JAMES HAMILTON.

February 1st, 1748.

To the House Concerning the Paper Money Bill.

NTLEMEN:

To the assembly concerning the Act for Intestate Estates.

GENTLEMEN:

Upon considering that part of the Bill relating to the distribution of Intestates Estates, &c., which concerns the Probate of Wills, & the Message I receiv'd from you on the Amendments by me propos'd, I find it a Matter of great Importance and attended with some difficulty. As to the other Parts of it I approve of them, & am ready to give my Assent for their being passed into a Law.

If the Laws relating to the Probate of Wills shall be thought to want Amendment I shall always be ready to take into Consideration any Bill that shall be prepar'd for that purpose.

JAMES HAMILTON.

February 3d, 1748.

Further to the Assembly Concerning the poor Bill.

GENTLEMEN:

The Bill now before me for amending the Laws relating to the Poor, & for the better appointment of Overseers of the Poor within the City of Philada., being of considerable Length and of great consequence to the Publick, the necessary corrections & alterations will require time and deliberation; & as many of you have been long from your Families and are desirous to adjourn, I imagine it will be agreeable to you to defer the further Consideration of them to another Session.

JAMES HAMILTON.

February 4th, 1748.

Proclamation announcing the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

BY THE HONOURABLE JAMES HAMILTON Esqr., Lieutenant Govr., & Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania & Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.



Whereas, His Majesty has lately thought fit to issue His Royal Proclamation in the words following viz:

G. R.:

"*Whereas*, a Definite Treaty of Peace and Friendship between Us, the Most Christian King, & the States General of the United Provinces hath been concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle the seventh Day of October last, to which the Empress Queen of Hungary, the King of Spain and Sardinia

Will & Pleasure the same should be published at all the proper places in my Government, I have, therefore, in obedience to the Royal Order signified to me as aforesaid, with the advice of the Council, caused the said Proclamation to be this Day published, And do hereby strictly charge & command all His Majestie's Subjects within this Province to take Notice of *His Royal Will and Pleasure* therein, & conform themselves thereto accordingly.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the Province of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, this Seventeenth Day of May, in the Twenty-second Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the Second, King of Great Britain, France & Ireland, &ca., in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and forty-nine.

JAMES HAMILTON

By His Honour's Command,
Richard Peters, Sec'ry.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Letter to the Governor of Maryland Concerning the service of a Writ by Samuel England & William Hay on a Tract of Land South of the Temporary Line in Talbot's Manor.

SIR:

Your Letter of the 10th of February, containing a complaint against Willm. Hay & Samuel England for Misbehaviour to your Government, came not to my Hands till the middle of March, which is a circumstance I think it necessary to acquaint you with, least you may imagine I have not paid you so great a regard to what you are pleased to mention to me, as

e Importance of the thing & your recommendation of justly require at my Hands.

I assure you, Sir, I have nothing more at heart than preserve Peace on the Borders of the two Governents, for which purpose I no sooner receiv'd your etter than without delay I apply'd to make the Enuiries that are necessary to lay that Matter in a clear ght before you, which I apprehend is not fairly stated the Affidavits you were pleased to transmit to me. his I flatter'd myself I should have been able to have one by the present Conveyance, but having been disapointed in the examination by the absence of certain ersons whose testimonies I am told are considerable the Case, I must beg your patience sometime longer l I can fully inform myself of the whole Transaction, d if it shall be found these People have acted against e Royal Order, I shall not hestitate one Moment to what is incumbent on me in an Affair wherein the eace of the two Provinces is so nearly concern'd.

That one Steelman sometime before the Year 1706 or 1707 cleared & was possessed of a Tract of Land, part of the five hundred Acres claimed by Joseph England in his life time. That sometime in those Years one James Brown purchased it from Steelman, took possession of & occupied it until the Year 1713, when dying he devised it to his Son William Brown. The Devisee enter'd into it & soon after in that year, under the Proprietors of Pennsylvania, Surveyed Five hundred Acres of Land, including Steelman's improved Ground. Under this Warrant & Survey William Brown continued seized until the Year 1716. In that year he died & left the possession in his Widow Esther. She sold the five hundred Acres to Benjamin Vining of the City of Philadelphia, who afterwards in the Year 1723 sold the same to Joseph England. I cannot find from any of the Depositions that Steelman, either of the Browns, the Widow Esther, Benjamin Vining, or Joseph England, through all these Transactions, ever did any any Acts that shew they held the Land under Lord Baltimore or owned obedience to the Jurisdiction or the Laws of Maryland. On the contrary, as a point decisive, it appears Joseph England, who was in possession of the Land when the Royal Order was made, did at that time acknowledge obedience to the Jurisdiction & Laws of this Province by paying Taxes in & serving as a Juryman for the County of Chester.

To prove these Matters you have Copy of the Survey, Vining's Deed, & Sundry Depositions inclos'd.

As I apprehend the Settlements of Robert Mitchell & Mary McFadein are within the five hundred Acres Survey'd & Possessed, as far as possession can be without actual cultivation of the whole under this Province, permit me from the Depositions transmitted to observe with respect to their Rights under your Proprietor, that John Dawson says Steelman took up Two hundred Acres of Land in Talbot's Manor under a Maryland Right. When he was examin'd in this Pro-

ıce, which is in nature of a cross-examination upon
e ex parte Deposition taken in yours, he declar'd he
ew not of any Right Steelman had to settle the Land
der either Province. Jeremiah Brown, the Son of
own the purchaser from Steelman, says the same.
ou have their Depositions inclosed. But can you
ink it agreeable to reason or the Interests of the
veral Proprietors to admit general declarations, fre-
ently founded on hearsay & opinion, as sufficient
idence to prove their granting rights, when such Acts
e always in writing, & for the most part publickly
gistered?

I can't find from the Depositions with certainty that
tchell & McFadein or those they claim under, were
possession at the time of the Royal Order. Some
neral words intimate the Land was always possess'd,
d in the words of the Deposition deemed under the
rd Baltimore. But as such possession is capable of
ore particular proof, certainly it ought to be given.

Any of these Acts, at or just before the time of the Royal Order, properly testified, will give Satisfaction that they held under your Government. But if no such Facts, or some others equivalent, can be made appear, & they had no rights under your Proprietor, they shou'd be regarded by both Governments as freebooters. And then being possessed of part of a tract of Land Surveyed under the Proprietors of Pennsylvania they ought to be consider'd as Persons holding under them, for under them they must hold if under any. Shou'd this reasoning, just as it appears to me, be contravened, perhaps it may shake the possessory Rights of many who hold Lands near the borders as under your Proprietor.

I can't approve of the method taken by your Courts & Officers in sending Complainants against our Inhabitants about Crimes done near the Borders, & wherein jurisdiction is concerned, to your Jurys. It is not unlikely the Courts & Jurys in each Province may differ in Sentiment about the same Rights & the jurisdiction depending upon them. Experience has shown they have done so, & what were the Consequences? The King's Subjects were punished in one Government for what was deemed lawful & right in the other, & sacrificed by the disagreement of two independent Powers. To remedy these Mischiefs was the Royal Order made, & the several Governors are thereby specially required to prevent them. To You then ought the application to be made in the first Instance, and upon Notice I should not have failed to do the injured Parties justice as far as my Power extended. I may mistake, & shall with pleasure be convinced, but to me it appears clear that in point of jurisdiction in criminal matters the first and only resort on this side the Water ought to be to the several Governors, and to His Majesty in the last.

I send you Samuel England's Deposition, from whence I believe you will have reason, as I do, to doubt

e truth of what Mitchell has deposed concerning
ıy's turning him or any other out of possession. It
ıy, perhaps, be objected that England is Interested in
ıat he declares; the same may be said against Mit-
ell, who swore to avoid a contract that ought to bind
ı if he was not forcibly turn'd out. The very Papers
ned by Joseph England, as sent me, is strong evi-
nce that Mitchell gave up his possession by Contract,
was not removed by force. I will but mention it, be
eas'd to enquire into the Characters of England &
tchell, & you'll easily determine to whom Credit
ght to be given.

You'll pardon me, I can't easily comprehend what
u mena by requiring my assitance in bringing Sam-
l England to Justice in your Province, when you say
was applying to some of your Officers for a Lease.
e was then in your Power if you had thought proper
exercise it, & I suppose, as you represent the Case,

Speech to the Six Nations Indians.

BRETHREN OF THE SIX UNITED NATIONS OF Indians:

In the Speech you made to us the other Day you told us that at a Council at Onontago it was consider'd that no Answer as yet had been made to a proposal of the Governors of Pennsylvania in behalf of the Government of Virginia concerning a Peace between the Six United Nations & the Catawbas, & that the Council of the said Nations agreed to send Deputies to Philadelphia for that purpose, as well as to congratulate me on my arrival, & to lodge a Complaint against some of the Inhabitants of this Province for the Settlements not yet purchased from you.

Brethren:

I could have wished that all the Deputies had arrived, but since the others did not come, & you had proceeded so far as to Wyomen, You did well in resolving to come to Philadelphia to our Council Fire, at which I kindly receive you as true Deputies from the Six United Nations, & heartily bid you welcome; in token whereof I give you this

String of Wampum.

Brethren:

You further inform'd us that an Account having been given of some white People's making Plantations on your side of the Blue Hills, the Council at Onontago had given it in charge to the Deputies to make a Complaint of this; that staying so long at Wyomen you had an opportunity of having it confirm'd to you that several had settled there, & some since my arrival, and you desire to know whether this is done with the Consent of this Government or in Consequence of any Orders I have brought from the King or the Proprietaries; and if not, that they may be instantly removed. Brethren, as this Government stands engag'd to you by

not to suffer any of their People to settle on
till they are purchas'd by the Proprietaries, they
ever endeavour'd faithfully to observe this En-
ent by causing it to be proclaimed that none
, on the highest Penalties, presume to settle on
est side of that ridge of Mountains which is the
ary between us and you; yet, notwithstanding
Proclamations, some have been so audacious as
here, but they have been forcibly removed & their
tions broke up & destroy'd.

en:

e you the strongest assurances that these People
ot had the least countenance from the Govern-
or what they have done, and that I have received
lers from His Majesty or the Proprietaries in
of them, And that I am heartily inclined to
ie most effectual Care that these unwarrantable
nents be not made, as all such are against the

of their Affairs to any one who has heartier Inclinations to do you Service than I have, so that I shall on all occasions study & promote your true Interest, to which I am strongly impell'd, not only by my own Affection as being a Native of the Country, but by the laudable Example of my Predecessors, & above all by the pleasure I know any Good I shall do you will give to the Honorable Proprietaries, whose Commands I have repeatedly receiv'd to be sure to be kind to the Indians. In Testimony of the sincerity of my love for you I present you with this

String of Wampum.

Brethren:

The value of a Present arises principally from the Affection with which it is given, and Yours, therefore, on this Account is as agreeable as if it was of more real worth. In return, the good People of this Province, sensible of the trouble and fatigue so long a Journey must needs have given you, & in token of their Esteem for the Six Nations who appointed You on the Deputation, have provided a Present of Goods which they desire your Acceptance of; the Secretary will read the List, & the Interpreter will deliver them to you when you please to receive them.

The Governor gave the List of Goods to the Secretary, who read it.

Brethren:

I now return an answer to Assuehqua, who gave this String in behalf of the Conoy Indians. I am sorry to say that these Indians have misrepresented the fact, for on the Information I have received from the Proprietor's Officers, this Land, which is but a Small Piece where their Town stood, was not reserv'd out of their Grants of the Lands sold by the Six Nations; but at that time the Conoy Indians being desirous to continue there, prevail'd with the Six Nations to ask this as a favor from the Proprietaries, while they (the Conoys) remain'd

n it, and at their Instance the Proprietaries granted
nem this favour, & they might have lived there till
ow; but as they chose voluntarily to go away, & signi-
ed this by a String of Wampum to the Government.
ey had leave accordingly to go to Juniata or else-
here. You cannot but know the Six Nations have
equently desired the Proprietaries not to give Money
any tributary Nations for Land, & as these Conoys
e such they would have reason to find fault with the
roprietaries shou'd they pay them anything, especi-
ly as they have already given to the Six Nations a
luable Consideration for it; I confirm this by

A String of Wampum.

) Pieces of Strowds.
) Pieces of Striped Duffills.
) Pieces of Half Thicks.
) Half Barrels of Gunpowder
5 doz. of Looking Glasses,
6 Groce of Awl Blades,
15 Groce of Gartering,
15 Pieces of Ribbon,
3 Pieces of Bed lace,
5 doz. of Scizzars

Proclamation Directing the Removal of Settlers on the Lands of the Six Nations.

BY THE HONOURABLE JAMES HAMILTON, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor & Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania & Counties of New Castle, Kent, & Sussex, on Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.



Whereas, The Deputies of the Senekas, at a Treaty lately held at Philada., complained to me, in behalf of the Six United Nations, that contrary to the Tenor of a former Treaty now subsisting between them & this Government, & without their Consent, divers Persons, Inhabitants of this Province, have seated themselves & Families on Lands not purchased of them, lying Westward of the Blue Hills, very much to their Hurt, earnestly prayed that they should be forthwith remov'd, to prevent the bad Consequences that might otherwise ensue. And forasmuch as these Persons have neither Lycence from the Proprietaries nor colour of Title to the said Lands, & to permit them to stay there wou'd not only be a breach of the Publick Faith given to the Six Nations, but may occasion dangerous Quarrels with them, & be the Cause of much Bloodshed; Therefore for preventing these Mischiefs I have thought fit, with the advice of the Council, to issue this Proclamation; & do hereby, in His Majesty's Name, strictly charge, command, and enjoin all & every the Persons who have presum'd to settle in any part of the Province Westward of the Blue Bills to remove themselves, their Families & Effects, off those Lands on or before the first Day of November next; And in Case of their Neglect or Refusal, I do, in His Majesty's Name, strictly charge & command all & every the Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, & Officers

ithin this Province, whose Assistance may be neces-
ry, that they, immediately after the said first Day of
ovember, cause the Delinquents, with their Families
d Effects, to be removed off the said Lands, as
e Law in such Cases directs. And hereof all Persons
ncerned are to take Notice, and not to fail in their
edience, as they will answer the contrary at their
eril.

iven under my Hand & the Great Seal of the Pro-
vince of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, this Eigh-
teenth Day of July, in the Twenty-third Year of
the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the Second,
King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, &ca.,
And in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven
hundred & forty-nine.

JAMES HAMILTON.

y His Honour's Command,
Richard Peters, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

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o the Assembly Concerning the Late Treaty with
the Deputies of the Six Nations.

them, concluded they were prevented by some unforeseen Accident, & therefore, being so far on their Journey, they determined to pay a visit to their Brethren of this Province, & so came here the beginning of the last Month. I refer you to the Minutes of Council, which will be herewith deliver'd to You, for their Business. As the Province had been put to some Expence by them, they were told on their Departure if they met the other Deputies to inform them what they had done here and perswade them to return, & it seems they did meet them, but whether they deliver'd this Message or no I have no account; if they did it had no Effect, for they are now on the Road & expected here every Day. You will, therefore, be pleased to take the necessary Care for their Reception.

Mr. Weiser having defrayed the Expences of the Last Indians in their Journey to and from this City, I advanc'd him the Sum of Sixty Pounds on his going away. He must by this time have laid out a considerable Sum more, which you will be pleased to order Payment of; And tho' from your long knowledge of his Merit, it might be unnecessary in me to say anything in his favour, yet as the Last Sett of Indians did Damage to his Plantation, & he had abundance of trouble with them & is likely to meet with much more on this occasion, I cannot excuse myself from most heartily recommending it to You to make him an handsome Reward for his Services.

JAMES HAMILTON.

To the Assembly Concerning the Poor Bill.

GENTLEMEN:

According to your Request last Session, I send you the Bill for amending the Laws relating to the Poor, with Amendments. I hope it will appear to you

Consideration that the Matters I have thought oper to be omitted are amply provided for by the ws now subsisting, and that all the new Provisions nding to the Utility of the Inhabitants of this City Province are retained, as nothing can afford me eater pleasure than Unanimity in the two parts of the gislature.

JAMES HAMILTON.

August 10th, 1749.

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o the Assembly Concerning the Paper Money Bill.

ENTLEMEN:

As we have certain Information that a Bill was

Proclamation Prohibiting the Sale of Rum to the Indians.

BY THE HONOURABLE JAMES HAMILTON, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor & Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania & Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.



Whereas, upon the Settlement of this Province it was early discover'd, and constant experience since shews, that the Selling or giving Strong Liquors to the Indians is attended with great Mischiefs & Inconveniences by reason of its pernicious Effects in prompting them, when under the influence of it, to commit many Outrages & Irregularities and notwithstanding the wise & good Laws provided against it, we still find upon every Indian Treaty or other Occasion of Large Companys of Indians coming to Philadelphia, that many Persons there do presume, in contempt of such Laws, to sell or indiscreetly give Rum or other strong Liquors to the Indians, to the great Danger, Disturbance, & Offence of the Inhabitants. Wherefore, for the preventing these Mischiefs & Disorders I have thought fit, with the advice of the Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby in His Majesty's Name strictly forbidding all Persons (those only excepted to whom the Care of the Indians at their Treaties with us is committed) upon any pretence whatsoever to sell or give any Rum or other Spirituous or Strong Liquors to the Indians, on pain of being prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the Law. And I do hereby earnestly recommend it to all & every the Justices of the Peace within the said Province, & especially those within the City of Philadelphia, that they take all

r measures to detect & bring to condign Punish-
all Offenders herein, & give all due encourage-
to Persons to discover & give Information against
Offenders, & to take Care that the Moiety of the
lty of Twenty Pounds forfeiture by the said Laws
ch Offence be recover'd & paid to such Informers;
case of the inability of the Offenders to pay the
upon their Conviction, that then the Justices do
the Informer or Prosecutor a Certificate or Order
the Provincial Treasurer for the five Pounds,
upon sight of such Certificate he is by the said
required to pay. And hereof all Persons con-
d are to take Notice & not to fail in their obedience,
ey will answer the contrary at their Peril.
under my Hand & the Great Seal of the Province
Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, this Eleventh Day
August, in the Twenty-third Year of the Reign of
Sovereign Lord, George the Second, King of
eat Britain, France, & Ireland, &ca., & in the Year

that the Road between us has ever been open & pleasant to travel in. Even in the time of War had you tried it you wou'd have found nothing to obstruct the Passage, & now the War is over & you are come to see us you will find a kind & affectionate Reception. In testimony whereof we present you with this

String.

Brethren:

We approve the Custom you mention of brightening the Chain after a long absence; it is a strong Evidence of the Wisdom of the old Men who lived before you, and we heartily do the same on our part, desiring that as we have also some disagreeable things to say to you, you may do us like Justice in imputing what we say of this nature to its true Cause, that is a sincere regard to remove every thing that may obstruct the good understanding hitherto preserv'd between us; by this Belt we join with you inbrightening the Chain.

A Belt of 8 Rows.

Brethren:

We thank you for your firm adherence to the Interest of His Majesty during the War, & for the particular declaration of regard you have express'd for the People of this Province. Your Neutrality was undoubtedly of great Service to the common Cause and deserves our acknowledgements, which we gratefully make you.

You cannot think but we have had full Accounts of your Affairs from time to time, & had there been any reason to believe that the Governors of New York & New England, to whom the King committed the management of the War, had not taken you into their protection and made sufficient Provision for your subsistence & safety, we shou'd have done you all the good Offices in our Power; but as this was not the Case, on Information given us that the Indians to the Westward of us were starving for want of Necessaries, we

nt Mr. Weiser to them with a seasonable & expensive
resent. We only tell you this that you may see we
ve not been unmindful of our Brethren; this double
lt expresses our thanks for your Concern for and at
chment to us during the War.

A Double Belt.

ethren:

The last thing addressed to the Governor & Council
People of the Province in the order you spoke is, that
ving assur'd us of the continuance of your Amity,
u had at your setting out no particular Business with
, but were prompted by your Brotherly Inclinations
make us a Visit.

As the War is now at an end & the Roads opened so
at they may be safely travelled, you did well to come
see us; we take your visit kindly, & shall give you a
bstantial proof of your being welcome to the People
this Province by the Present which they have pro-
ded for you, the Particulars whereof will be read by

Brethren:

Having fully answer'd every part of your Speech which had a relation to the Publick, I shall now proceed in the same manner to answer what was address'd to me & the Council:

Brethren—

We have taken into Consideration your offer of the Sale of some Lands lying on the East side of Sasquehanna, & tho' we have no directions from the Proprietaries, who are now in England, to treat with you for Lands, yet as we judg'd it for their benefit & for the Publick Good not to reject the offer you have thought proper to make, we sent you word by the Interpreter that we would treat with you about a new Purchase, but at the same time we gave you to understand that we could by no means accede to your proposal in the manner you had limited it, viz., to take Land lying on the East side of the Sasquehanna, as far as Thomas McKee's, because you must be sensible that as the head of the River Schuylkill lies not far from the Sasquehanna, & not far from the head of Schuylkill there runs one of the main branches of the River Delaware, & that the Delaware Indians, in their last Treaty, had granted the Lands from this Branch to very near the Lechawachsein on Delaware. I say, considering all these things, which were explained to you on a Draught, by which it appers that all you offer is mountanious, broken & poor Land, you must know that this is not worth our acceptance, but we added that if you wou'd extend your offer to go more Northerly on Sasquehanna as far as Shamoken, & that the Tract might carry its breadth to Delaware River, so as that we cou'd in any manner justify ourselves to the Proprietors, we wou'd close and give you a just Consideration for the Lands. On this you held a Council & made us a second offer that you would sign a Deed to the Proprietors for all that Tract of Land

t lies within the following bounds, viz.:Beginning the Kittochhinny Hills, where your last Purchase ls, on Sasquehanna, from thence by the Courses the River Sasquehanna to the first Mountain North the Creek called in the Onondaga Language Can-ghy, & in the Delaware Language Makooniahy, on said River Sasquehanna, this is the Western Boun-y; then for the North boundary by a straight Line be run from that Mountain to the Main Branch Delaware River, at the North side of the Mouth of hawachsein, so as to take in the Waters of Lecha-chsein; The East Boundary to be the River Dela-re from the North of the Viskil to the Kittochtinny lls; the South boundary to be that Range of the ttochtinny Hills to the place of Beginning, together h the Islands in the River Sasquehanna & Dela-re in that Compass. Having received this second er, tho' neither in this is there any considerable

must, therefore, tell you plainly that such Lycences must not be given, & that if we turn the People off you must not defend them nor invite them there again, this is a breach of your Duty, therefore do so no more; and on our part we assure that as we have required obedience by our Proclamation we will at the time Limitted therein exact it punctually, & make no doubt but when these People see the Government is determin'd to use force they will quietly leave their Settlements, especially as they may be provided with Land on the East side of Sasquehanna within the new Purchase. In confirmation hereof we give you this String.

Brethren:

We condole with Canassatego & You on the Murder of his Relation, & are sorry that it happen'd within our Doors. As soon as we heard of it (which we did by one of our Messengers who happen'd to be at Mr. George Croghan's on our Business at the very time the Warrior was kill'd, & saw the Dead body) we order'd a full & impartial Enquiry to be made how he came by his Death, and it is return'd unto us by the Coroner's Inquest taken on oath that he was kill'd by the Shotts of a Gun; but who kill'd him they do not expressly say, tho' all believed, by the Evidence given, that he was kill'd by his Comrades, the Body lying in the place where they had prepar'd their Night Quarters, & the Blood lying all on the Ground under the Body, so that he cou'd not have gone a step after he receiv'd the wound, which is further proved by the mark of the Bullet now to be seen in a tree just by the Place; And some of your own Indians living at Ohio who by accident were present expressly declar'd that he must have been shot at that very place among the Indians themselves, tho' the Companions of this unfortunate Warrior said that some White People had kill'd him, & that he came to them & told them so.

hich you easily perceive must be false, if the above
ccount be true. Mr. Croghan, the Magistrate before
hom the Matter was Laid, wou'd have examined these
dians but they would not submit to it, & one of them
particular run away. The white people at whose
ouse the Indians got Liquors are all Bound over to
urt, & if it shall turn out that they or any others
ere concern'd in the Murder of this Warrior, they
all be brought to Publick Tryal in the same manner
if they had killed a white Man, & Notice shall be
ven you that the Friends of the deceas'd may be
esent at the Tryal if they please. In the mean time
ke these Handkerchiefs & give some to the relations
the deceas'd, & wipe off all Tears from their Eyes.
e shall keep your String in case of any fresh Dis-
very.

Handkerchiefs.

ethren:

We return the Belt by which you requested we

shall be transmitted when it comes to my Hands; for this purpose we keep the String you gave us.

Brethren:

Having finish'd our answer, we are under a Necessity to say something that may be disagreable to You; but you must take it in good part, agreable to what I said before.

An Indian this last Summer came in a rude manner to a substantial Housekeeper of Lancaster County, one Adam Furney, and demanded Rum of him; he gave him some, but because he refus'd to give him more, he withdrew a small space & having his Gun in his Hand ready loaded he shot him in the Breast, & he lay a considerable time ill of his Wounds, being expected to dye every Day. On this the Indian was apprehended & committed to Jayl, but the Man recovered, contrary to all expectation, & the Indian was the other Day released.

Several bad Skirmishes do frequently happen, occasion'd by the rude behaviour of Indians, but none more nor of a worse nature than those which arise from mischiefs done by your People to Farmers & their Cattle in their Journeys to & from this City; this is the more provoking as You cannot but be sensible of the kind reception You always meet with from us. The Assembly, who are troubled with Petitions from the People injured, & from a Principle of Justice and Compassion make good the Damages, have recommended it to me to remonstrate against this usage in the warmest manner, & particularly against the behaviour of your young People in their coming here this Summer, & to insist that there be no more such doings. Take this String then & Chastise your unruly Indians, and admonish them to behave better for the future, or they will certainly draw on them the resentment of the Country People, who will not be restrain'd from

king vengeance for such unfounded & mischievous
eatment.
A String.

To the Assembly Concerning the Paper Money.

ENTLEMEN:

By the Letter herewith delivered you, which I have lately had the Honour to receive from His Grace e Duke of Bedford, One of his Majestie's Principal cretaries of State, you will perceive that the Paper oney of the several Plantations in America is again e to come under the Consideration of the Parlia- nt at their next Sessions, which will probably be the Month of December or January; And as I es- m it a Principal Part of my Duty to have a watch- Care for the true Interest of the People under my

this Province from the Passing of the said Bill; and I have it in Command from them to assure you of their Assistance upon all future Occasions wherein the Welfare and Happiness of the People of this Province may be concerned.

Altho' this be not the usual time of your Sitting to do Business, yet I hope in Consideration of the Importance of this Matter you will, before your Adjournment, furnish me with a clear and exact State of our Paper Currency, to be transmitted forthwith, pursuant to the Directions contained in the Letter before mentioned.

The last Assembly having adjourned before I finish'd with the Indians, I could only acquaint them with a Part of their Business; what passed afterwards between me and them you will see in the Minutes of Council, which the Secretary has my Orders to lay before you.

The Committe of Assembly appointed to take Care of the Indians conceiving that they had no authority to make any further Provision for them than during their stay in the City, the Interpreter, at my request, defrayed the Expenses in their Return, which you will please to order to be repaid to him.

JAMES HAMILTON.

October 16th, 1749.

To the Duke of Bedford Transmitting a Report of the State of the Paper Currency.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE:

In obedience to His Majestie's Commands, signified to me by your Grace's Letter of the 19th of July last, I have caused to be prepared by the Secretary of His Majestie's Province of Pennsylvania, and

vernment of the Counties of Newcastle, Kent. and ssex, on Delaware, Accounts of the Tenor and nount of all the Bills of Credit which have been itted and are at this Time outstanding within the oresaid Government; and as upon Examination I lieve them to be exact and true, I do myself the nour to transmit them as such to your Grace; being th all possible Regard,

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble servant,

JAMES HAMILTON.

Pennsylvania, 26th October, 1749.

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tter to the Governor of Maryland Concerning the Extension of the Inter-Provincial Boundary Line.

every Occasion of Contention, to propose to You the extension of the temporary Line between the two Provinces from the Place where it now ends to a Meridian drawn from the first Fountain of the River Patowmach, and desire you will be pleas'd to join with me in the Appointment of Commissioners to do this necessary Work. Was not the Year so far advanced I should further propose that Commissions might issue immediately, but I think it may be very well, as People always take the Spring time to remove their Families, that the Commissioners be ready to take the first Opportunity of fair Weather after the Winter breaks up.

I am with great Regard, Sir,
Your most obedient and most humble Servant,
JAMES HAMILTON.

Philadelphia, 23d September, 1749.

Letter to the President of Virginia Concerning the Extension of the Boundary Line, Etc.

SIR:

I am honour'd with your Letter of 22d of November, acquainting me with your succeeding, upon the Departure of Sr. William Gooch, to the Command of his Majestie's Colony of Virginia, upon which I very heartily congratulate both You and the Colony, wishing you much Happiness in your Administration, as I doubt not the People will receive much Ease and Prosperity under it; I am at the same time to pay you my Acknowledgments for the favourable Opinion you are pleas'd to conceive of me.

It gives me great Concern that you should have Cause of Complaint against any of the Inhabitants of

is Province; you may depend that nothing in my ower shall be wanting to detect the Authors of the ngerous insinuations you are pleas'd to mention, d make them sensible they are not to act such a rt with Impunity. At present there happens to be ne of the Traders in this City to whom I can apply r information, but as soon as they return from the dian Countries I shall take care that they be strictly amin'd, and endeavour by all possible methods to t an end to so vile a Practice.

As you have mentioned the large Grant his Majesty s lately been pleased to make to some Gentlemen in irginia of Lands on the Branches of the Ohio, I am duced to desire your opinion whether it may not be use that the Western Bounds of this Province be n by Commissioners to be appointed by both Govern- ents, in order to assure Ourselves that none of the nds contained in that Grant are within the Limits of

of the Persons recommended to me for my Licence to keep the same are neither of a sober Conversation or of Ability to entertain Travellers in a proper Manner —Contrary to the Intention of the Laws in that respect provided, and tending to the Propagation of Idleness and Immorality among the Inhabitants—which Representation I have taken into serious Consideration, And being desirous, as far as in me lies, to remove every Obstacle in the Way to Virtue, Piety, and good Order, I do in the warmest Manner recommend to You that you will use your utmost Vigilance that the Laws relating to the good Order to be observ'd in Publick Houses may be duly put in Execution, And that upon all future Applications you will make a careful inquiry into the Characters and Circumstances of the Appliers, and recommend to me so many only as shall be thought necessary for the Publick Service, and who for their Discretion and Abilities are most likely to answer the good Meaning and Intention of establishing Inns and Publick Houses in all well-regulated Communities.

I am, Gentlemen, Your humble Servant,
JAMES HAMILTON.

To the Indians of the Six Nations, Shawonese, Delawares and others living at Ohio.

BRETHREN:

I was surprised by some of my People who lately came from Ohio with the News that two or three of them had been killed by you within these few Years, and that no manner of notice was taken of the Murders by you. You must be sensible that to see the Blood of our own People is aggravating and is sometimes of

ngerous Consequence, if proper care be not taken by
e wise men of the Place where it is shed. I must,
erefore, charge you to make a strict enquiry what
casioned the Blood of my People, for you cannot ex-
ect, according to the Law of Nations, that I can treat
ith you on friendly terms till you have brought the
urderers to Justice. I have been informed that some
you said one of the persons killed was a Virginian,
d this would not draw on you the anger of the Gov-
nment of Pennsylvania, but I must tell you that to
rt or kill any of the Inhabitants of that Province
ill give us equal concern, equal offence, as if it was
e who lived in my Government, we are all one People
there is no difference between us, and if any one
hurt all ought to resent it, and will do it you may
pend upon it.

A String of Wampum.

your Message, that we have a grateful Sense of your Attachment to us, and desire our Alliance may be as strong as the strongest Mountain, and endure while the Sun shines and the Rivers run. I have proposed it to some of the best of our traders to carry on commerce with you, and to sell you their Goods at as easy a price as they can afford, and by all means to cultivate a good understanding with you, and they seem willing to do it; but as your towns are at a great distance from the Six Nations, and that several of your Tribes seem still to be firmly attached to the French, the traders cannot help expressing their apprehensions of the great danger their is in being intercepted either in their passage to or return from your country; and that unless some measures be concerted to preserve the road safe and commodious for their persons and effects it will not be possible to extend their Trade into countrys so remote to any great degree. I mention this with the more earnestness, as I have lately received information that two of our traders going from the Log's Town to the Twightwees, about three hundred miles from the first place, were either killed, taken by the French or Indians, and that a party of French Indians have killed fourteen of our people belonging to Carolina. I say our people, for the inhabitants of Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, this Province, and New York, are all one people, and if any be obstructed, robbed, or killed, all of us are equally affected, and must resent it alike. Some other stories are likewise told us, which if true make it evident that the road is by no means safe to travel.

We give you four Strings of Wampum in acknowledgment of your professions, and thereby assure you that we desire to bind the chain of Friendship between us as firm as it can possibly be.

Here give a string of four rows of Wampum.

Inasmuch as the road is insecure, and the traders

ke a difficulty of travelling in it while it is so, we e you this belt to remove out of it every thing that ders it dangerous.

Here a belt of Wampum of eight rows.

There is a hearty inclination in the English Gov- ments towards all the Twightwee Nations, and it uld be a pleasure to them to have an opportunity showing you the many advantages which would rue to you from your alliance with the English. If eceive the answer from the other Governors time ugh to send it this fall I will transmit it to you, ot you may expect it early in the Spring.

Philadelphia, 27th August, 1750.

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the Assembly Concerning the Ejection of Settlers rom Indian's Lands and Other Indian Matters.

The Accounts from Ohio mention that the French still continue their Threats against the Indians who carry on Commerce with our Traders; that they are frequently alarmed as if the French were approaching in a military Manner, and therefore keep themselves upon their Guard, but as nothing hostile has hitherto been attempted, I am in hopes this may blow over and the French, from the Caution and Unanimity of the Indians in our Alliance, be obliged to alter their Measures.

I have received two or three different Messages from the Twightwees; in their last they tell me that they have withstood the Solicitations of the French, and as a Proof of their attachment to us have refused their Presents, intimating at the same time that as they take nothing from them they would be pleas'd to receive some testimony of our Regard. And I am really of opinion that since so large an addition is made to the Trade of the Province by their Means, it would be for his Majestie's as well as the Countries Service if a small Present was sent to them by some Persons of Character who go to trade in those Parts.

When Mr. Weiser left Ohio he committed several Matters of Consequence to Andrew Montour, finding that the Indians esteemed him and placed great Confidence in him; this gave him a sort of publick Character which has put him to some Trouble and Expence, as you will see by his Accounts which I have order'd to be laid before you, and which have been perused and allowed to be true by Mr. Weiser; I therefore recommend it to you that you will be pleased to make Mr. Montour a suitable Recompence for his Services. The Indians of those Parts are not of the most prudent Behaviour, and therefore it seems necessary there should be always among them some discreet Person who by his Influence may be able to regulate their

nduct and keep them firmly attached to the British terest, more especially at a time when the French ve no means unattempted to alienate their affection m us, and to exclude us from any share of the Bene- of trading with them. Such a Person I take Mr. ntour to be, and as he resides at Ohio he will, I am rsuaded, upon a Proper Recompence be always ready d willing to serve this Province to the utmost of power.

JAMES HAMILTON.

August 8th, 1750.

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oclamation of the order to Prevent the Working of Iron in the Province.

Y THE HONOURABLE JAMES HAMILTON, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Coun-

Majestie's Colonies in America shall forthwith transmit to the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations a Certificate under his Hand and Seal of Office, containing a particular Account of every Mill or Engine for slitting and rolling of Iron, and every plating Forge to work with a Tilt Hammer, and every Furnace for making Steel at the Time of the Commencement of this Act erected in his Colony, expressing also in the said Certificate such of them as are used, and the Name or Names of the Proprietor or Proprietors of each such Mill, Engine, Forge, and Furnace, and the Place where each such Mill, Engine, Forge, and Furnace is erected, and the Number of Engines, Forges, and Furnaces in the said Colony." To the end, therefore, that I may be the better enabled to obey the Directions of the said Act, I have thought fit with the Advice of the Council to issue this Proclamation, hereby enjoining and requiring the Proprietor or Proprietors, or in case of their Absence, the Occupiers of any of the above-mentioned Mills, Engines, Forges, and Furnaces erected within this Province, to appear before me at the City of Philadelphia on or before the Twenty-first day of September next, with proper and ample Testimonials of the Rights of such Proprietor, Proprietors and Occupiers therein, and sufficient proofs whether the said Mills, Engines, Forges, and Furnaces respectively, were used on the said Twenty-Fourth Day of June or not. And I do further hereby require and command the Sheriff of every County in this Province, respectively, on or before the said Twenty-First Day of September to appear before me at the City of Philadelphia aforesaid, and then and there by Writings under their Hands and Seals to certify and make known to me every Mill or Engine for slitting and rolling of Iron, every plating Forge to work with a Tilt Hammer, and every Furnace for making Steel which were erected within their several and respective

ıties on the said Twenty-Fourth Day of June, and Place and Places where the same were erected, the Names of their Reputed Proprietor or Pro- ors, and the Occupiers of them and every of them; whether they or any of them were used on the Twenty-Fourth Day of June or not, as they and of them will answer the contrary at their Peril.

n under my Hand and the Great Seal of the Prov- ce of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia this Sixteenth y of August, in the Twenty-Fourth Year of the ign of our Sovereign Lord, George the Second, ng of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, &c., and the Year of our Lord 1750.

JAMES HAMILTON

is Honour's Command,
Richard Peters, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

wees, which at my Instance had been Provided by our Assembly; he came to deliver me a Message from the Indians at Ohio to all his Majestie's Governments, a Copy whereof I have enclosed, as also a Copy of a Message from the Twightwees, giving to understand that they had resisted the French Solicitations and Presents and would adhere to their new Allies; and if these Messages be duly considered, it cannot but be thought necessary that these Indians be suitably rewarded for their Attachment to us, because it must be obvious that if for want of due Encouragement Nations of such Importance should go from us, this would affect our Influence on all the other Indians, and might in the end totally destroy it.

You cannot be insensible that Numbers of the Six Nations have of late left their old Habitations and settled on the Branches of the Mississippi, and are become more numerous there than in the Countries they left, at which both the French and the Council at Onondago are not a little alarmed, as it will give a remarkable Turn to Indian Affairs, and must draw the attention of his Majestie's Governors into those more remote Parts. If my Information be true, and I have it from Persons of undoubted Credit, these Refugees of the Six Nations (if I may use the Term), the Shawonese and Delawares, with their new Allies the Owendaets and Twightwees, make a Body of Fifteen Hundred if not Two Thousand Men, and in my Opinion these different Nations are now upon the Balance. If a prudent Management and seasonable Liberality be exercised they may be retained in our Interest; But if no notice be taken of them, nor suitable Presents be made them, the French may justly reproach the Twightwees for their Defection, and they will cast these reproaches on our Indians who perswaded them into our Alliance, and thereupon they may not only leave us themselves but draw off our Indians with

n, and if we fall into these unhappy Circumstances not probable we shall retain the Six Nations at ndago long, for when these are stripp'd of their es and of these Westward Indians, they will be ised, or to avoid Contempt go over to the French the other Indians.

his I take to be a true Representation of the State ndian Affairs; and it gives me much Concern that Council at Onondago should not be able to retain r People among them, but by suffering their young ans to go and settle in those distant Parts give to a new Interest that in a little time must give n Law instead of taking it from them. But the g is too plain to be concealed, and therefore his esty's Governors will do well to consider what is er to be done on this new turn of Affairs.

his Province has chearfully been at a very consid- le Expence to preserve these Indians, and was it

To the Assembly Concerning the Attitude of the Indians.

GENTLEMEN:

In my message of the eighth of August to the late Assembly, I mentioned the Apprehensions the Indians at Ohio were under from the Menaces of the French, who frequently threatned to attack them for adhering to their Friendship with Us; yet as no Hostilities had then been attempted I was in Hopes, from the Caution and Unanimity of the Indians in our Alliance, they might be discouraged from any Undertaking of that kind, but I am now sorry to acquaint You that from the Information I have since received it appears the French are determined at all Events to bring off the Indians from our Alliance. That in Consequence of this Resolution they have been using all possible Artifices to corrupt the Six Nations at Onondago, and have also sent a large and valuable Present to be distributed among the Indians at Ohio; and least these Measures should fail have actually provided at Fort D'Etroit Magazines of Provisions and warlike Stores to be in readiness against the Spring, in order to reduce them by a Body of Forces from Canada; In which Design, should they succeed, it cannot be supposed they will long suffer those Indians to continue in Peace with Us, the fatal Consequences whereof not only to our Trade but even to the Lives and Properties of our remote Inhabitants must be obvious to every considerate Person.

That the French are resolved at any rate to embroil Us with the Indians at Ohio is further confirmed by two Persons, Inhabitants of this Province, who were taken Prisoners in May last by Seven French Indians within a few Miles of one of the Twightwee Towns at the Instigation of the French Officer at Fort D'Etroit, to whom they were delivered, and from

om as he was conveying them to Canada they made
ir Escape.

Mr. Weiser, our Province Interpreter, is now in
vn, being just returned from Onondago, and brings
m thence likewise very disagreeable News, to wit,
t upon the Death of Canassatego and some other
the Principal Sachems of the Six Nations, who
e heartily attached to the English, the Person now
he Head of their Councils is wholly in the French
erest.

hus thro' the indefatigable Industry of the French,
only the Six Nations at Onondago are much shaken
heir Affections to Us, and inclining to go over to
Rivals, but the Indians at Ohio are in great Dan-
of being corrupted by their Presents or subdued
their Arms, unless some proper and speedy Meas-
s are taken to prevent it.

his, Gentlemen, is the present unhappy Situation

so that they are not yet gone. I have given Orders to stay them till I shall be acquainted with the Resolutions of your House on this Subject.

I therefore earnestly entreat You to give these Affairs all the Attention their Importance requires, and that together with your advice you will likewise furnish the necessary Means of frustrating the mischievous Designs of our Rivals the French, and enable me effectually to preserve the Fidelity and Friendship of our Indians and their allies.

JAMES HAMILTON.

October 16, 1750.

To The Members of the Assembly In Connection with the Failure of the House to Meet Pursuant to Adjournment and In View of the Question of the Legality of the Body unless Convoked by the Authority of the Governour.

THE GOVERNOR DESIRES THE ATTENDANCE of the Members of Assembly in the Council Chamber immediately.

To a Committee of the Self-Styled Assembly In Connection with the Legality of Its Status.

I EXPECTED, IN COMPLIANCE WITH MY MESsage to the Members of Assembly met together in the Assembly Room this morning, the Attendance of all such as were then present.

I cannot look upon You, Gentlemen, as a Committee a House of Assembly of this Province, because in my inion no such House is now sitting, by reason of e Members failing to meet according to adjournent, neither can such House now sit unless legally nvened by my Authority; and, therefore, I cannot ceive any Message from You as a Committee of a ouse of Assembly.

Edward Warner, Israel Pemberton, and Joseph Fox, who brought a copy of a Minute, 10 o'clock, P. M.

To the Assembly, Giving It a Legal Status.

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ASsembly:

To the Assembly Recommending the Appropriation of Funds to Convey Certain Indian Presents to their Destination.

GENTLEMEN:

I received by the last Post the Letter herewith laid before you from his Excellency the Governor of New York; and as it contains matters of very great Importance to the Inhabitants of all his Majestie's Colonies on this Continent, and to none more than those of this Province, I must desire you to take the Contents thereof into your most serious Consideration.

I am pleased to find by a letter from Mr. Croghan of the sixteenth of November, from Ohio, which came to my hand two days ago, that all our Indian Allies in those Parts as yet remain true to their Engagements with Us, and that some of them are desirous of removing nearer to their Brethren the English, with a view, no doubt, of receiving Protection from them against the French, with whom they expect to be at War in the Spring; but as that Letter contains several Matters worthy your greatest Attention, I choose to lay the whole of it before you without any comments of my own, which I am perswaded would be unnecessary at this time.

The Money voted at your last Sessions as a Present to the Indians at Ohio has been laid out to the best Advantage in Goods proper to the occasion; Great Part of them has been some time since transported over Sasquehannah and there securely lodged in order to their being carried more early in the Spring to the People for whom they are designed; the Remainder is yet in Town for want of Carriages to transport them thither, but shall be sent up as soon as the Roads will permit. But as all the Money given for this Service was invested in Goods, and no Provision

that I know of to pay the Charge of their Con-
nce to Ohio, I must desire you to think of this and
de accordingly. The sum demanded for their
sportation is Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds,
n appears to me to be very high; but by all the
iry I have been able to make, I do not find I can
t done for less by any Persons in whom I can
a Confidence.

ave nothing to add, but to assure you that what-
you enable me to do at this difficult Season shall
rform'd to the best of my Judgment, with a strict
d to the Interest of the Province.

JAMES HAMILTON.

uary 19, 1750.

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ne Assembly Concerning a Bill Relating to the
Probate of Wills

quences to the present and future Rights, Properties, and Estates of the Inhabitants of the Province, for the following Reasons:

1. Such a Law is unnecessary because the Royal Charter giving Power to the Proprietary to appoint Judges and officers, for what causes soever and with what Power soever, for the Probates of Wills, &c., and the Acts of the fourth and tenth of the Queen, directing the Modes of such Probates, even in case of Litigation, sufficiently provide for the Probates of Wills, as well concerning real as personal Estates, which is manifest not only by constant usage since the making of those Laws, but by all Acts, both Legislative and Judicial, since the Settlement of the Province.

2. Were it otherwise this Bill would prove an incompetent Remedy because by the Law of our Province Wills proved in England, the neighbouring Provinces, or elsewhere, before such as have Power to take Probates of Wills and grant Letters of Administration, are sufficient to pass and assure Lands in this Province without further Proof.

3. The Declaration in the first and second Pages of the Bill, that the Powers granted by the Acts of the fourth and tenth of the Queen to the Register General being limited to those granted by the Royal Charter, can relate to the Probate of Wills concerning Personal Estates only, if true (which must be admitted should the Bill become a Law) would effectually subvert all Estates real depending on Probates made since and as under the Royal Charter and those Laws. For if the Register General had no Power to take the Probates of Wills concerning Real Estates, all his Probates of Wills as to such Estates are Void, and the Devisees and those claiming under them must lose their Estates Unless the Witnesses are present to prove the Wills according to the Directions of this Bill.

4. The Generality of the Words in the Beginning of he third Page, Viz.: "When at any Time after the ublication of this Act, any Writing shall be exhib- ed, &ca., will admit the Exhibition of writings here- fore adjudged void according to the Laws now in eing, which would be highly inconvenient in regard the Stirring up Strifes and Suits, the Alteration here may be in the Testimony by the Deaths or ab- nce of Witnesses, and the subversion of Estates ttled in and under the Heirs at Law.

5. In the third Page of the Bill are these Words: Whereby any Lands, Tenements, or real Estate ithin this Province is devised." Here may not a fact e uncertain which the Bill supposes will be always ident (to wit): Whether Lands, Tenements, or real state are devised. For instance, devising all a Man's state will pass the real, and yet as from the Will it nnot appear whether he died seized of Lands, that

ascertained or the Value known? If a man bequeathes his Personal Estate generally, how are the Register and Justices to determine what it consists of, or the Value?

7. In the fifth Page of the Bill there is a saving clause to Infants, Married Women, Persons out of the Province or of unsound mind and memory, their Rights to sue and implead in the same manner concerning the validity of the said Wills; Under this Clause the Interest of Purchasers under Devises and Heirs upon Wills decreed valid or invalid must be extremely precarious. But it seems to me to render the office of an Executor or Administrator very dangerous. The Law on Payment of Legacies or distributary Portions authorizes the Executor or Administrator only to demand Bonds, to indemnify against latent Debts. Immediately on the Tender of such Bonds they ought to pay the Legacies or Portions, and if they refuse the Law will oblige them, with the additional Charges of Interests and Costs; And yet upon this Clause they may be compelled, on a second Sentences differing from the first, to pay the whole Estate to a new Executor or Administrator as the Case Shall happen, Altho' nothing can be recovered from those who received the Estate through absence, Death, Poverty, or other Disability, and the other saving Clause in the Sixth Page to all and every other Person and Persons who may think him, her, or themselves aggrieved, their Rights by Appeal, Writs of Certiorari, Writs of Error, or other Writs, as they shall be advised to be made returnable to the Supream Court of this Province, &c., is liable to the same objections, but is more dangerous with regard to the Consequences, as those Writs may be brought without Limitation of Time.

For these Reasons I cannot pass this Bill into a Law.

JAMES HAMILTON.

Philadelphia, February 1st, 1750.

the Assembly Concerning a Bill for the Better Watching and Lighting the Streets of Philadelphia.

ENTLEMEN:

I am very sensible of the many Dangers the Inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia are exposed by the Darkness of their Streets and the want of a l-regulated Watch in the Night, of their earnest ires to have your good Intentions to provide a able Law for their speedy Relief, and therefore no concerning the City, with regard to its general ign and Utility, can possibly be more agreeable ny Inclinations than that now before me for the er regulating the Nightly Watch within the City of ladelphia, and for enlightening the Streets, Lanes, es of the said City, and for raising of Money on Inhabitants of the said City for defraying the

the Probate of wills then before me, yet I was unwilling to refuse my Assent to it without that due Consideration which I shall ever have of Matters coming from the Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania. I have since considered it with the utmost care, and as the Bill lately sent down to you is essentially the same, I have given you my Reasons why I cannot pass the latter into a Law, and am not capable of saying more upon the Subject.

JAMES HAMILTON.

February 7, 1750.

Instructions for the Commissioners on the Distribution of Presents to the Several Nations of Indians at Ohio.

BY *THE HONOURABLE JAMES HAMILton, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware:*

To GEORGE CROGHAN, Esquire, and Mr. ANDREW MONTOUR:

Whereas, A Quantity of Goods to the Value of Seven Hundred Pounds has been provided by the Government for the several Nations of Indians at Ohio, the same is forthwith to be carried and distributed amongst them by you. I trust you will be sensible of the Importance of the concern committed to your Care, and manage with so much Prudence and Skill as that the Present shall have its full Force and Effect.

As soon as you arrive at Ohio let some of the Chiefs of the Six Nations know of your coming; let them be

se that You are fully convinced are strictly at-
ned to the English Interest, and let them know
you have a Message and a Present from the Gov-
or of Pennsylvania to the Indians on Ohio, chiefly
strengthen the Alliance of the Six Nations with
other Indians, and that they must assist the Gov-
or of Pennsylvania as if it were in Council together,
form a Speech to be made to three particular Na-
s, Viz., the Shawonese, Delawares, and Owendaets,
put them in mind of what was transacted three
rs ago with the Owendaets by the Six United Na-
s of Indians at Ohio and the Deputies from the
ernment of Pennsylvania, Conrad Weiser, Esquire,
yourselves, which you will perceive by Mr.
iser's Journal, a Copy of which I herein inclose
. At that time the Owendaets promised to pay
isit to their unknown Brethren in Philadelphia
make themselves known to them, but as they have

their Brethren in Philadelphia have sent them a Present to condole with them and wipe off the Tears from their Eyes, and advise them to recommend such Persons to us as well as to the Six Nations, with whom Publick Business shall be transacted, and that their Brethren in Philadelphia will look upon them so recommended as Chief or Chiefs of the Delawares, and use him or them accordingly on all Occasions; and if they cannot agree about the Affair, that their Brethren of Pennsylvania, with whom the Delawares are one People, being come out of the same spot of Ground will advise or direct as Occasion may require, Application of their Brethren the Delawares being first made.

As to the Shawonese you must acquaint the Six Nations' Chiefs that upon their Recommendation the People of Pennsylvania are entirely reconciled with the Shawonese, and nothing now seems wanting but a more free conversation and correspondence between the Shawonese and Six Nations, and therefore the Six United Nations the desir'd to join with this Government in removing all obstacles yet remaining, which can be but trifles, and that the Present to be given them is to serve for that purpose, and that from henceforth we jointly with the Six United Nations expect a more free and open correspondence with the Shawonese.

Then say, Brethren this that has been said to you now is the chief part of our Instructions, and your Brethren the Governor of Pennsylvania and the old men the Counsellors desire you will join with them and assist in the whole, as it is chiefly intended to strengthen your arms, who are the head of all the Indians in North America. To enforce this on your minds the Governor sends you this Belt of Wampum.

Mr. Andrew Montour must make himself Master of what is abovesaid to that he may be capable to be Speaker; but if the Six Nation Chiefs should appoint

of them to be Speaker care must be taken that he
to that which was agreed upon before in Council,
t is known that some assuming fellows amongst
will take upon them to speak in Publick and go
r astray that they put every thing in Confusion.
is supposed after the Delivery of the Belt they
hold a Council, and when by their Answer you per-
that they are well pleased, you are only to re-
so much of the Provincial Present as will cloathe
that assist you, so that they may have each of
a Strowd, a Shirt, a pair of Stockings, some Pow-
nd Lead, as you will see cause, but if they should
dissatisfied because nothing was said to them
Present (tho' 'tis hoped they will be well pleased)
then you tell them that there was some things in
ve for them, and then you must give them a share
e Present. When you are in Council with them
must acquaint them in proper Form, or let Mr.
[redacted]

and as such have a Right to live where they please, and as we do not infringe upon the Liberties of the Indians, so neither ought the French to do it, and if they do it ought to be the voice of one and all the Indians to resent and to put a stop to such unjust Proceedings.

"Brethren, the Six Nations:

"We received another Message from you by Conajarca, requesting to be informed when the Proprietaries buy any Lands of the Six Nations, that you might receive some of the Consideration Money. Brethren, we sent your Belt to the Six Nation Council at Onondago, being under an Engagement to treat wih none but them about Lands, and they have your Belt now under consideration.

"Brethren, the Twightwees:

"As you are an antient and renowned Nation, we were pleased when you sent your Deputies now three Years ago to solicit our Alliance, nor did we hesitate to grant your Request as it came so warmly recommended to us by our Brethren the Six Nations, Delawares, and Shawonese; at your further Request we ordered our Traders to go among you with their Goods, and to sell You them at a reasonable rate and of good sorts. We understand that in obedience to our Commands the Traders have visited you and given you intire Satisfaction. By one of them, Mr. Hugh Crawford, we received a Message from you, pressing us to send a greater Number of Traders, and to this we returned you our answer by Mr. Montour and Mr. Croghan, who, we are informed, delivered it to you in one of your Towns about two months ago. Mr. Croghan likewise informs Us at the same time two other Tribes of your Nation earnestly requesting to become our Allies, he and Mr. Montour did receive a Writing from You certifying such Your Request, and

taining Your Promises of Fidelity and Friend-
p, which we have seen and approve.
Brethren, the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese,
endaets, and Twightwees, Hear what we have to
to You all in general:
I am informed by Mr. Croghan that the French and
ne Indians in their Alliance obstruct our Traders,
ry away their Persons and Goods, and are guilty
nany more outrageous Practices, whereby the Road
ween us and You is now very unsafe to travel in,
can we ask any of the Traders to go any more
ongst You Whilst their Lives and Effects are in
h imminent Danger. How comes this to pass?
es not this proceed from the Pride and Covetousness
Onontio, whom the Indians frequently call their
her, because they do not see his ill designs? The
ng Houses you gave him Leave to erect on Your
nds serves (as your Brethren the English always

To the Assembly with Regard to the Report of the Commissioners to the Six Nations Indians, Etc.

GENTLEMEN:

I was very well pleased with your Resolution, signified to me at the Close of the last Session, to adjourn to the Beginning of this Month in order that you might be the better enabled to consider from such Intelligence as might then be given You what measures it might be proper for you to take with regard to Indian Affairs.

I have since received a Letter from Governor Clinton, acquainting me that by Advice of his Council he has postponed his meeting the Six Nations at Albany to the twenty-fifth of next Month to give the several Governors he has applied to on that Occasion more tome to consult their respective Assemblies on an Affair of so much Importance, desiring further, that if I have any Proposals to offer in Consequence of any Resolves to be made by You, that I should impart them as soon as possible; wherefore, if any such should occur that you think necessary to be settled previous to the said Treaty, you will please to communicate them to me with all convenient Dispatch, and you may assure yourselves of my Readiness to concur with You in whatever may tend to the Interest of the Province.

Mr. Croghan having been lately in Town from Ohio, related to me the Intelligence contained in the Paper herewith laid before you, which for its Importance very well deserves, and I earnestly recommend to your most serious Attention. He is now returned to Ohio in order to deliver the Provincial Present to the Indians there about the middle of this Month.

If any thing new had happened in the Countries contiguous to New York, I am perswaded Governor Clinton would have communicated it to me, but as he has

en altogether silent on that head I conclude there s been no Alteration of Affairs there since your last ssion; I have, therefore, now only to desire you to ise the contents of the Papers then laid before you, l to come to such Resolutions thereupon as may ble me to do what is becoming this Government.

The Six Nations whose Example will be followed all the other Indians, seem to be actually afraid the French; and though their Affections are mani-tly in favour of the English, yet if they find no Sup-t from them sufficient to dispel these Fears, it must expected they will be obliged to quit our Interest l depend on those who will afford them better Pro-tion.

This is the Light in which I see matters at present, l should you concur with me in Sentiment I make doubt but your Resolves will be answerable to the igency of Affairs.

JAMES HAMILTON.

Royal Highness the Prince of Wales—A Loss by so much the more to be lamented as that excellent and most amiable Prince possessed so many shining Qualities and uncommon Virtues; nor can this melancholy Event admit of any Consolation but in our Hopes of the Continuance of your Majestie's Health, which we most sincerely rejoice to hear is perfectly re-established.

If the fervent Prayers of all good Men may prevail, we have the strongest reason to hope that your Majestie's precious Life will long be spared as a Blessing to your Dominions and for an Example of Instruction to the Young Prince, who having the inestimable advantage of being formed by your Majestie's wise Counsel and Direction, cannot fail to imbibe just Maxims of Government, by the Practice whereof Your Majesty has so successfully promoted the true Interest of Your People and are so deservedly the object of their warmest Gratitude and Affection.

We pray God to comfort and support Your Majesty under this heavy Affliction, Alleviate Your Sorrow, and shower down on Your Royal Person and every Branch of Your Royal Family the choicest of his Blessings.

To the Assembly Concerning the Disorderly Conduct of Certain Persons in the Indian Trade and the Relations of the Indians to the French.

GENTLEMEN:

You will herewith receive Messieurs Croghan's Montour's Account of their Proceedings at the Delivery of the Present voted by you last Fall to the Indians at Ohio, and I am in hopes you will find it arrived very seasonably and has had a good Effect.

y the Speech inserted in Mr. Croghan's Journal
l to have been made by Monsieur Ioncaire by order
he Governor of Canada) to the Indians assembled
ouncil, and by a Letter of the said Ioncaire to me
he sixth of June last, which I have ordered to be
before you, you will perceive the Extensiveness
he French claims on this Continent; That they are
content with enjoying the Benefits of a free and
olested Commerce themselves without making it
he same time exclusive of all others, and to that
pose have used their utmost Endeavours to pre-
on those Indians to drive away our Traders from
ngst them and to discontinue any further Inter-
se with them on Pain of incurring the Displeasure
he French Government. But as their Menaces
e not as yet had the desired Effect, it is not un-
onable to suppose that when the last answer of
Indians upon that head shall be reported to the
ernor of Canada, it will put him upon measures to

give it a very serious consideration, and to come to such Resolution thereupon as the present favorable Opportunity seems to point out.

By a Letter herewith delivered you which I have lately received from the Justices of Cumberland County, You will see that great Complaints are made of the Irregularities of many of the Persons concerned in the Indian Trade, and of the Difficulties that attend the bringing offenders to Justice in countries so remote from the Inhabitants, whence it should seem our Laws in that respect stand in need of some Alterations or Additions to render them effectual for the good Purposes intended by them. Whenever, therefore, you shall think fit to take that Subject into consideration I shall readily concur with you in any measures that may tend to the better inforcing the Laws already in being, or in making such new Provisions as may be thought necessary for the more regular and orderly carrying on that Trade.

Mr. Croghan has been at a considerable Expense in bringing some Criminals to their Tryal and in supporting the Witnesses on their Journey, of which he has delivered in his Account, which you will pleas to inspect and discharge.

Mr. Montour is expected in Town by my order, to receive a recompence for his Services, which you will find have taken up a great deal of his time, and as I must do him the Justice to say that (by what appears to me) he has well performed what was intrusted to him, I hope you will pay him to his Satisfaction.

Mr. Weiser is likewise expected in Town, and will relate to you his Proceedings in the Execution of my Instructions respecting the Delivery of the Present to the Six Nations at Albany.

JAMES HAMILTON.

August 13th 1751.

he Assembly Conveying the Refusal of the pro-
ietaries to Bear any Further Expense in the
atter of Treaties with Indians.

NTLEMEN:

Agreeable to your Request in your Message of
October last, I acquainted the Honourable the
rietaries with your Expectation, that they would
a Part of the Charges arising upon Treaties and
negotiations with the Indians. In answer to
h they have been pleased to direct me to acquaint
Assembly that they do not conceive themselves
r any obligation to contribute to Indian or any
publick Expences, even tho' Taxes were laid on
People for the Charges of Government; But as
is not one Shilling levied on the People for that
ice there is less Reason for asking any thing of
, Notwithstanding which they have charged them-
s with paying to the Interpreter much more than

To the Assembly vetoing the Bill for Striking the Sum of Forty Thousand Pounds and Continuing the Currency of the Bills of Credit of the Province.

GENTLEMEN:

When I consider that by our strongest Sollicitations and with great Difficulty this and the Southern Colonies were saved out of the late Act of Parliament "restraining the Northern Colonies from creating or re-mitting any Bills of Credit except on sudden and extraordinary Emergencies," and that this Favour was shewn to Us in particular by the British Parliament upon Representations made on our Behalf that we had never exceeded the Bounds of Moderation with regard to the Quantities by Us made, and that the last Emission was of only the Sum of Eleven Thousand one hundred and Ten Pounds, I cannot think it adviseable at this time, when those Representations are fresh in the Memory of that Honourable Board, to whose consideration it is well known our Laws are referred, to offer the Crown an Act of Assembly not only for the re-emitting our Present Currency for a long Term of years, but for a new Emission of a larger Sum than was ever at one time made in the Province, because I am apprehensive that such a Conduct may probably subject Us to the Displeasure of his Majesty and the British Parliament, and thereby endanger our present Paper Money, or at least render future Applications for additional Sums less effectual. For these Reasons I cannot give my assent to the Bill before me for striking Forty Thousand Pounds to be made current and emitted on Loan, and for re-emitting and continuing the Currency of the Bills of Credit of this Province.

JAMES HAMILTON.

March 6, 1752.

) the Assembly vetoing the Bill for the Erection of Pounds.

ENTLEMEN:

I As the supplementary Bill before me to the Act Entituled "An Act for erecting of Pounds in each wnship of the Province," appears to me manifestly interfere with certain Rights which the Honourable oprietaries have claimed and received since the first ttlement of the Province, I cannot give my assent make that Bill a Law.

JAMES HAMILTON.

March 10th, 1752.

) the Assembly further Disapproving the Paper Money Bill.

by their own understandings and the Dictates of their own Consciences. This Rule I am perswaded you never swerved from, and therefore must the readier approve of my observing it.

JAMES HAMILTON.

March 10th, 1752.

Commission to Andrew Montour to Settle upon the Plantations over the Hills in Cumberland County and to Prevent Others from Settling there.

BY *THE HONOURABLE JAMES HAMILton, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware.*

To Mr. Andrew Montour—

Whereas, It is represented to me that many Persons are lately gone and continually going over the Kittochtinny Hills to settle Lands not purchased of the Indians, notwithstanding the repeated Proclamations issued by this Government against such Practices, and that sundry Persons are now under Prosecution for the same; *And whereas* You, the said Andrew Montour have signified to me that if it was permitted you to go and reside there you cou'd be very serviceable both to this Government and to the Six Nations, in keeping People off from settling on those unpurchased Lands, and that you are thereby induced to offer your Service to me for that Purpose, I have taken the same into consideration, and hoping that your public character and the Relation you stand in to the Six Nations may open the Eyes of these unthinking People, do by these Presents permit, lycence, and authorize you the said Andrew Montour to go and reside in such Place

er the Kittochtinny Hills as you shall judge most
ntral and convenient, in order that you may by your
rsonal Care and Vigilance preserve those Lands from
ng settled as well as warn all off who have pre-
ned to go there, and do whatever is in your power
discourage others from attempting it, letting all
ow what an offence it is against this Government,
l how injurious to the Six Nations. Strictly requir-
you to report to me from time to time the Names
such People as presume to settle there that they
y be prosecuted, and earnestly recommending it to
u to use your best endeavours that the good Pur-
es intended by this Permission may be effectually
swered, and that you act with the utmost Prudence
l Resolution, so as not to give just cause for any
to charge you with a Breach of Duty in the
emises.

ven under my Hand and the Lesser Seal of the
aid Province, at Philadelphia the Eighteenth Day

his Majesty has been pleased to give these Indians such a Specimen of his tender Care of them as to order them a Present, it is my advice that they give a very cordial Reception to the Virginia Commissioners, accept the King's Present with all becoming Thankfulness, and cultivate an affectionate Friendship with his Majestie's Subjects of that Colony. These are my sentiments, which I give you in Charge to communicate to the Six Nations and all the other Indians residing at Ohio in such a manner as you shall think will make the deepest Impression on them, telling them that the kinder they are to the Virginia People, and particularly to those who are minded to trade with them, the more agreeable it will be to me, that I wish the Indians all manner of Happiness, and shall be glad at all times to give them the amplest Proofs of my Regards for them. I wish you health, and am

Your assured Friend,

JAMES HAMILTON.

Philadelphia, 18th April, 1752.

Letter to George Croghan Concerning the Relations of the Province with the Shawonese.

Philadelphia, April 24th, 1752.

SIR:

I have received your Letter of the eighth of February, enclosing one from the Chiefs of the Shawonese, with Six Strings of Wampum, And I now enclose to you an answer to the said Letter of the Shawonese, which I desire you will deliver and explain to them in the best manner, to which Purpose I have sent Six Strings by Hugh Crawford, which you will please to receive from him.

ou cannot but be sensible that Application from Indians to this Governm't for assistance towards ying on a War with the French or any others t be very disagreeable, because you well know Principles of the People here who have the disposi- of the Publick Money are entirely averse to any measures; and therefore it lays me under the ssity of either evading the Demand or of promis- what is not in my Power to perform, which I ld by no means chuse to do.

ese people and all others in our Alliance may be red of our Friendship upon all occasions where in our power to shew it consistently with the Cir- stances of the Province, but to encourage them o to War and engage to assist them therein is t I cannot by any means agree to for the Reason re mentioned, namely, that I should not be able to my engagements in case any such Promise should ade to them.

Croghan, and witnessed by Five Indian Traders, was delivered to me last week by Mr. Hugh Crawford, and its contents have been carefully observed, by which you give me to understand "that you will be faithful to Us of this Province, your true Friends, that the French are prefidious and have of late as well by their Threatnings as actions rendered you very uneasy, having killed, as you say, Thirty Twightwees."

We hope you are sincere in your Professions of Fidelity and Amity to Us. We always conceiv'd of the French in the Light you represent them, and that they will never be at rest nor suffer you to be so till they have made Slaves of the Indians and taken from them all their Lands.

The Circumstances and real Inclinations of the other Indian Nations among whom you live, with regard to these bad men the subjects of the King of France, are not so well known to me as to enable me to give you proper advice, but since I understand that his Majesty our great King over the Waters has invited you and the other Indian Nations to a Council to be held at Logg's Town this next month, and Mr. Crawford tells me all the Indians are determined to be present at this Juncture at the meeting, I think the Counsellors and Commissioners for Virginia will be better enabled on the spot to judge of what shall be proper for you and the other Indian Nations to do, and will, I doubt not, give you good and faithful advice.

Brethren—These People and We are all subjects of one Great King, and have the same Interests and the same affections for the Indians, our faithful and good Friends, so that I am perswaded they will pay a just attention to what you shall be pleased to communicate to them, and give you such Council as they shall judge most for your real Interest and for the Benefit of all his Majestie's Colonies.

for my part shall ever retain an affectionate tenness for the Shawonese, and at all times be ready elieve their wants and do them my best offices. is my answer will be delivered you with six ags of Wampum, according to your Request, reby you shall know that it comes from me, and ve them and what I write as a Testimony of the re Love of

Brethren, Your true and assured Friend,

JAMES HAMILTON.

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er to the Governor of New York Concerning Cerin Rumors of Hostile Acts toward the French By ertain Indians.

R:

that I fear it would not be in my Power (whatever Necessity there might be for it) to afford our Indian Allies that Assistance and Protection my own Inclination leads me to, and which the Interest of this Part of His Majestie's Dominions seems to demand. If I receive any Intelligence from Ohio which I think worthy your Notice, I shall not fail to communicate it to you by the first opportunity.

Being with very great Regard, Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient
And most humble Servant,
JAMES HAMILTON.

To the Assembly Adhering to an Amendment to the Fee Bill, Providing for the Proprietaries' Secretary.

GENTLEMEN:

I have well considered the Reasons given in your Paper of yesterday for the Amendments therein proposed, and sincerely wish our sentiments concerning them had been the same.

The Business of the Propritaries Secretary preparatory to and in making out Warrants and Patents for different Persons is so extremely various that it seems impossible by Law to ascertain a reward that shall be exactly adequate to each service; therefore, all that can be done to settle a Medium by which, on the whole, he may receive a compensation for his Trouble; and this, I think, will not be exceeded by the Assembly's agreeing to my Amendments.

The Fees allowed the Attorney General by my Amendments I am of opinion in general are not equal to the Trouble and Skill necessarily required to carry

iminal Prosecutions, many of which must always
st through the Poverty of the Defendants.
r these Reasons I cannot recede from my former
dments.

JAMES HAMILTON.

gust 19, 1752.

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rant for the Examination of a French Vessel desiring to put in for Repairs.

IE HONOURABLE JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and ties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Dela-

lessrs. Thomas Lloyd, Thomas Penrose, and James

Reply to a Letter of the President of Maryland Requesting the Extradition of certain Alleged Criminals.

Philadelphia, 24th April, 1752.

SIR:

I have carefully enquired into the unhappy Affair mentioned in your Letter, and find one Jacob Kitzmiller killed the deceased, Mr. Digges, to the Northward of the Temporary Line run by his Majesty's order of the year 1738, and that he is now imprisoned at York to receive his Trial as for an offence committed within that County.

I presume these matters are indisputable and well known to you, therefore why you should hope I would wrest the Offender out of the Hands of Justice here and order him to be delivered to the officers of your Province for Tryal, merely because you are pleased to alledge the Place where the Fact was committed lyes within the Limits of your Province and Government, appears to me somewhat extraordinary.

You have been misinformed as to the Time of Kitzmiller's Tryal, which has not hitherto been appointed; not through any Doubt of Jurisdiction, but the late severity of our Weather and the necessary Attendance of our Judges in Criminal Affairs at a tedious Supream Court.

However, in regard to your bare claim of Jurisdiction, I shall order the Tryal to be delayed for a reasonable time, that your Government if they think fit may disclose to me the Evidence upon which they demand it.

Such an Afflicting Disaster must now too late suggest to Mr. Digges very mournful Reflections on the Imprudence of resorting to Force, though under Colour of Law, to gain the Possession of disputed Lands near the Borders, especially at this Juncture, when we

e great reason to hope for a speedy end of all our erences by an Execution of the Lord Chancellor's ree.

am extremely sorry to hear of Governor Ogle's sposition. I beg you will please to present my pliments to him with my hearty wishes for his dy Recovery, and believe me to be, with great ard, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

JAMES HAMILTON.

---

ond Letter to the President of Maryland Concern- g the Extradition of Certain Alleged Criminals.

R:

Your Lettter in answer to mine of the twenty-

or accept of Attornments from the Tenants of the other Proprietor."

"That all vacant lands in contest between the Proprietors not lying within either of the three Lower Counties, and not possessed by or under either of them, on the East side of the River Sasquehannah down so far South as Fifteen miles, and one Quarter of a mile South of the Latitude of the most Southern Part of the City of Philadelphia, and on the West Side of the said River Sasquehannah, down so far South as fourteen Miles and three-Quarters of a mile South of the Latitude of the most Southern Part of the City of Philadelphia. The Temporary Jurisdiction over the same is agreed to be exercised by the Proprietors of Pennsylvania and their Governor, Courts, and officers, and as to all such vacant Lands in contest between the Proprietors, and not now possessed by or under either of them, on both sides of the said River Sasquehannah South of the respective Southern Limits in this Paragraph before mentioned, The Temporary Jurisdiction over the same is agreed to be exercised by the Proprietor of Maryland and his Governor, Courts, and officers, without Prejudice to either Proprietor and until the Boundaries shall be finally settled."

These Articles and order establish in the Proprietor of Maryland a Jurisdiction over all Lands then Possessed by or under him, altho' to the Northward of the Temporary Line, and in the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania a Jurisdiction over all the other Lands to the Northward of those Lines.

The Fact (to which I think it improper for me to give a name before a legal Tryal) was committed to the Northward of the Lines; therefore if a Jurisdiction be claimed on Behalf of the Proprietor of Maryland, in my apprehensions it will be necessary at least to show it was done on some Tract of Land at the time

naking the Royal Order possessed by or under late Ancestor.

s your claim now appears founded on the Right r. John Digges and the Possession of him, his Ten- or Tenants under that Right, I presume Clear fs ought to be made:

t. That Mr. Digges had Right to Land under the Baltimore.

ly. That the Place where the Act was done lyes in the Limits of that Land.

ly. That Mr. Digges, his Tenant or Tenants, were essed of such Place at the time of the Royal Order.

have perused the Papers inclosed to me as Evi- e, and with regard to the first Point cannot find Authority by which Mr. Digges made his Survey uch as mentioned.

s to the second, whether the Place where the Act done lyes within the Limits of Land held by Mr.

sidering his misfortune, may be less culpable than the rest of his neighbours; but to avoind these and establish future Peace and Tranquility were the Articles and Order made by which the Possessions of Lands then held under either Proprietor, however obtained, and their Jurisdiction over such Lands respectively, were granted and confirmed.

Seeing the Question before us in a Criminal Case, wherein the Life of one of His Majestie's Subjects seems immediately concerned, for possibly upon the Jurisdiction the nature of the Crime may depend, I must offer it to your Consideration whether I ought to admit as sufficient Proof ex parte Depositions taken in your Province, and one of them many Years ago upon some other occasion, or whether Law and Reason do not require that the Witnesses should appear and depose in this Province, in order to give the Prisoner the Benefit of Cross-examining, and counter-proving them if he can. I do not by this presume to direct in what manner you shall prove your Jurisdiction, but let you know that ultimately I must judge of the Proofs you are pleased to offer agreeable to Law according to the best of my Understanding.

Farther, I request that whatever Papers have been or shall hereafter be transmitted to me concerning this Affair may be legally certified and attested, not that I have the least Diffidence of the Honour of your Government, but to avoid the just censure of allowing less than Authentick Testimonials in a matter of so great Importance.

The Part of your Letter which endeavours to account for a peremptory Demand of the Prisoner without Proofs, is very kind in presuming me unapprized of Facts done on the Borders above one hunderd miles from the City of Philadelphia, and so many years before I came to the Government, and in declaring you could not harbour the least Thought of my Inten-

to countenance such a bold violation of his Ma-
ie's order. In return I declare I never heard of
zmiller or his Dispute with Mr. Digges until the
Disaster, and now all the Fruits I am like to reap
n them are my concern for an unfortunate Father
a great deal of anxiety and trouble. Surely all
sons must be unconcerned about the Place of
al except for the sake of Justice, which shall be
olably observed by me to the utmost of my skill
Power.

am, Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant,

JAMES HAMILTON.

hiladelphia, 22d May, 1752.

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ter to the President of Maryland Declining Extra-
ition but Offering Facilities at the Trial to be Held

the County of York, in this Province, on the thirtieth Day of October next, where Persons authorised by your Government, if it be thought convenient, or any others concerned, may lay before the Grand and Petit Juries qualified to try him, all legal Proofs to shew the Jurisdiction in this case belongs to the Lord Proprietor of Maryland.

Until the receit of your last Letter it was perfectly unknown to me that Taxes had been assessed or levied by the Commissioners, &ca., of the County of York on any of the Inhabitants by the Royal Order made Subject to your Jurisdiction, and in order to prevent any thing of that kind hereafter, I immediately dispatched orders to discontinue all Proceedings thereupon if any such had been made, being desirous to the utmost of my Power to avoid all Occasions of Contention upon these Points, and to maintain Peace and good Neighbourhood between the two Provinces agreeable to his Majesty's Royal Intention.

I am with great Regard, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

JAMES HAMILTON.

Pardon of Hamilton Carsan sentenced to Death for Housebreaking.

GEORGE THE SECOND, BY THE GRACE of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and so forth. To all Persons to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas, Hamilton Carson, of the County of Lancaster, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery held at Lancaster for the Borough of

ncaster on the twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, and enty-eighth days of October in the Twenty-Sixth r of our Reign, was convicted of feloniously and glarily breaking and entering the Mansion House Abraham Graff, in the said County of Lancaster, the Night Time, and stealing and taking one Quar- of a Piece of Eight, one eighth Part of a Piece of ht, and Five Shillings in Money, numbered of the ods and Chattels of the said Abraham Graff, And lgment by the said Court then and there was given pronounced, that the said Hamilton Carson should hanged by the Neck until he should be dead. *Know Ye*, that we being graciously pleased to end our Royal Mercy and Compassion to the said miltan Carsan, Have remitted, released, and par- ed, And by these Presents do remit, release, and don unto the said Hamilton Carsan All and every said Offence and Offences whereof he was con-

Warrant for the Execution of Daniel Hurley Sentenced to Death for Felony and Murder.

GEORGE THE SECOND, BY THE GRACE *of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, to Samuel Morris, Esquire, Sheriff of the City and County of Philadelphia, Greeting:*

Whereas, At a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, held at Philadelphia for the County of Philadelphia, on the thirteenth Day of November, Instant, before William Allen and Caleb Cowpland, Esquires, our Justices of our Supream Court of Pennsylvania, and of our said Court of Oyer and Terminer, A certain Daniel Hurley was presented, arraigned, and tried for and convicted of a Felony and Murder by the said Daniel Hurley committed on the Body of a certain James Clark, by striking and stabbing him with a Knife in and upon his Neck near to the Windpipe, of which he instantly died. And the said Daniel Hurley did then receive Sentence of our said Court of Oyer and Terminer, that he should go from thence to the Place from whence he came, and from thence be led to the Place of Execution, and there be hanged by the Neck till he should be dead; Of Which Sentence Execution remaineth to be done. *These* are therefore to require and command you to see and cause the said Sentence to be executed upon the said Daniel Hurley at the usual Place within or near the City of Philadelphia, on Wednesday next, being the twenty-ninth of this Instant, November, between the Hours of Ten in the Forenoon and Four in the Afternoon of the same Day, with full Effect, as you will answer the neglect hereof at Your Peril. *And* we command all our Officers, Magistrates, and others our Subjects within our said Province to be aiding and assisting to you in this Service. *In Testimony*

eof we have caused the Lesser Seal of our said
nce, to be hereunto affixed. *Witness, James Ham-*
Esquire (by Vertue of a Commission from
as Penn and Richard Penn, Esquires, true and
ute Proprietaries of the said Province, and with
Royal approbation), Lieutenant Governor and
nander-in-Chief of the Province aforsaid, and
ties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex upon Dela-
at Philadelphia, the Twenty-Fifth Day of No-
er, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand seven
red and Fifty-two, and in the Twenty-sixth Year
r Reign.

JAMES HAMILTON.

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ieve for Thomas Kelly under Sentence of Death
for Alleged Murder

ilton, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex upon Delaware, at Philadelphia, the Eight Day of December, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-Two, and in the Twenty-sixth Year of our Reign.

JAMES HAMILTON.

To the Assembly with Another Veto of a Paper Money Bill.

GENTLEMEN:

The many Advantages we derive from the use of Paper Money ought to make us extreamly careful to avoid every Step that may possibly endanger it.

I am well assured the Dislike raised in Britain of the Bills of Credit in the Plantations by the late too General and undistinguishing Complaints still so warmly subsists as to make any application to the Crown about our Currency at this time very unseasonable.

With a view therefore that no share of your Time may be spent unprofitably, I think myself obliged to declare to you thus early (though with a good deal of concern for our Difference in opinion) that I cannot at present give my Assent to any Bill for re-emitting the Current Money of the Province, or for issuing any additional Sum.

JAMES HAMILTON.

January 26, 1753.

the Assembly concerning the Impending Invasion
f the western Counties by French and Indians.

ENTLEMEN:

By the Intelligence contained in the several Papers now laid before you, it may be expected that Country of Alleghany situate on the Waters of the o, partly within the Limits of this Province and tly within those of Virginia, already is or will be in a y little time invaded by an Army of French and Indns raised for this Purpose by the Governor of Can. And that the Indians inhabiting these, who are of Six Nations with a mixture of Shawonese and Delares, Friends and Allies of Great Britain, will be iged to retire and leave their Country for want of ans to defend it against this armed Force, as will the Twightwees lately recommended to our Alce by the Six Nations, And what his Majestie's

Traders; But Your own Judgment will suggest what such Prohibition can amount to from a People who are not at present in a Condition to defend themselves, and who besides are starving for want of the Necessaries of Life.

Under these Difficulties what can they do unless his Majestie's Governors, to whom they will undoubtedly make very earnest Applications, shall afford them Assistance? And if this be not now given them suitable to their Necessities, can it be thought that they will any longer adhere to their Alliances or hesitate to put themselves and their Allies under the Protection of France, who they see in a condition to protect them?

Think, Gentlemen, I beseech You, of the Consequences of having Forts built and Indian Nations settled by the French within and near the Limits of this Province, and within a small Distance from the inhabited part of it. Are the People settled on our West Frontiers like to live in Peace and Quietness, or to be able to preserve their Possessions? or will they not desert them and the Fruits of their Labour and seek for Habitations elsewhere rather than see themselves continually exposed to the Inroads and Depredations of Enemy Indians? But there is no need for me to enlarge on this disagreeable Subject, or to set forth the sad Effects that must unavoidably arise from the Neighbourhood of French Forts and Settlements, since these will naturally offer themselves to the Mind of every One. I therefore earnestly entreat You to take this Matter into Your Serious Consideration, and as there is great Reason to expect that Applications will be made to me as well on the Part of the Six Nations at Onondago as by those who reside to the Westward and are like to be more immediately affected by these Proceedings, I request you would in your present Sessions enable me to give them assitance answerable

) their Exigencies, sensible as you must be that it is ne indispensible Duty of every Government to protect nd take care of all its Inhabitants, whether they be is Majestie's Natural born Subjects or Natives of merica in Amity with the Crown of Great Britain r their Friends and Allies.

JAMES HAMILTON.

22d May, 1753.

Warrant for the Survey of the French Schooner Nostra Seignora de Rezario, etc. as to her Suitability to proceed without putting in for Repairs.

L. S.] BY THE HONOURABLE JAMES HAMilton, *Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of*

and survey the said Schooner and report to me her Condition, that it may be further considered what Orders to give relating thereto.

Given under my Hand and the Lesser Seal of the Province, at Philadelphia the seventh Day of August, 1753.

JAMES HAMILTON.

Authority for the French Schooner Nostra Seignora de Rozaria, Saint Anna, and Saint Antonio to Put in for Repairs.

WHEREUPON THE GOVERNOR UNDER THE Endorsement gave the following Permission:

I being satisfied of the Truth of the Alligations in the Petition of the within mentioned Capt. Nery, do permit him to get his Vessel repaired in this Port as soon as conveniently may be, and in the mean time to land his Cargo into the King's Store under the Care of the Collector of his Majestie's Customs, until the same shall be re-shipped, save so much thereof as, upon the accounts of the said Capt. Nery's necessary charges of such Repairs, &ca., being laid before me, I shall order to be sold for defraying such Charges.

JAMES HAMILTON.

Philadelphia, 9th August, 1753.

Letter to Robert Sanders Concerning Certain English Prisoners in the Hands of the French Canadian Indians.

Philadelphia, July 28th, 1753.

SIR:

I have received the Favour of your Letter of the twenty-first of June last relating to the poor unfortunate Men, Alexander McGinty *and others* (who have

een wrongfully taken and detained Prisoners in Canda), and am much obliged to you for your Care in ransmitting the Account to me.

As I am very desirous of obtaining the Release of hese poor People, I have directed Mr. Weiser, our Province Interpreter, to wait on you as he passes hrough Albany, and to concert with you the proper leans of effecting it; and shall esteem myself obliged o comply with any Agreement He shall enter into vith you or others upon that Head. I shall also take t as an additional Favour if You will be pleased to ive him your Advice and Assistance upon the occaion, and am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JAMES HAMILTON.

Robert Sanders, Esquire.

them, tho' the Facts be ever so clearly proved. As soon as I received your Letter I forthwith applied myself to enquire after the Persons concerned in the Facts mentioned in the affidavits therein enclosed, but was informed they were gone to Allegheny, particularly Taffe and Callendar, and I believe they are not yet returned; but as they may be soon expected I have sent Copies of the Affidavits to the Prothonotary of Cumberland County, where they reside, with Directions to take their Examinations and send them to me, and they shall be transmitted to you by the first Conveyance after I shall have received them; and I heartily offer you my Assistance to bring them and all others, such Evil Doers, to Justice.

Immediately on Receit of the enclosed Letter from Governor Clinton, on the Instant I dispatched Two Messengers to Ohio to make known to our Traders and Indian Allies the Intelligence therein contained; One of them goes the Lower Way through your Government, the Other by way of Juniata, by which Means the account will be the sooner and more generally spread, and I am in hopes they may arrive time enough to give the Traders an Opportunity of securing their Persons and Effects.

I presume you must have received from Capt. Trent an account that Hostilities have been already begun by some Parties of the Ottawa Indians at Allegheny, and that some of our Traders have been taken and murdered and others plundered of their Goods, and that a large Body of French and their Indians was expected at Ohio, with intent, as it is said, to take Possession of the Country and effect the total Expulsion of the English; In which case the Indians in Our Alliance will no longer be able to maintain their Independancy, but all must fall into the hands of the French; nor can the Governments of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, expect long to preserve Peace

the Parts bordering on these Indian Countries. A ost unhappy Situation this Both for our Indian Allies nd his Majestic's Subjects, and a Proceeding in di- ct Violation of Treaties subsisting between the rowns of England and France, by which a mutual ight to a free and open Trade is firmly and clearly ipulated.

Our Assembly being to sit on the twenty-first of is Month will give me an opportunity of communi- ting this Intelligence to them, and of expressing y own Sentiments of the Necessity of giving our llies some immediate Assistance, and I doubt not but u will think something of the same kind ought to be ne on the Part of Your Colony; in the mean time think it Necessary as soon as we are able to estab- h clear Facts with regard to these Proceedings, at the same being duly proved and authenticated ould be transmitted to his Majestie's Ministers, in

a great Regard for; And I the more readily obey their Commands in these several Particulars as they are perfectly agreeable to my own Sentiments and inclinations. I am,

Sir, Your very humble Servant,

JAMES HAMILTON.

Governor Dinwiddie.

Second Letter to the Governor of Virginia Concerning the Frontier and Indian Difficulties.

Philadelphia, 2d August, 1753.

SIR:

Ever since I received your Letter of the twenty-first of May in answer to mine of the Sixth of that Month, I have waited with Impatience for some Satisfactory Account of Indian Affairs, but have not been able to obtain any.

But as it may be presumed that the Indians at Ohio, though dissolute and irregular, will not act but by Directions from Onondago, I have sent Mr. Weiser thither to learn how far that Council have been made acquainted with or given Countenance to the Proceedings of the French, and what Directions they have thereupon given to their People at Ohio, and, also, what Assistances they expect from the English on this occasion; for until these Things be fully known it is impossible for me to judge what to do. Mr. Weiser will have a fair opportunity of coming to the bottom of Matters with the Six Nations, as I expect he will reach Onondago at the time those Indians are assembled to treat with Col. Johnson in behalf of the Governor of New York. On his Return I shall take a Pleasure in imparting his News to you, and in giving

ou my Sentiments thereon; for I repeat my assur
nces to you that I entertain no Jealousies with re-
pect to Virginia, but heartily wish to promote your
uccess by any means in my Power.

The Governors of New York have heretofore at-
mpted to bring all the Colonies to act in a conjunct
ody in Indian Affairs, but without Success; owing,
presume to their mutual and injudicious Jealousies
Each Other. Nor is this in my opinion likely ever
be effected unless the Ministry at home can fall on
me expedient to compel it.

The Principles, either real or pretended, of the As-
mbly of this Province will not permit them to act
such a joint Scheme as you mention, nor to do any-
ing of a Warlike Nature. Sometime ago I moved
them at the Instance of our Proprietaries the build-
g a Strong Trading House somewhere near Ohio,
nd used all the Arguments in my Power to perswade

perpetually kept under the Influence of Strong Liquor, who of either sort can be trusted? And whilst the old way of doing Business by Deputations of Indians waiting on the several Governments in Places assigned for that Purpose is neglected and disregarded by the Indians (owing perhaps to the officiousness or self Interest of Traders thrusting themselves into the Carriage of Messages), what Intelligence can be depended on? How can the Behaviour or real Disposition of the Indians be known? or how can Presents be distributed so as to answer any publick Purpose?

I could, therefore, wish it was recommended to the Indians at Ohio to observe a greater Regularity in their publick Transactions, and not to send Messages by private Hands but to send them by Two or Three or more, as the Case may require, of their own Body, with whom the several Governments may confer, and learn the true State of their Affairs.

I wish your advices may induce the Ministry to take into Consideration the Pretensions of the French to the Lands on the Ohio and its Branches, as well as to an exclusive Right of trade in all the Countreys to which the French King lays Claim. All that I know of those Pretensions is from a Letter of Monsieur Lajonquiere, Governor of Canada, to Governor Clinton on the following occasion:

Mr. Clinton having received Information in 1751 of the French building a Fort near the Falls of Niagara, and of their having taken Prisoners some of the Inhabitants of Pennsylvania who were trading with the Twightwees on the Miamis River, as they innocently thought they might in a time of confirmed Peace, sent a Gentleman of New York with a Letter of Complaint to Monsieur Lajonquiere, the French Governor, and in Return received an Answer from him justifying both the one and the other; of these Letters Mr. Clinton was kind enough to send me Copies, and as

m these you may be able to form some judgment the French Pretensions, and likewise clearly see t it will answer no Purpose to write again to the vernor of Canada, I have enclosed you Copies of em.

It may not be amiss further to acquaint you that vernor Clinton sent Copies of these Letters to the cretaries of State, together with an account of me Leaden Plates taken by the Indians from the ench who accompanied Monsieur Celoron in 1749, ereon were engraven Inscriptions containing pom- us claims in the Name of the French King to the nds bordering on the Ohio. Several of these Plates re buried near the Banks of that River at proper tances by Celoron, who marched from its Heads to e mouth of Ouaback, as well for that purpose as to rn off the English, calling them Traitors and threat- ng to kill them if he should thereafter find them in

Artful Insinuations of the French, with a view that they may all be destroyed in time, I know not.

I have received repeated Accounts that the French have built a Fort at Boccalunce, a place near the head of Ohio, and about one hundred and Twenty miles from Log's Town, and expect to hear of their march to that Town, but with what Views or with what numbers I cannot learn for certain.

At the Instance of Andrew Montour, who left this Place a few day since, I send you the enclosed Pacquet with three Belts of Wampum, by the Post; and at the Request of Mr. Weiser, who will be glad to serve your Government upon any occasion, I am to desire you will please to send me a Copy of the Indian Deed executed at Lancaster, or an Extract of the descriptive Part of it, with the marks and Names of all the signers, that he may know and be enabled in case of need from that Conveyance to set the Indians Right, in case they should have forgot or mistaken the Bounds of their own Deed.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient and most Humble Servant,

JAMES HAMILTON.

Governor Dinwiddie.

To the Assembly Concerning a Bill for the Addition of Twenty Thousand Pounds to the Paper Currency.

GENTLEMEN:

In answer to your Message of the Twenty-fifth of May last, I now send you down the Bill entituled "An act for striking the Sum of Twenty-thousand Pounds to be made Current and emitted on Loan, and

r re-emitting and continuing the Currency of the ills of Credit of this Province," with some few nendments, to which I presume You can have no ojection.

I cannot, however, but acquaint you that in giving y assent to this Bill I have acted rather in com- liance to your repeated Applications than that in y own Judgment I could think an Addition to our urrency at this Time absolutely necessary. I am in opes, nevertheless, that as the sum to be emitted not exorbitant, it may be attended with no bad onsequences to the Province.

JAMES HAMILTON.

Philadelphia, August 29th, 1753.

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o the Assembly Concerning the Situation of Indian

of the Minds of the Six Nations and of the true Situation of their Affairs, I dispatched Mr. Weiser the latter End of the last Month to the Onondago Country for Intelligence upon all such Points as may be necessary for me to know, intending to take my measures from the Advices he shall bring from thence.

The Sum appropriated for a Present of Condolence to the Twightwees should have been long since laid out in Goods suitable to the Occasion and sent them; but it having been represented by all who came from the Westward that the French were on their March to Ohio, and had dispatched before them several Parties of their Indians, I thought the sending them under these Circumstances would be attended with too great a Risque of their falling into the Enemies Hands together with the Persons employed in transporting them through so large an extent of Country, being well assured that unless the Present be delivered to them in one of their own Towns it will be liable to great Embezzlement, as well as fall short of its intended Effect. When these difficulties are removed the Present shall be forthwith transmitted to them.

JAMES HAMILTON.

Philadelphia, August 29, 1753.

Further to the Assembly Concerning the Paper Money Bill.

GENTLEMEN:

When I sent down the Bill for striking Twenty Thousand Pounds to be made current and emitted on Loan, and for re-emitting and continuing the Currency of the Bills of Credit of this Province, I had not the least apprehension that the amendments by me

roposed could have rendered it inconsistent with the onour of the House or of the Trust reposed in them their Constituents to have excepted it, especially on inspecting the Journals of your House of the ear 1746, I find that when the same Instruction in Case of the like kind was then urged upon the As- mbly by the late Governor, they were so far from sputing that they appear clearly to have admitted e Validity of it in ordinary cases, and at that time ly hoped the then Governor on reconsidering the oyal Instruction might think himself at Liberty to ve his Assent to a Bill for striking a further Sum Money in Bills of Credit, when any extraordinary mergency required it. Hence it seems plain that ey did not then think his Majestie's Instructions, unded on an Address of the House of Commons, ther illegal or temporary, or that it was destructive the Liberties granted to the People of this Province; herwise, in Duty to their constituents they would

Governors of this Province before the Year 1740; otherwise it is reasonable to conclude they would have paid the same dutiful obedience to it as was done by your late Governor. Nor perhaps is a restraining Instruction so necessary upon any other occasion as in the Business of Money, over which the King having peculiar Prerogatives may well think himself entitled to claim the Superintendance.

I confess myself at a loss to conceive how an Instruction directed to a particular Governor by name, or to the Commander-in-Chief of the same Province for the Time being, can be deemed to bind that particular Governor only and not his Successor, since by that Way of Reasoning it is possible the King's Instructions, however necessary, urgent, and well-founded, might be altogether frustrated by the Death or Removal of the particular Person to whom they are by Name directed. I am perswaded that upon Recollection You cannot think there is much weight in this Argument; and as to its being temporary in its own Nature I am far from thinking that to be the case, either from the face of the Instruction, in which no Limitation of Time is expressed, or from your Reasoning upon that Head. The several Reports, Address, and Royal Assent (except that of the 21st of January, 1740, in which the Charter Governments are mentioned not much to their advantage), referred to in your Message, tho' not set forth in their Order of Time, are all of them prior to the Royal Instruction; from whence it is natural to conclude, that altho' his Majesty upon the Report of the Lords of Trade in our favour was graciously pleased to indulge Us with the Sum of Eighty Thousand Pounds, as being a just Medium at that Time, yet being made acquainted with the abuses that had crept into some other of his Colonies, imoderate Quantities of Paper Money, and ap-

ehending We might possibly run into the same xcess, issued this Instruction with a View to re- rain Us from injuring ourselves and the English erchants by unnecessary Emissions of Bills of Credit. or is it to be doubted that if you can make it appear his Majestie's Ministry that an Addition to your urrency would be at this Time be of Service to the rovince, the same Royal Favour will be again extend- to you as was upon your last Application.

You are pleased to acquaint me that You are at a ss to understand why I, who in the Year 1749 rep- sented a Bill then depending in the House of Com- ons for enforcing the Orders and Instructions of the rown in America to be of mischievous Tendency, ould now, without any apparent Necessity, contend r the proposed Amendment. In answer to which I w inform You that I am still of the same Opinion th Regard to that Bill as at the Time You mention; t surely a very moderate Share of Penetration is

that in the Course of this Examination you will proceed with such Temper and Moderation that You may give the World no Room to repeat the Charge made against this Province, among others by the Lords of Trade, of its apprehending itself to be very little dependant on the Crown or of its not paying a reasonable Obedience to his Majestie's Orders.

Upon the whole I am sincerely of Opinion that the Royal Instruction is of the same Force at present as when the Late Governor told the Assembly in 1746, "That He could not bring himself to such a Pitch of Boldness as to contravence it," of which Opinion that Assembly seems also to have been by their not having disputed either the Validity of the Instruction or the Continuance of its Operation. Why, therefore, an Instruction, allowed to be in Force in the Year 1746, and still unrevoked, should now be deemed to be of no Effect, tho' the State of our Paper Currency has not suffered the least Alteration since that Time, is what I own I cannot comprehend, nor can I bring myself to think that I may be ever freed from the Obligation of paying a strict Obedience to it until the same shall be revoked, or that I may be otherwise discharged from it by his Majestie's Authority.

I have given both the People of this Province and their Representatives too many Proofs of my Regard for their Liberties and Privileges to have it suspected that I am capable of entering into a scheme to deprive them of either. Nor shall I ever cease to do them all the Service in my Power, consistent with the Duty I owe to his Majesty and the Rights of the Honourable Gentleman whose Commission I have the Honour to bear.

JAMES HAMILTON.

Philadelphia, September 7th, 1753.

mmission to John Ingliss to Sell such Portion of the Cargo of the French Schooner Nostra Seignora de Rozario, Saint Anna, and Saint Antonio as Will Pay for Repairing Her.

s.] BY THE HONOURABLE JAMES HAMilton, *Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of nsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and sser, upon Delaware,*

Whereas, a Petition hath been presented to me by otain Philip Nery, a subject of his Portugal Majesty, l Master or Commander of the Schooner called the stra Seignora de Rozario, Saint Anna, and Saint tonio, of the Island of Madeira, setting forth that Said Vessel was in so leaky and distressed a Conion that he durst not continue longer at Sea but s under a Necessity of putting into this Port of ladelphia, and desiring leave to refit. Whereupon

said Vessel, and no more, and to inspect and examine the several Tradesmen's Bills so that an exact account of his Proceedings therein may be rendered to me.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at Philadelphia, the First Day of September, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-Three.

JAMES HAMILTON.

Commission to Richard Peters, Isaac Norris and Benjamin Franklyn to Treat with Indians for Preserving the Peace.

GEORGE THE SECOND, BY THE GRACE of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth: To our Trusty and well-beloved Richard Peters, Isaac Norris, and Benjamin Franklyn, Esquires, Greeting:

Whereas, some Chiefs of the Indians of the Six Nations, of the Shawanese, of the Delawares, and of the Twightwees, living on the Waters of River Ohio, a Branch of the Mississippi, our Good Friends and Allies, have signified to our Governor of our Province of Pennsylvania that they are earnestly desirous to renew the Leagues of Amity subsisting between Us and their Nations, and are now waiting at Carlisle, in the County of Cumberland, within our said Province, for this Purpose: *Know Ye*, that judging it may greatly contribute to the Safety and Benefit of all our Loving Subjects, Inhabitants of Our said Province of Pennsylvania, to hold a Treaty with these Indians agreeable to their Request, and Reposing Special Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty, Abilities, and Circum-

on, We have thought fit to nominate and ap-
You the said Richard Peters, Isaac Norris and
min Franklyn, and Every of You, our Commis-
s on Behalf of our Governor of our Province of
ylvania aforesaid, to treat with the said Indians
t Carlisle, or with their or any or every of their
s or Delegates, and with them to renew, ratify,
onfirm the Leagues of Amity subsisting between
aid Province of Pennsylvania and the said Na-
of Indians; And further, to do, act, transact, and
to conclude and agree with the Indians afore-
ll and every other matter and thing which to
hall appear necessary, touching or in any wise
rning the Premises, as fully and amply to all
s, Constructions, and Purposes, as Our Gover-
Our Province of Pennsylvania aforesaid might
ld do being Personally present. *Hereby* ratify-
onfirming, and holding for firm and effectual

Letter to the British Consul at Teneriffe Concerning the Permit given Patrick Roney to Navigate to that Port the French Schooner, Nostra Seignora de Rozario.

SIR:

Captain Philip Nery, Commander and Part Owner of the Schooner Nostra Seignora de Rozario, Saint Anna, and Saint Antonio, having by Petition set forth that his said Vessel was in so leaky a Condition that She was unfit to proceed on her Voyage to the Island of Teneriffe without some necessary Repairs; and praying likewise that as he was a Stranger both to our River and Bay and the adjacent Coasts, I wou'd permit him to take on Board Patrick Roney, of this City, Mariner, to assist him in navigating the said Vessel, I have accordingly granted the Petitioner's Requests, and by my Lett Pass have permitted the said Captain Roney to take with him such other assistance as is deemed necessary for the said purpose; and that the Captain and Seamen may be honestly paid according to their Agreement I have directed Capt. Roney upon his arrival to the British Consul for the time being, for his advice and assistance in this Affair, and that I may be advised of the Vessel and Cargo's Arrival at the Island of Teneriffe.

I am, Sir, Your most humble Servant,

JAMES HAMILTON.

Philadelphia, 22d September, 1753.

To the British Consul for the time being at the Island of Teneriffe.

ly to Certain Speeches of the Chiefs of the Six ations Met in Council at Old Town, 27th October, 753.

BRETHREN SIX NATIONS RESIDING AT Ohio:

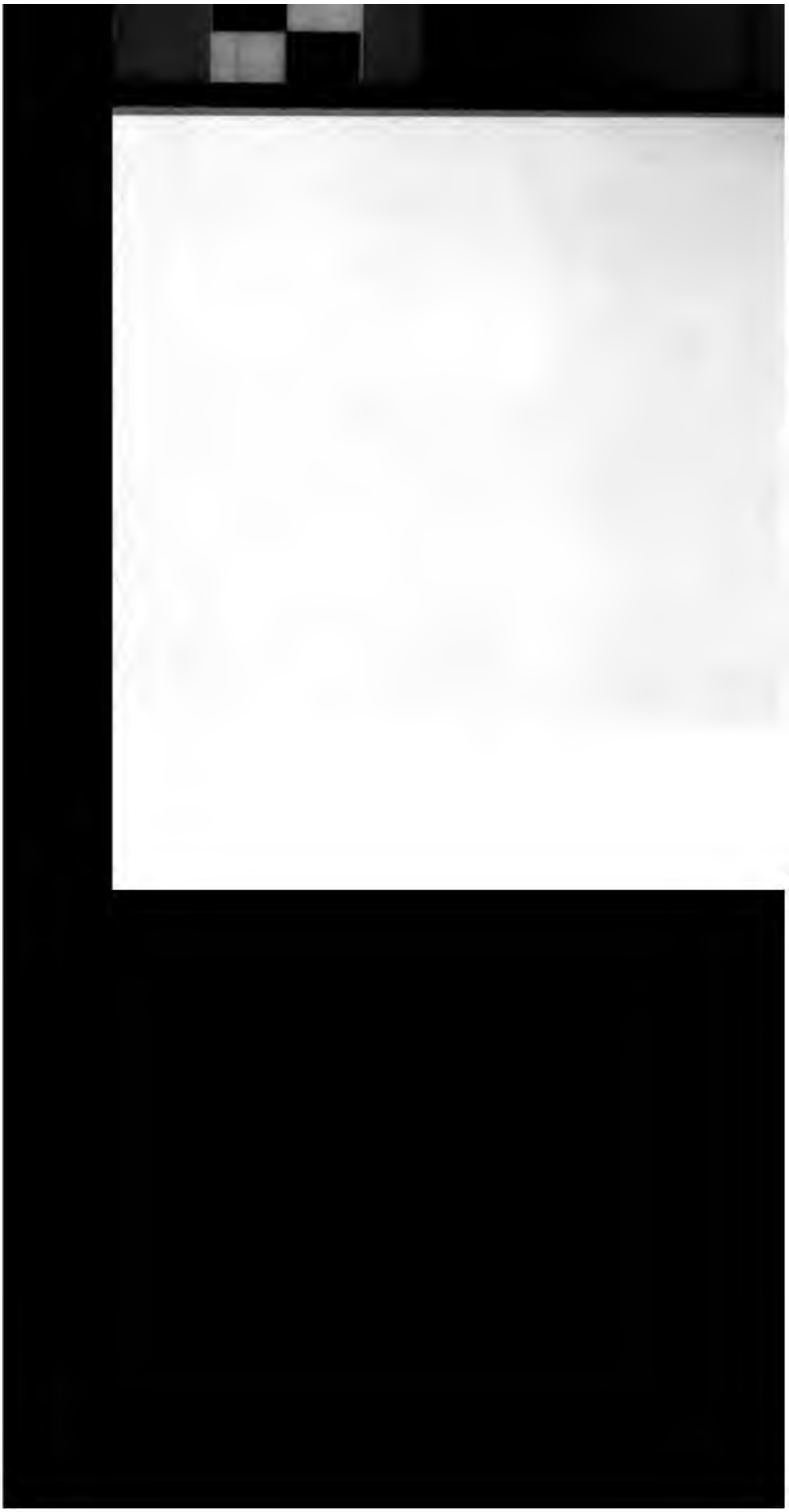
"We have received your Message by Lewis tour, accompanied with a Belt dipped in Blood a small Piece of Paper containing some names e in the Hand of Cayenquiloquoa.

y this you desire me to consider your Case and to Hands with the Governor of Virginia, promising e too join together that You will make a third her.

ou further acquaint me that the French your ny are coming near You with a Tomhock in their ds holding it over your Heads for You either to Hold of it and with them strike your Brethren nglish, or in case of Refusal to be struck your-



INDIAN TREATY—1736.
Reduced Fac Simile.



your Message, and I embraced this favourable Opportunity of sending my Letters to him, wherein agreeable to your Request I assure him in the strongest Terms that I will heartily consult with him, join hands with him, and do everything in my Power jointly with him, to give You the desired Assistance.

"You are sensible Williamsburg, where the Governor of Virginia resides, is at a great distance from this Town, above three hundred miles; that it will be some time before I can receive his Answer, but so far as depends on me there shall be no Delay, and when it shall be setled in what manner You can be best assisted, We will send You Word.

"Brethren:

"The Commissioners who by my appointment held a Treaty with you at Carlisle have reported to me every matter that was transacted there, and I find their Account perfectly agrees with your Message in representing the French as actually invading and seizing your Country with an Army of Canadians raised for that very purpose, and that neither the Principles of Justice nor your just and reasonable notices to them to return home and not violate the Treaties subsisting between you and the Indians and them, have made any Impression on them, but still continue determined to execute their wicked Purposes, and I am truly sensible that the Independency of the Indian Nations and the Property of the Indians in their own Lands, as well as all Freedom of Commerce, are struck at and will be overturned if they should establish themselves in these Countreys. But be assured his Majesty will not suffer this, nor that his Subjects shall be treated in such a manner without the least Provocation and in time of Peace, and expressly contrary to the Treaties subsisting between his Majesty and the French King. The French Commander utters a very great Falshood when he says that the Lands on Ohio belong

his Master, and that it was thus settled between e King of Great Britain and the French King. The ite contrary is declared in the last Treaty about ese Matters, Vizt.: that the Five United Nations are dependent Nations, and that the Subjects of both ings may trade without Molestation with them and eir allies, or with the French Indians and their lies, in any of their Countreys.

This I thought necessary you should be well informed of, least the words of the Commander should in Credit with you. Don't trust such perfidious en either with your Lands or your Persons, adhere l to one another, concert your Measures prudently d unanimously, and be assured his Majesty will not ffer you to want the assistance of his Subjects ainst these imperious and tyrannical aggressors.

The Proprietaries to whom his Majesty has given e sole Right of treating with the Indians on Land fairs, are now at London, nor have I any power over

our Assistance to You, we never shall you may be assured. The Season we apprehend will not permit the French to advance nearer to You, so that You will have time to consult together and to make all the Indians in that large Extent of Country to which the French make Pretensions acquainted with their unjust Designs, that they may assemble together in Council, and there concert a joint and unanimous Opposition, and enter into hearty and mutual Bands and Leagues together, and be united as one Man. Let this be done, and in the End I hope all will be well.

Brethren:

I have committed this answer to the care of Messieurs Croghan and Montour, with my Orders to deliver it and interpret it to you in Council.

On your recommendations, signified to me by the Commissioners who were at Carlisle, I have appointed these Two Persons to do the Publick Business of this Government, and expect to see their attestations or certificates to all the Messages which You shall please to send to this Government. They are answerable to me for their Conduct, and I can place a Confidence in what they say or do. But as to other Persons, tho' they may be good Men, yet if they are not known to me it will not be proper, especially in such a dangerous Season as this is, to entrust them with publick Consultations and make them the Messengers of advices. This is the case with those who have subscribed the Interpretation of your Speeches; they may be good Men but I do not know them nor their Characters.

JAMES HAMILTON.

Philadelphia, 20th November, 1753.

Letter to the Governor of South Carolina Concerning the Release of Certain Shawonese Indians Held in the Public Jayl at Charles Town.

Pennsylvania, October 30th, 1753.

SIR:

The Shawonese, a Nation of Indians living on the Ohio in the Borders of this Province and That of Virginia, have heard that some of their young Men who went to War against the Southern Indians in Company with a Party of Cogherawagos have been seized within your Government and committed to the Publick Jayl of Charles Town, and ignorant of the Reasons why Indians belonging to a Nation in Amity with the English should be so treated, have earnestly desought me to make Enquiry into this matter and to become an Intercessor with You for their Release.

It is at their Instance therefore that I am obliged to give you this Trouble, and to induce You to favour

of the Ohio, were actually coming down that River to a Virginia Settlement situate in the Forks of Mohongialo, with an intent to build another Fort there and drive away the English Traders. Alarmed at this News the Indians made immediate preparation for theirReturn, and applied to the Commissioners to stop the Journey of their Chiefs to Carolina, setting forth that their Presence was absolutely necessary as well to conduct their Young Men home as to assist against the French; and this really appearing to the Commissioners to be the Truth, and that many bad Consequences might arise from the Absence of Men of their Character and Influence, they prevailed with the Chiefs and with the Shawonese, though not without Difficulty, to drop their intended Journey and leave it to the Governor of Virginia and myself to procure the Release of their young men.

The Commissioners have not only represented these Matters to me, but further add that these young men were bred up amongst the English and have contracted a particular Rgard for them; they are the Flower of their Nation for Courage and Activity, and would at this time be of great Service in the Defence of their Country: That Information was given them the Commissioners by the Virginia Interpreter, who came along with these Indians to Carlisle, that Governor Dinwiddie was using his best Endeavours to bring about a Peace between the Northern and Southern Indians, and intended for that Purpose to hold a general Treaty with them the next Summer, to which these Indians were invited and had promised to come, declaring they were sincerely desirous of Peace, and as the Commissioners have no manner of reason to doubt of the Truth of this Information they desire me to mention this to you, believing the Discharge of these young Men would much contribute to the Success of this Union, with out which the Indians will

all Probability lose their Countrey and Independ-
cy.

Being entirely ignorant of the Reasons of the Im-
sonment of these People, it is not possible for me
do more than lay before You these Considerations,
ich will I imagine be of sufficient Weight to induce
u to put an End to it, unless there should be some-
ng very particular in their Case. If, therefore, You
uld agree with me in Opinion with Regard to the
pediency of their Discharge, I should be much
iged to you to Consider what Method may be the
st proper to conduct them into their own Country,
ether by Sea to this Port or by Land to Virginia,
l if this last should on account of the approaching
nter appear the best, then whether they should be
orted thro' the Inhabited Parts of your Province
Williamsburg, the Expence of which will be chear-
ly born by that Government to which they shall be

Letter to the Governor of Virginia Concerning the Confinement of Certain Indians in South Carolina and Other Matters.

Newcastle, 30th October, 1753.

SIR:

The Indians who were at Winchester coming afterwards into this Province, I appointed Commissioners to meet them at Carlisle. While in Council there an Account was brought that the Half King was returned without success from the Fort near Weningo which the French had just finished, and that their Army which was in two hundred Canoes was removing, notwithstanding the repeated prohibitions of the Indians, to the Forks of Mohongialo, with Intent to build another Fort there.

This News obliged the Commissioners at the Request of the Indians to stop Scarooyady's and Andrew Montour's Journey to Charles Town, as set forth in my Letter to Governor Glen, which I send you a Copy of, desiring You will please to support it with One of your own. You are better acquainted with Mr. Glen and the Reason of the Proceedings against these Indians than I am, and a Letter from you in favour of these Young Men would add Weight to the Application, in which, if they have not success, I cannot help being Apprehensive of bad Consequences, and that You will fail in your well-judged and most seasonable Intention of bringing about a Reconciliation between the Northern and Southern Indians, in which if I can be of any Service I shall with great Pleasure receive your Commands.

I should be glad to know what was done at Winchester; as the Commissioners have not yet made their Report to me of their Proceedings at Carlisle, I am prevented from sending you an account of that Treaty,

hich I shall not fail to do when I have an Opportunity.

I am, with great Regard, Sir,
Your most obedient and most humble Servant,
JAMES HAMILTON.

I acknowledge the favour of your late Letter, but ing from home I cannot at present answer it.

J. H.

His Excellency Robert Dinwiddie, Esquire.

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urther Letter to the Governor of Virginia Concerning the Indian Affairs.

Philadelphia, November 16th, 1753.

IR:

I am favoured with Two of your Letters, one by

However, that I may do all in my Power, as my Assembly does not sit, and your is fortunately sitting, I earnestly desire you will be pleased to let me know the Results of their Deliberations, that I may lay them before the Representatives of this Province when they are to take these Matters into Consideration.

His Majesty having enjoined his Governors not to exceed the undoubted Rights of his Crown, nor to become Aggressors, as your Government must have held several Treaties with the Indians prior to the Royal Grant of Pennsylvania, I should be glad to be informed whether any and what Treaties have been held with the Indians living on the waters of the Ohio, and whether they do not Esteem themselves independent Nations, and tho' in Alliance with yet not subject either to the French or to the Six Nations, and whether these Indians at the Treaty at Utrecht were deemed French Indians and are any wise included within or referred to in that Treaty by the contracting Parties on either side.

Would it not likewise be necessary to ascertain the Distance of the Mouth of the Mohongialo from the Northern Bend of Patowmec, as that Place is well known at home by the late Dispute between your Government and Lord Fairfax. This I apprehend may be done by the Testimonies of many of your Inhabitants who live on or near Patowmec and are every day going to Mohongialo, and might with a Map of the Country lying between Patowmec and the Ohio and the course and distance of the Apalaccian Mountains, which must be crossed before you can reach the Forks of the Mohongialo, give the Ministry great Insight into the situation of the Places now seized by the French.

But after all, unless the several Governors should confer together on the several Points enjoined them

sty, and afterwards lay their Sentiments
King and their respective assemblies, it
pear to me that his Majestie's Orders can
nto Execution or proper Funds raised for
se.

s I wrote you from Newcastle had an Inter-
the Indians at Carlisle, having given a Com-
three Gentlemen, one of the Council and
two of the Assembly for that Purpose, whose
have caused to be published and herewith
two of the printed Copies in which there can
new to you, as these Indians came directly
nchester, except the account of the Treatment
he Half King met with from the French Com-
at the Fort lately built near Weningo and the
our of that Sachem after his Return. This
ly shows that the French have intimidated the
s, and if it be true what is expressly affirmed
af and Calender in their Letter, a Copy of which
ewith sent tho' not put down in their Report,
he Commander told the Half King his Nation,
ing the Seneca Nation, favored the French Pro-
ngs, it gives but a melancholy Prospect of their
rs.

dinations of these Indians in general may
doubted but the French

the Numbers of such as declare for the English, and what might be depended on from them in case of giving them Assistance; But as this is not known to me, nor what sort of a Correspondence they keep up with the original United Nations at Onondago, nor how these last stand affected to them, or instruct them what to do, it is impossible to know their Strength or their Inclinations. Had Mr. Weiser been permitted by Governor Clinton to have proceeded to Onondago and executed my Instructions, I should have been able to give you better Information, but his not being permitted to go, which I think an unadvised Step in Mr. Clinton, has disappointed me much, and I am still in the dark, Governor Clinton never having been so good as to send me an Account of what has been done by Col. Johnson at Onondago, who he promised should sound the Indians on these Articles; and that I should receive from him a full State of their Affairs for my own Direction with respect to the Ohio Indians.

Having answered your Letter I must now acquaint You that I have detained your Messenger on Account of an Express I have received from the Six Nation Indians at Ohio, as one of the same kind will be delivered You by Mr. Andrew Montour. I was willing the Indian Messenger, who is Andrew's Brother, should be examined by the Council in the Presence of the late Commissioners, that I might hear their Opinions and thence be the better able to regulate my Conduct.

Lewis Montour on examination declared that the Half King and Scarrooyady had been at the Lower Shawonese Town, where he understood a Council had been held which he called a great Council of all the Indians; that these Chiefs on their Return from thence home, that is to Shanoppin, about three miles from the Forks of Mohongialo, forthwith called together

the Indians of their own Nations, about twenty i
Number, to a Meeting, and likewise the Indian Tr
ders who were then in the Town; That he was al
present and heard the Speeches made on that Occ
sion, which were taken down in English by Rec
Mitchel, an Indian Trader and one of the Signers, a
he repeated the Substance of them, but being ask
if there were any Belts or Strings sent from wh
he called the Great Council at the Lower Shawone
Town and produced at this Meeting, or anything sa
of what was done there, he answered he did not he
nor know anything about it, but that when t
Speeches were wrote they were given to him by t
Council to carry to Mr. Croghan and his Broth
Andrew, to whom he went and deliver'd them at the
Houses, together with some Letters from the Indi
Traders then present; That as soon as Mr. Crogh
and Mr. Montour had perused them it was conclud
that Andrew should go to Williamsburg and h

(it being represented to the Commissioners at Carlisle that one of the Cammels was thought to be corrupted by the French), it became difficult to determine what Answer to give the Indians, But at length the Council and Commissioners were unanimously of Opinion that as the two Governments were desired to join together and consult one another, nothing precise could be wrote till it should be known in what Light You saw this Message, Mr. Montour being able to explain several Matters to you that the Messenger sent to me was ignorant of, But that a Letter should be sent to Mr. Croghan informing him that an Express from You was fortunately here, to whom this Affair was fully mentioned by me, and that after knowing your Mind I would take my Measures and give the Indians an answer. In the mean time if the Indians should be in actual want of the Goods left by the Commissioners in Mr. Croghan's hands, and Mr. Croghan should think it absolutely necessary to give them to the Indians for their joint Use and Benefit, he might do it, though I should chuse that these Goods, which consist chiefly in Powder and Lead, should go along with the Virginia Goods left in the Hands of Messrs. Geust, Trent, and Montour; and further, that Mr. Croghan should wait till Andrew's Return, and when he saw what Orders You had given him he might then act agreeable thereto.

I have the Pleasure to acquaint you further that Governor Glen, before my Letter cou'd reach his hands, had shipped Two of the Shawonese Young Men on board a Vessel bound here with Letters to me desiring they might be sent home, or detained as I might judge it most likely to obtain the good end of having their friendly Indians or Mustee Slaves sent back to Carolina, and requesting I would either send for some of the Head Men among the Shawonese or send some proper Person along with them to their Nation, who

ght let them know the Care that has been taken of
e other Four; and that they will be returned to
eir Friends upon restoring all the Prisoners they
ve taken from Carolina, and upon their engaging
me in the most solemn manner not to permit any of
eir People to come into Carolina for the future.
The Two Indians who arrived here, one of them with
e Bloody Flux on him the other in good health, who
s been examined in Council, and says they were
irteen in Number when they set out, Seven wen
ck and the Six were taken in Carolina withou
ing any the least mischief, nor does Governor Gle
anything particular to their Charge.
These Examinations taking up a good deal of tim
ur Messenger has been very uneasy at his Detai
nt here; but I hope the Importance of these se
l Matters will plead my Excuse for it, and th
u will be pleased with all convenient Dispatch

pressing Instances to send to the Governor of that Province my Letters, wherein I interceded for the Enlargement of the Six Shawonese detained in the public Prison at Charles Town, and requested he would be pleased to send them to my Care to be returned to their Nation; but before my Letters could arrive that Government, having a Regard for the Northern Indians, had sent Two of these Shawonese by Sea to Philadelphia, where they arrived some time ago.

Brethren:

One of the Indians had contracted a dangerous Sickness at Sea, and I put him under the Care of one of the best of our Physicians, the Person I make use of myself when I am out of Order; and now that by his Care and Medicines he is restored to his health, I have sent them under the Care of Mr. John Patten, to be delivered to You in Council.

Brethren:

The Governor of Carolina tells me he intends to send the other Four, if the Shawonese Nation shall readily comply with what he desires. Hear, therefore, and take great Notice of what the Governor of Carolina says, and do not fail to conform to it in every particular, as upon these conditions only I deliver these Two Persons to you.

These are the Words of his Letter to me:

"There is too good Reason to think from the Examination of several Persons that some of the Shawonese Indians have been formerly here, and that they have carried off some of our Friendly Indians born within our Province, and as these Indians are upon many Accounts very serviceable to Us, We are extremely desirous to redeem them, and have therefore sent Two of the Six Prisoners to You to be sent or detained by You as you may judge it most likely to obtain the good End of having our Friendly Indians

or Mustee Slaves sent back to Us, and I hope that you will either send for some of the Head Men, or send some proper Person along with these Two Men to their Nation who will let them know the Care that We have taken of the other Four, and that they will be returned to their Friends upon restoring all the Prisoners they have taken from Us, and upon their engaging to you in the most solemn manner not to permit any of their People to come into this Province for the Future."

Brethren:

I desire one or more of your Chief Men will conduct these Two Indians to the Lower Shawonese Town, and at the Time You deliver them enquire diligently if there be among the Shawonese or any other Indian Nations any of the Carolina Indians, and if you find there are, take effectual Measures that they be delivered to You, and then send them under a safe Convoy either to the Governor of Virginia, which I think the

being apprehended; they conceal this from you, but I now tell it you and that they will be surely put to death if they are caught among the Inhabitants of that Province.

Brethren:

Your Fathers of the Six Nations have made and confirmed a Peace with the Nation of Catawbas. They are no longer at War together. Your Warriors must be told not to break the Peace.

Brethren:

The Governor of Virginia has informed me that he has invited the Catawbas to come to Winchester next Summer, and you have promised to be there too. I am pleased to hear this, and heartily recommend it to you to continue Friends. Their Friendship will strengthen your Hands against your Enemies the French.

Brethren:

I expect to receive your Answer by the Bearer, Mr. John Patten, whom I have sent Express with these Indians, and to whom I expect You will be very kind. By him You may take the Opportunity of giving me your News. He will deliver to me faithfully whatever you think proper to say. Tell him all that is in your Minds, conceal nothing from him, that I may know the full and true State of your Affairs.

JAMES HAMILTON.

[Lesser Seal of the Province.]

Instructions to the Messenger to the Chiefs of the Six Nations.

THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE HONOURable James Hamilton, Esquire, Governor of Pennsylvania, to Mr. John Patten.

You are to read carefully over my Message to the Chiefs of the Six Nations *at Ohio,* the Principal of

ch are the half King Scarrooyady, and Cayanguilo-
a, and to make yourself perfectly Master of the
tents thereof, so that they may be truly and clearly
lained to them in Council; and that they may con-
n exactly thereto I have sent therewith two Strings
Wampum, one for those Chiefs the other for the
wonese.

ou are to call at Mr. George Croghan's at Auc-
k, and consult with him in what manner to deliver
said Message, and if Andrew Montour goes to
o, You are to go with him, and he is to be the In-
reter; If he should be gone before you reach Mr.
gahan's, You are to follow him, and if You find
at Ohio, You are to get him to interpret the Mes-
e.

ou are to make all the Enquiry possible of what
French are doing or propose to do next Summer—
t numbers of French there are and under whose

munition have been sent to the Ohio Indians by the Government of Virginia, and what Use has been made thereof, and whether the Indians have held any general Councils, and whether any Measures have been or are to be concerted for their Defence against the French next Summer.

What the Indians expect the English will do for them, whether they expect the English Men to head them, and whether if they do the Indians will be brought under any Command or Discipline.

You are to learn what number of Twightwees have declared for the English and whether they will oppose the French, and if those Twightwees who went in the Summer to Canada are returned and what they did there.

On your Return from Ohio You are to call on Mr. Croghan and desire his Letters to the Governor; and You may prudently examine where the Goods are which were left by the Commissioners in the Hands of Mr. Croghan and what he proposes to do with them, and whether any Orders have come from Virginia for the Delivery of the Goods left with Messrs. Guest, Trent, and Montour.

You are not to let it be known that You have any other Instructions than to deliver the Shawonese, and that the Message sent with them be well interpreted and conformed to by the Indians.

If you apprehend and Danger, or are taken sick, You are to destroy these Instructions.

You are to keep a Diary or Day Book and set down in it every thing that occurs worthy of your Notice, which is likewise to be destroyed in case of Danger or Sickness.

JAMES HAMILTON.

ɛtter to the Governor of South Carolina Concerning Indian Difficulties.

Philadelphia, December 6th, 1753.

IR:

) I received from the hands of Capt. Read the Favour of your Letter of the twelfth of October st, together with the Two Shawonese Indians you ere pleased to send to me under his Care.

They have been detained here much longer than I tended on Account of a dangerous Distemper one of em had contracted at Sea, from which as soon as he as recovered I lost no time in providing a Special essenger in whom I can place a Confidence, and com-itted both of them to his Care, with orders to deliver em with a Message from me agreeable to the Con-nts of your Letter to the Six Nations at Ohio, whom have desired to conduct them to the Lower Shawo-se Town, the Place of Residence of the principal

mer at Winchester, Virginia, there will I hope be no great Difficulty in persuading them to enter into a Friendship and good agreement for the future, seeing it is so much for their mutual interest, and now more than ever rendered necessary by the late hostile attempts of the French.

I am, Sir, Your Excellency's
Most obedient and most humble Servant,
JAMES HAMILTON.

His Excellency James Glen, Esquire, Governor of South Carolina.

Reply to a Letter from Lord Holdnernesse Concerning the Vicinity of Certain Indians not in Alliance With His Majesty's Government, supported by some Regular European Troops.

MY LORD:

I had very lately the Honour to receive your Lordship's Letter of the twenty eighth of August, imparting certain Intelligence his Majesty had received of the March of a considerable Number of Indians not in Alliance with the King, supported by some regular European Troops, intending as it was apprehended to commit some Hostilities on Parts of his Majestie's Dominions in America; and withal signifying his Majestie's Commands and Drection for my conduct in case the Subjects of any Foreign Prince or State should presume to make any Encroachment on the Limits of his Dominions.

Your Lordship will please to be assured I shall pay the most punctual Obedience to every particular of

e King's Commands signified in your Lordship's Let-
r, so far as I am capable of knowing them. But I
ust not omit to acquaint your Lordship that in the
esent case it falls out most unfortunately that if
e Bounds of the British Empire on this Continent
ve ever been ascertained, the Particulars thereof
e what I am very much a Stranger to after repeated
quiries upon that head, for which reason I should
ve been extremely glad of your Lordship's Explana-
in upon a Point that I am persuaded is not well
derstood in this Part of the World; upon which,
vertheless, the Settlement and consequently the
rength of his Majestie's Dominion in America does
ry much depend, and without the knowledge where-
it seems impossible for the Governors of these Colo-
es to say what are or are not the undoubted Limits
his Majestie's Dominions.

I have some reason to believe that one or more Forts
ve been lately built by the French within the ex-

To the Assembly with Reference Chiefly to the Relations of the Province to the Indians.

GENTLEMEN:

Having in September last received a Letter by Express from Col. Fairfax of Virginia, informing me that some Chiefs of the Ohio Indians were then at Winchester soliciting the assistance of that Government, and intended as soon as they should have finished there to come to Carlisle in the County of Cumberland, where they entreated I would be pleased to give them the Meeting, I assembled the Council, and being favored with the attendance of the Speaker and such Members of your House as were in Town, I laid it before them for their advice, who were unanimously of opinion that a Conference with these Indians might afford a good opportunity of becoming acquainted with a true State of their Dispositions and affairs, and the proper Presents should be provided out of the Sum voted by the Assembly in the Month of May last, and there distributed for their service and Relief. Entirely concurring with these Sentiments, as my own Health did not permit me to undertake such a Journey, I issue a Commission to Mr. Peters, Mr. Norris and Mr. Franklyn, empowering them to hold a Treaty with those Indians, and to make them the Presents of Condolence and such others as they shall find suitable on being truly informed of their Necessities, who accordingly proceeded to Carlisle and held a Treaty with them; For the Particulars whereof, together with the Expences accruing thereon, I shall refer you to the Treaty itself and the Commissioners who are Members of your House.

I have received a Letter from the Right Honourable the Earl of Holderness, one of his Majestie's Principal Secretaries of State, which with others of the Like Tenor to all his Majestie's Governors on the Con-

nent, was sent Expressly by a Sloop of War to Virnia wherein his Majesty lays his Royal Commands me, in case the Subjects of any Foreign Prince shall ave presumed to make Encroachments, erect Forts, commit any other Hostilities within His Majestie's ominions, if after representing to them the Injustice their proceedings they do not desist, to draw forth e armed Force of the Province and to endeavour repel Force by Force, and to call the Assembly d to engage them to grant such Supplies as the xigincy of Affairs may require. Whilst I was prearing to make the Requisition enjoined by his Masty, I received a Letter from Governor Dinwiddie forming me that he had dispatched Major Washingn on that Service to the Fort lately built on the hio by the French, and an Express has this week rought me Governor Dinwiddie's account of that Geneman's Return, with the answer of the Commander that Fort, who avows the Hostilities already com-

erable Expence, and require a large number of Men, make provision accordingly, that I may be enabled to do what his Majesty as well as the neighboring Colonies will expect from a Government so populous and likely to be so nearly affected with the Neighbourhood of French Garrisons.

I have further to inform You that I have received a Letter from the Right Honourable the Lords of Trade, dated the eighteenth Day of September last, informing me that his Majesty has ordered an Interview to be held next Summer at Albany with the Six Nations, and a large Present to be there distributed, and desiring I will lay this Matter before you, and recommend to You to make Provision for appointing Commissioners to be joined with those of the other Governments, and for Indian Presents; and it being left to the Governor of New York to appoint the Time of this Interview he has informed me by Letter that he has fixed the Thirteenth or Fourteenth of June next for that Purpose; further acquainting me that the Lords of Trade have recommended it to him to take Care that all the Provinces be (if practicable) comprised in one general Treaty to be made in his Majestie's Name, it appearing to their Lordships that the Practice of each Province making a separate Treaty for itself in its own Name is very improper and may be attended with great Inconveniences to his Majestie's Service.

Several Letters have passed between me and the Governor of New York, Virginia, and the Massachusetts, in which they make this Province the Tender of their Assistance, express an hearty Desire of acting in Concert with Us against his Majestie's Enemies, concur in Sentiment with His Majestie's Ministers of the Necessity of a general Union of all the Provinces both in Councils and Forces; and as Experience, the

st of Instructors, makes it evident beyond a Doubt at without this his Majestie's Colonies in America e in Danger of being swallowed up by an Enemy herwise much inferior to them in Strength and Numrs, I most earnestly recommend it to you, and hope hat is so well and justly said on this and other Matrs by Lord Holdernesse, the Lords of Trade, and the ighbouring Governors, will have their full Force and eight with You in your Deliberations.

The several Matters set forth in the late Treaty at rlisle evince the Necessity of appointing some Pern to reside at Ohio among the Indians there in whom e Government can place a Confidence; and unless u engage some such Persons You must be sensible at your Presents will be of little Use, and the Inans will be lost to the English Interest.

You will likewise do the Publick great Service if gether with this necessary Measure You will take e Indian Trade into your Consideration and put it

several Letters and Papers mentioned in this Message, or otherwise necessary to give You a perfect knowledge of all Matters you may want to be informed of in the Course of your Deliberations.

JAMES HAMILTON.

February 14, 1754.

To the Assembly vetoing the Paper Money Bill.

GENTLEMEN:

As neither my Inclination, the Shortness and Urgency of the Time, nor the Circumstances of my Health, will admit of my engaging in Controversy on the Subject of the Paper Money Bill lately presented for my Approbation, I will cut off all Occasions for that by giving, as I hereby do, an absolute Negative to the Bill.

You cannot but be sensible, Gentlemen, that the Funds you are now posesssed of, which are to continue yet for several Years without Diminution, are greatly more than sufficient for the Support of Government; and notwithstanding what You are pleased to say of your "present Deliberations depending in a great Measure upon the Success of your Money Bill", I promise myself I shall find you much better Subjects to his Majesty, as well as greater Lovers of Your Country than to suffer your Duty to the One or your Zeal for the Preservation of the other to be governed by a Concurrence or Disagreement of Sentiments between You and Me, upon a Point in which each of us have an Independant Right to judge for ourselves.

If, however, You should be of Opinion that there will be a Necessity to strike a further Sum in the Bills of Credit to defray the Charges of raising Supplies for

Majestie's Service in this Time of imminent Dan-
and will create a proper Fund or Funds for sink-
the same in a Few years, I will concur with You
assing a Law for that Purpose, thinking myself
ciently warranted so to do in cases of real Emer-
y.

nd now, Gentlemen, I hope you will, upon due
sideration, be of Opinion with me that the chief
of your Bill will be hereby in a great measure
vered, as the sum to be struck and circulated
n this occasion will be such an addition to your
ent Currency as probably may be thought suffi-
t for some time.

have nothing farther to say at present but to
k you for your Acknowledgments of my Care in
an Affairs, and to press you to hasten your Reso-
ns upon the Matters recommended in my last
sage, that I may as soon as possible be able to

for any private Consideration of his own divert the Attention of the House from the important Matters he then recommended to them, he has delayed it till this Time, when he understands they have not much Business before them.

To the Assembly Concerning the House's Attitude toward him in Connection with Certain Matters of Legislation.

GENTLEMEN:

Upon perusing the printed Minutes of your House of the eleventh of September last, I find myself published to the World in so injurious a Light, merely for having paid Obedience to an Instruction from his Majesty, that I must not in Duty to the King as well as Justice to my own Character, suffer it to pass without some Animadversion; And altho' you may not think yourselves accountable for the Conduct of a former Assembly, yet as the present House is made up of a great Majority of the same Members that composed the last, I shall not make any apology for addressing myself to you as the Authors of the undeserved as well as unprovoked Treatment I complain of.

The Paper I refer to is the Report of a Committee of Assembly appointed to consider my Message of the seventh of September, unanimously approved by the House, in which Report are pretty plainly contained the following Insinuations and Charges against me, Vizt.:

That I have not paid the same Regard to the Requests of your House as my Predecessor did to the Sentiments of a former Assembly on the like Occasion.

That I have acted in direct Disobedience to an Instruction from his late Majesty of the Year 1723.

t I have kept your Bill, the only Bill of that till your last Session without intimating the that I apprehended myself bound by an addi- Instruction to Governor Thomas in the Year

t I contend for and have actually assumed a over the King's Instructions, to remember or to enforce or relax them, as it suits my Humour Purpose.

h regard to the First, You are pleased to say that lear to you that both Governor Thomas and the too agreed in the essential point, vizt.: That ditional Instruction was binding upon neither of And that the Assembly by making Use of the ction of ordinary and extraordinary Cases did ce him that the Instruction was not to be sub- to on its own Terms, and therefore by giving ssent to an act for granting Five Thousand s for the King's Use in direct opposition to the

swer to which the House acquaints him that they are willing to give a Sum of Money for the King's Use, but upon Enquiry find that neither the Treasury nor Loan Office are furnished with such a Quantity beyond the other Exigencies of Government as they are willing to give, and therefore propose the striking a further Sum of Paper Money to be placed out at Interest in like maner as are the other Bills of Credit current by a former Act, by which means the Sum to be given might be repaid by the Interest of the Bills so lent out.

In answer to this the Governor, by Message of the Thirteenth of June, tells them that he wishes it were as much in his Power as it is in his Inclination to agree with them in the Method by them propos'd for raising it; But that they must be sensible, from the Royal Instruction communicated to a former Assembly, that he was forbid, under Pain of his Majestie's highest Displeasure, from passing any Act for striking Bills of Credit without a Clause restraining its operation until the King's Pleasure should be known.

In reply to this Message the Assembly acquaint him that they are willing to hope, that upon reconsidering the Royal Instructions he may think himself at Liberty to give his Assent to a Bill for Striking a further Sum of Money in Bills of Credit when any extraordinary Emergency requires it.

Hereupon the Governor, by Message of the Fourteenth of June, again acquaints them that he really does not want Inclination to oblige them in any Thing they can reasonably desire; and therefore his Mortification is the greater to be pressed upon a Point he is not at Liberty to comply with, the King's Instruction, founded on the Addresses of the Houses of Lords and Commons, being so positive that he cannot bring himself to such a Pitch of Boldness as to contravene it, and promises himself, upon due Consideration of his being thus circumstanced, the House will proceed to

less exceptionable Method of raising the Sum
ned to be granted for the King's Use.
Receit of this Message the House finding the
rnor was not to be warped from his Obedience
e Royal Instruction, immediately proceeded to
a Bill for giving Five Thousand Pounds for the
of the King, to be paid out of the Bills of Credit re-
ing in the Loan Office for exchanging torn and
ed Bills, and for striking and emitting other Bills
e same value, to be sunk by a Tax in Ten Years,
h Bill was afterwards enacted into a Law.
should now be glad to know, Gentlemen, upon
State of the Fact, which is taken from your own
tes, what are the Proofs that have made it clear
u that the late Governor agreed that the King's
uction was not binding upon him, and that he
in direct Opposition to it, since the very con
is evident, as well from the Whole Tenor of his

again, on the other Hand, it be considered that the Sum emitted in this Province by Vertue of the Act of 1746 was very small and occasioned by a very real Emergency, that the same was appropriated solely to his Majestie's Use, and that the Whole of it was to be sunk in a short Space of Time by Taxes, and without there being the least Probability of its producing any of the Inconveniences complained of, We must necessarily allow that the late Governor (however he might disregard the strict Letter) never departed from the Spirit and Intention of the Instruction, and, therefore, cannot properly be charged with having acted in direct Opposition to it; for it would be an Absurdity too glaring to suppose that any Government would voluntarily tie up the Hands of its Subject from serving it by such means as they are able in case of great Emergency; and that this could never have been any Part of his Majestie's Intention or that of the Parliament in addressing him is further evident from the late Act respecting the Four Eastern Governments, who altho' prohibited on common and ordinary Occasions, yet in Cases of real Emergency are permitted to issue Bills of Credit on Condition that sufficient Funds be provided for sinking the same in a short Space of Time, which was exactly the Case with respect to the Sum emitted by the Governor and Assembly of this Province.

Having I hope incontestably proved that the true and real Intention of the Royal Instruction could have been no other than to guard against the Abuses enumerated in the Body of it, and that the Act for granting Five Thousand Pounds to the King's Use, passed by the late Governor in 1746, being of a singular and quite different Nature from Acts passed upon ordinary occasions, could not, therefore, be comprehended within the Meaning of the said Instruction. I proceed now to ask the Gentlemen of the Assembly

ether the Distinctions between an Act for emitting large Sum of Money on a common and Ordinary casion, the Interest of which the Country is to reap e whole Benefit of, to be current for a long Term of me without Diminution, and an Act directly the verse of this in all respects, did never occur to them? these distinctions did occur to them, and it is next impossible that they should not, I ask them again th what Degree of Candour they could affect to con- ler them as one and the same Case, and thence take casion to charge me with having less Inclination to lige the People under my Government than my Pre- cessor? Did the House ever offer me a Bill of any ing like the Tenor of that of 1746 that I refused my sent to? I am persuaded they will not say it. How, en, is it possible they should know that upon a like casion I should be less willing than my Predecessor oblige them.

Controversy go on to utter Reflections and Insinuations of a most invidious Nature, I am afraid they will stand in need of greater allowances for their Conduct than even a good-natured Man may be willing to make, Pray, Gentlemen, if I had even asserted, which I did not, that no Instruction like that of the Year 1723 had ever been directed to the Governor of this Province, would it have been any great Stretch of your Charity to have supposed me, as I really was, ignorant of it? Or would it have been unbecoming the Honour of your House to one in my Station to have enquired into the Truth of the Matter before you had proceeded to charge me in Print, for I can call it no less;

With remembering or not remembering a Royal Instruction as it best suited my purpose;

With having purposely forgot the Instruction of 1723, altho' possessed of the Original (which is not true) because it did not suit my Purpose, and remembering that of the Year 1740 because it did;

With having little Regard to the Liberties and Privileges of the People under my Government, tho' You are not able to give an Instance wherein I have infringed them;

With having totally disregarded the Lords Justices' Instruction of 1723, which at that Time I had never seen nor heard of?

Or is my Character so notorious with you for falsehood and Dissimulation that any involuntary Mistakes by me committed would not have admitted of a milder Construction than You have been pleased to put them? If I have given You Reason to entertain this Opinion of me, You will be the better justified in having censured so severely; But if, on the contrary, I have ever acted with Integrity and good Faith towards all the Assemblies that have ever met during my Administration, then I must needs tell you that you have been

ly deficient in that Charity and Benevolence
h, as Members of Society, We mutually owe to
another, as well as extremely cruel to yourselves,
, upon what other Principle than that of Charity
you hope to be excused for having positively as-
d in your Message of the fifth of September that
e never had been a single Instance of the Passing
Law under the Restrictions contended for by me
the first Settlement of the Province to that Day,
n in turning to our own Book of Laws you might
satisfied yourselves that in an Act prescribing
Forms of Declaration, &ca., the suspending Clause
serted in the fullest manner? And yet I sincerely
re that I never thought otherwise of this than as
Mistake you hod fallen into thro' Precipitation and
al for the Cause you had in hand, without ever
king I might be justified in insinuating that You
r willingly told an untruth or that You thought

that such an Instruction does subsist, and am extremely glaid to hear You at least declare it to be your Opinion (however contradictory to many Parts of your Message and Report) that all Royal Orders and Instructions subject the Governors to whom they are directed and their Successors too to the Royal Displeasure, unless such Instructions are revoked by his Majestie's Authority. If, then, as you justly say, all Royal Orders and Instructions unrevoked are binding upon the Governors to whom they are directed, and their Successors too, Why is so much Resentment shewn on your Part on account of my having paid Obedience to those Instructions which by your own acknowledgment I am bound to pay under Pain of his Majestie's Displeasure. Upon this Declaration of yours I will once more appeal to your own Breasts with regard to the Reasonableness of your requesting me to disregard those instructions at the certain Disadvantage of incurring his Majestie's Displeasure, and perhaps to the Injury of my private Fortune and Loss of my Character. And if (as you seem to suppose) the King, by having passed the Paper Money Act laid before him in 1751, has judged all the Purposes of that Instruction to be answered, can there be a more favourable Season than the present to apply to his Majesty for a Revocation of it? Or by whom can the application be so properly made as by the People's Representatives, who look upon their Constituents to be most aggrieved by it, since by your own acknowledgment no Governor can dispense with paying Obedience to it until revoked, but at the Risque of incurring his Majestie's Displeasure, which it is very improbable any Governor will be hardy enough to do.

Thirdly. You are pleased to say that I have kept your Bill, the only Bill of that Year, till your last Sessions, without intimating in the least that I apprehend-

myself bound by an additional Instruction to Gov-
or Thomas in the year 1740.
Had I been invested, Gentlemen, with a Power to
ect the Assembly how many Bills they should pre-
e and offer to me in any one Year, and had made
of that Power to limit or restrain them to the par-
lar Bill in Question in Exclusion of all others,
re might have been some Reason for their having
such Stress upon the Words only Bill, but as it
vell known that no Governor is or ought to be pos-
sed of such a Power, and that the Assembly is at
Liberty to Prepare and offer so many Bills, and
such sort as appear to them expedient, without the
st Check or Control from any body, to whose Ac-
nt ought the fault to be charged (if in Truth it be
'ault) that it was the only Bill of that Year? To
ne, who neither had nor claimed any Authority to
erfere at all in their Proceedings?—Or to their's,

assumed a Power over the King's Instructions to remember or forget, to enforce or relax them, as it suits my Humour or my Purpose.

I am sorry, Gentlemen, You should have spent so much Time and Labour in endeavouring to find out the Meaning of what appears to me a very plain and artless Sentence in my Message of the seventh of September, and which must have appeared equally plain to you had it been read with the same Candid Disposition with which it was wrote. Let us examine the Words themselves and the Occasion of their being used, as from thence we shall see whether they will bear the Interpretation You have been pleased to put upon them. The Assembly in their Message of the fifth of September made use of several Arguments to prove that the King's Instruction either never was, or that the Ends of it having been answered it could no longer be binding on the Governors of this Province, and therefore hoped I would think myself not at all concerned therein and pass their Bill as it then stood, that is in direct Opposition to the King's Instruction. But as I had not the good Fortune to be convinced by their Arguments, and as it would have been highly impertinent in me to have entered into a Vindication of what had been advised by the Two House of Parliament and assented to my his Majesty, I concluded with telling them in my Answer that they would certainly allow me to judge for myself of the Necessity I was under of paying Obedience to the King's Instruction when a Disregard of it was threatned with his Majestie's highest Displeasure; the Meaning of which Sentence can be no other than this, That as I was threatned with the King's highest Displeasure in case I disobeyed his Instruction, therefore they must allow me to judge for myself between the Force of the Arguments by them adduced to in-

lidate the said Instruction, and my own Opinion its continuing to bind me.

It is impossible any Construction can be fairly put on these Words; And yet the Assembly, by having the first place taken something for granted which itself is absolutely without Foundation, and in the xt by perverting the clear Meaning and common nse of My Words, have plainly insinuated as if I ntended for and actually assumed a Power over e King's Instructions to remember or forget, to force or relax them, just it suited my Humour or my rposes. This, Gentlemen, among many others, is ch an Instance of unfairness as astonishes me, and uld in my opinion have proceeded from nothing less an a determined resolution to differ with me, and hich (could I prevail on myself to break thro' the les I have prescribed for my conduct with regard Gentlemen in your Station) would require, as it

have been put in Possession of what you appear so Sollicitous about.

I must not, however, omit to return You my Thanks in behalf of the Proprietaries for the Regard you are pleased to Express for their Rights in your Resolve relating to the Royal Instruction; an equal Concern for all their other Rights as they come occasionally before you cannot fail of receiving their just acknowledgments and of entitling the People you Represent to all the Favours and Benefits they are capable of bestowing.

Having gone through what appeared worthy of Observation in the Report, I now proceed to enquire what Part of my Conduct can have given Occasion to such Resentment as to induce you to lay aside those Rules of Civility so constantly practiced by Legislative Bodies, and to treat me in a manner which nothing less than an actual Invasion of your Liberties and Privileges or some other notable provocation can ever justify, and which, were I to imitate by giving the same free Scope to my Passions, I leave you to judge how the Publick Business could be carried on.

Was there any Thing either in the Manner or Matter of my Message that necessarily called upon You for such a Return? I am persuaded You will acquit me of that.

But you say You have no other Method to secure yourselves from future Insinuations, &ca., but by leaving your Sentiments, &ca., on your Minutes in the clearest Manner You are able. I agree with you, Gentlemen, that if You apprehended the Interest of your Constituents might be injured by your Silence the design was highly laudable. But was it ever known that an Argument lost any Thing by its Force by being handled in a modest and decent Manner? Or could you not have left your Sentiments, &ca., on your Minutes

thout uttering the most injurious Insinuations ainst me? You must be sensible other Governors d Assemblies have differed in Opinion upon Points arly of the same Nature with this; but have those ssemblies, therefore, behaved to their Governors as it was a Crime in them to have been charged with structions from the King? Or proceed to insinuate cause they thought themselves obliged to yield Obe- ence to those Instructions, that, therefore, they had Regard to the Liberties and Privileges of the eople? Or that it was evident the good People or eir Representatives were not to expect to have any fluence over their Governor on that or any other casion? I am perswaded, Gentlemen, You will not able to find a similar Instance on so slight an casion in the Records of any Assembly in his Ma- stie's Dominions, and consequently that the Report your Committee is a Paper of the first Impression.

myself so unworthily used for no Cause given on my Part I had transmitted to his Majestie's Ministers a Representation or complaint of the forementioned Proceedings, aggravated with all the invidious Constructions of which they are capable and which an abused or a provoked Man might think himself well justifyed in making use of. can you think the Conduct you held upon that Occasion would contribute any thing to the better recommending You to his Majestie's Favour? Or might it not rather tend to encrease the jealousies and Suspicions already too easily entertained of these Colonies by our Superiors, and perhaps terminate finally in an act to compel Obedience not to one but all Instructions from his Majesty? Which I hope will never be the Case, tho' You must be Sensible it has more than once been meditated by the Gentlemen of great Weight and Authority in the British Parliament.

But, if, on the contrary, all this has been avoided, and I have endeavoured to suppress as much as in me lay and Resentment by which the Publick may be affected, in hopes of a more dispasionate Behaviour on your Part for the future, I flatter myself with having done the People of this Province as effectual a good Service by my Moderation as You by all the Zeal and Warmth You have expressed upon the Occasion.

JAMES HAMILTON.

1st March, 1754.

To the Assembly Concerning the Attitude of the Governor and the Indian Affairs of the Province.

GENTLEMEN:

In all Transactions with the Assemblies of this Province since my accession to the Government I have constantly endeavoured *to confine* myself within

e undoubted and well-known Limits of the Powers trusted to me by my Commission, without ever degnedly attempting the least Infraction or Invasion the Privileges of your House. That the Right of fusing my assent to any Bill offered me by the Asmbly without assigning Reasons is incident to the ation I have at present the Honour to fill I am rsuaded you will not deny, inasmuch as the same s not only been frequently exercised by my Predessors without any Complaint from the Assemblies that account, but has also been expressly acknowlged by them to be so in the fullest and plainest ords.

I hope never to be justly chargeable with using the owers I am invested with in a Wanton or extravant manner; and therefore as I do not conceive myself be accountable to You for my Conduct on the esent Occasion, I cannot but look on your having

ences to the Province than are to be apprehended from any Temporary Disagreement between a Governor and Assembly. I would not here be understood to mention this as a Thing You have actually and in express Terms demanded of me, yet upon the most careful Review of all that has passed I am not able to discover any other Cause for the Interruption of that Harmony which for several Years subsisted between us, and for the late indecent Treatment I have received in a Paper published by your House, than my having refused to pass some favourite Bills upon your own Terms. If this then should have been the Case, what is it less in Effect than endeavouring to intimidate me from exercising my Judgment upon such Bills as come before me in my Legislative Capacity under Pain of incurring your sharpest Resentment, and consequently to deprive me of the Negative invested in me by the Constitution.

But waving every thing of an inferior Nature I proceed to that Part of your Message of the Twenty-Seventh of last Month wherein you are pleased to say You observe some Differences between the Royal Commands signified in Lord Holdernesse's Letter and the Light in which I represent them in my Message of the Fourteenth Instant. If there was any defect in the Form of my calling upon you for such Supplies as might enable me to do what his Majesty has enjoined to be done in case of any hostile attempts upon any Part of his Majestie's Dominions, namely, to repel Force by Force, I would willingly have hoped that your Duty to his Majesty would rather have induced you to supply any Omission of mine in that respect, especially as every Means of Information I was possessed of was laid before you, than that you would have attempted to elude the Force of a Demand made upon you by his Majesty's express Orders by such an Evasion as that of my not having done it in the very words of Lord Holdernesse's Letter. The *words of my Message* are so full,

d tho' not a bare Repetition of his Lordship's, yet so ry agreeable to them in their Sense and Meaning, at it is impossible You should have understood them any other Light than as referring to Lord Holder-sse's Letter, especially as that Letter then lay upon ur Table; However, as I find You have in some easure made that a pretence for not complying with y Demand made upon you by his Majestie's Order, I sire you will please now to be informed that I have doubted Assurance that Part of his Majestie's Do-inions within my Government is at this Time in-ded by the Subjects of a Foreign Prince, who have ected Forts within the same; And further, that You ll take notice that I do now call upon You, pursuant his Majestie's Orders, in the present Emergency to ant such Supplies as may enable me to draw forth Armed Force of the Province in order to resist these stile attempts, and to repel Force by Force.

Persons You had under Examination? By these it would have appeared to You that Log's Town, the Place where the French propose to have their Head Quarters, is not at the Distance of Five Degrees of Longitude from the River Delaware, and not to the Southward of Fifteen Statue Miles South of this City, and that the Course of the Ohio from that Place to Weningo, which the French have taken possession of, and from whence they have driven away our Traders, is to the North-East, and consequently nearer to Us. It is likewise well known that a Person apprehended for committing a Murder at Shanoppin, which lies still South of Log's Town, was tried in the Supream Court at Philadelphia, and the Evidence of the Place being within the Limits of this Province was so clear to the Court and Jury that he was convicted of manslaughter and suffered his Punishment accordingly. Upon this Occasion I must needs tell You, Gentlemen, that if You really did make this Enquiry and received Satisfaction therein, your Suppression of the Truth is extremely disingenuous with regard to me and that if you did not make it I can impute the Neglect to no other Cause than a Desire to have a plausible Excuse for not paying a proper Regard to his Majestie's Commands.

I did not expect to have had it objected to me as a Failure in Duty that I did not make the Requisition mentioned in Lord Holdernesse's Letter by Gentlemen of your Persuasion. You must be all sensible that I have ever been extremely tender with regard to that Point, and have upon all Occasions avoided pressing You importunately upon Matters about which I knew You to have any Scruples, and therefore thought it a very lucky Circumstance that Governor Dinwiddie undertook the Task of making the Requisition, which otherwise I should have been obliged to do in Obedience to his Majestie's Commands, being sensible that

e Hostilities complained of were committed within r own Province. Had I made the Requisition, would not in Effect have been setting this Province in the ront of the Opposition? and had You afterwards re- sed to grant Supplies for repelling these Invaders, ould it not have exposed Us to the Contempt and erision as well of the French as our Indian Allies? ut the Requisition is now made by one of his Ma- stie's Governors, and You have seen the Answer of e French Commander avowing these Hostilities.

You have likewise seen in the late Treaty of Car- sle the answers of the French Commanders to the equisitions made by the Indians of the Five Nations, hom the King of France in the Treaty of Utrecht, Extract whereof was laid before You, acknowledges be subject to the Dominion of Great Britain, where- these French Officers declare they have the Orders the King their Master to oppose them and every e else who should obstruct their making themselves

diate Danger, which if You refuse to do how can You be said to fulfil our Treaties and "give the Indians the ready Assistance they depend on under their wants and Necessities?" Or how do You "demonstrate your Duty and Loyalty to his Majesty by giving such sums of Money for the King's use upon all suitable Occasions as can be reasonably expected?"

I for my part have done my Duty, and any ill Consequences that may happen will not lie at my Door, and therefore, Gentlemen, I earnestly exhort You to do your's and in every Respect to act up to the high Trust reposed in You as the Representatives of the People, that when an Account of your Transactions in Consequence of his Majestie's Orders shall be laid before our Sovereign, which must necessarily be done, both Parts of the Legislature may receive his Royal Approbation.

That part of your Message I cannot suffer to pass unobserved, wherein You are pleased to say that the Proprietaries refuse to contribute any part of your Indian Expenses, which have encreased upon You exceedingly within a few Years. It is true they have refused to do so in the Manner You expected, and have given you their Reasons for the Refusal. But you cannot have forgot the Proposal I made to You in 1750 and 1751 by their Order, with respect to the building a strong Trading House near the Place now invaded and possessed by the French, which generous Offer had You then fit to have closed with all the Mischiefs We now apprehend might have been prevented at a small Expence to the Province, and that Country secured to the English, which hereafter to recover will probably be attended with the Loss of Many Lives as well as a heavy charge to the Country.

I join with you in Opinion that it is for the Interest and Advantage of the Province, and our indispensible Duty to send Commissioners to Albany in Concert with

ose of the other Governments on this Occasion; and will take care to apponit suitable Persons for this rpose, and cheerfully concur with You in any proper ll for the Regulation of the Indian Trade.

I will enquire into the Conduct of the Magistrates Cumberland County, which if found to be as you ve set it forth, renders them highly unworthy of the mmission they bear.

JAMES HAMILTON.

2d March, 1754.

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etter to the Governor of Virginia regretting the Indisposition of the Assembly to take active Measures toward the Defence of the Province and the Alliance with the Indians.

Whilst the Assembly had these Matters under Deliberation, Mr. Montour and Mr. Patten arrived from Ohio with a Message from the Allegheny Indians, informing Us that they expected the French Army early in the Spring, and earnestly pressed the Two Governments of Virginia and Pennsylvania to assist them with their Warriors, and that some strong Houses might be forthwith erected, to which they might repair for Safety and Protection. And tho' Mr. Croghan in his Letter to me, and Mr. Montour and Mr. Patten, who were examined by the Assembly, expressly declare that the Indians are too weak to make any considerable Resistance, and if not assisted by their Brethren agreable to their solemn Engagements by Treaties, they must surrender to the French without striking a Stroke, especially as the Twightwees have taken up the Hatchet against Us; and alarming as all these Matters are, and fully and incontestably proved, yet the Assembly are not at all moved by them, but as I have good reason to believe will decline granting any Supplies.

What Reasons they will give I know not, for I have not yet received their Answer to my Message; but as I am informed that nothing to Purpose is to be expected from them I do not think it proper to detain your Mesenger any longer, uncertain as I am when they will give their Answer.

It was unfortunate that at the time the Assembly were in their Consultations your Speech to the Assembly of the nineteenth of December came to their Knowledge and was published in one of our News Papers, and seeing from thence their unfavourable Disposition, I am told the unwilling Members here laid hold of this as a handle for their doing nothing.

For my part, under such a general Disinclination as appears in the several Assemblies I can see no other Method than for the Governors to assemble together

a general Meeting and draw up a clear and full epresentation of the Situation of Indian Affairs and y it before his Majesty and wait his Majestie's fur- ıer Orders thereupon.

If, nevertheless, contrary to my Expectations, the ssembly should do any thing to Purpose I will in- ɔrm You of it immediately by Express.

I refer you to Mr. Montour for further particulars, ho sends you Mr. Croghan's Account of his Proceed- ıgs at Ohio, and a Letter on the Subject. I am, Sir,

Your Honour's most obedient humble Servant,

JAMES HAMILTON.

hiladelphia, 26th February, 1754.

The Honourable Robert Dinwiddie, Esquire.

But even taking it for granted that the forementioned Encroachments are not within the Bounds of this Province, yet as I have been informed by the Governor of Virginia that hostile Attempts have been made on Part of his Majestie's Dominions, and have been called upon by him for the Assistance of this Province to repel the Invaders, You must be sensible it is equally your Duty in either of these Cases to grant such Supplies as the present Exigency of Affairs requires, and which by his Majestie's Orders contained in Lord Holdernesse's Letter (and by you acknowledged to be equally binding on both of Us), I do not now repeat to you the Necessity of.

I cannot, therefore, but be apprehensive that your Adjournment for so long a Time as to the Sixth of May will defeat any Measures that might have been taken for that Purpose for this Year, and consequently that his Majestie's just Expectations from us may be altogether frustrated.

However (if you persist in it), as the Right of Adjournment is a Privilege of your House, I must acquiesce therewith and content myself with the Consciousness of having executed his Majestie's Commands in the best Manner I have been able.

JAMES HAMILTON.

9th March, 1754.

Letter to the Governor of Connecticut Concerning the Action of Certain Inhabitants of that Province in Irregularly taking up, Lands in Pennsylvania.

SIR:

I have received Information that a Party of your Inhabitants did some time ago pass thro' the remote Parts of this Province in their to Wyomink upon Sasquehanna River, and gave out that they had made

a Purchase of those Lands from the Mohock Indi and they had your authority to come and settle th being included within the Boundaries of the Conn cut Charter, and offered their Titles to any who v disposed to purchase; and this, tho' I have disrega it as an idle story, is now confirmed by Person Character who have been in Connecticut and as me that a large Number of your Inhabitants, tho' v out the Countenance or knowledge of the Governm were actually preparing to remove in the Spring settle some of the Pennsylvania Lands on Sas hanna, depending on their Indian Title and not de ing to pay any Regard to the Rights of our Pro taries or apply to this Government for their L and Authority.

Tho' I can scarce persuade myself that any cons able Number would engage in so rash and unju Proceeding, yet as it may be true, tho' highly imp able, I find myself obliged to communicate to Y Honour these Informations, and entreat you w be pleased to do all in your Power to prevent t People from putting their Design into execution sured as I am that if they make the Attempt they involve this Province in an endless Scene of Tro and Confusion, and as they must expect Oppositi may prove prejudicial to the Cause of the Colo and as it is very probable We shall be engaged War to repel the French, who have actually inv this Province and are now erecting Forts and dri away our Traders within its Limits, a Numbe Strangers should come amongst Us and forcibly Possesion of our Lands, what can his Majesty or other Colonies think but that they are Enemies to t Country, and design to hinder this Government f exerting its Force against the common Enemy raising a Civil War within its Bowels.

I beseech your Honour further to consider that

Six Nations will be highly offended if these Lands on Sasquehannah be overun with White People, for they are their favourite Lands and reserved for their Hunting, and many of them live there, and they have the Faith of this Government solemnly and repeatedly plighted that no White People shall settle there; and if, notwithstanding these publick Engagements, they should now be settled, I will not answer for the Consequences; they may not only turn their Arms against the Setlers but withdraw themselves from our Alliance, Which might at this Time prove the Ruin of our Affairs and involve the Colonies in endless Bloodshed and Expence.

I canont conceive how the Inhabitants of Connecticut, whose Laws as well as Ours prohibit and render invalid all private Contracts with the Natives, could go in so clandestine a manner to treat with the Mohocks about these Lands; surely they are worthy of much Censure on many Accounts, but at this time it is peculiarly unfortunate as it may create a Difference between the Mohocks and the rest of the Six Nations, between whom there is an Agreement that the Mohocks shall have nothing to do with the Lands in Pennsylvania, nor take any part of the Presents received for them, because they have already had more than their Share for other Lands, and therefore the Mohocks never come here on Treaties for Land.

But why will your Inhabitants chuse such a disorderly and dangerous Way of obtaining the Possession of Lands when they may have a legal Settlement? There is a large Extent of Country in the Western Parts of this Province and That of Virginia vacant, and some of the best Lands in North America. If, therefore, any considerable Number of Families want to remove and are minded to settle these Lands, I make no doubt but our Proprietaries will be glad to give them good Encouragement, and if they encline that I shall write in their Favour I will cheerfully

it at your Instance, and press them to return a eedy Answer, which may arrive here time enough r the Planters to go and view these Western Parts the Winter, and prepare, if they find them agrea- e, for their Removal as early as the Season in the ring will permit.

Or if the Lands of Virginia shall be found more reeable, I will recommend them to that Govern- ent, who have lately made a Law for the Encourage- ent of New Setlers, and Both Governments will not il to obtain for them the Friendship and kind As- tances of the Indians in those Parts, in whichsoever the Two they shall chuse to settle.

Should any of your Inhabitants be desirous to en- ire of our Constitution and the Quality of the Lands the uncultivated Parts of the Province, they will ceive an impartial Account of them from the Gentle- n who is charged with this Letter, who is a Mem- r of Assembly, any ye Proprietary Surveyor over

jestie's Commands, and preserve the Colonies from falling a Prey to our Enemies. Suffer me, then, to repeat my Request that you would please to detain your People at home, and prevail with them to hearken to sober and moderate Counsels, which in the End will prove more to their advantage.

I am, with sincere Esteem,

Your Honour's most obedient humble Servant,

JAMES HAMILTON.

Philadelphia, 4th March, 1754.

The Honourable Roger Wolcott, Esquire.

Letter to the Deputy Governor of Connecticut Concerning the Irregular Settlement of Certain of his Citizens in Pennsylvania.

SIR:

Hearing that a Number of the Inhabitants of Connecticut are preparing to come and settle some Lands in this Province in a forcible manner, and being apprehensve that it may be of bad Consequences at a Time when we may probably be engaged in a war to repel the hostile Attempts of the French, I have wrote a Letter to Governor Wolcott on this Subject, and take the Freedom to enclose You a Copy of it, and request you will be pleased to give your Assistance in this Affair.

I have not the Honour of a personal Acquaintance with You, yet I am told that the People have a great Esteem for You and Dependence on your Judgment, which I flatter myself will be favourable to this Application.

I should not doubt of Success if You would be pleased to join your Influence with his Honour's in setting this matter in its true Light.

I beg leave to recommend the Gentleman who d
livers this Letter to your Notice and Civilities, who i
well acquainted with our Constitution and the Qualit
of the vacant Lands within this Province, and we
qualified to give your People Satisfaction in any Point
they may want to know. I am with perfect Esteer
and Regard,

Your Honour's most obedient humble Servant,

JAMES HAMILTON.

Philadelphia, 4th March, 1754.

The Honorable Thomas Fitche, Esquire.

Letter to Colonel William Johnson with Regard t
the proposed Invasion of Pennsylvania Lands b
Connecticut Squatters.

Philadelphia, 20th March, 1754.

quaintance, yet from your Character both publick and private, which is well known to me, I should not entertain the least Doubt that you would encourage a Party of private men, as this is disavowed by their own Government to make Contracts with the Indians for the Sale of Lands either in this or Connecticut Province, being contrary to the Laws of both Places, and productive of many fatal consequences.

Nor can I have the least Suspicion that if the Application was made openly to the Council of Onondago, with whom this Government only treats for Lands, as they know their Engagements to sell to our Proprietaries all the Lands within this Province when their Indians shall incline to leave them, or the Encrease of the Inhabitants requires a larger Extent of Country; but they would reject the Application of these People with the greatest Indignation as contrary to the Faith of Treaties subsisting between this Province and their Nations, and particularly as their own Indians now live on these Lands and use them for hunting; and they have Repeatedly in their Treaties besought this Government that they might not be setled, and Proclamations at their Instance have accordingly issued, strictly charging all Persons to forbear making any Settlements in those Parts of the Province.

But the Indians being liable to the Temptation of Liquor, and when disordered therewith apt to be imposed on, and for Money grant any Applications from any Body for Lands, though when sober they would condemn themselves and be sorry for what they had done, I am apprehensive if they are not put upon their Guard that these Practices may be tried upon them and these ill-minded People when they have got the Indian Deeds, no matter how obtained, nor from whom, may set up these Titles and so pervert the Minds of the Inhabitants and introduce intestine Broils and endless Disorders amongst Us.

Knowing your Zeal for the Publick Good of the Colo-
es, and the Regards frequently shewn by you in your
rly Intelligences to this Province, I entreat you would
e pleased to put the Indians upon their Guard, as
portunity serves you, against the attempts of these
eople, which you must be sensible might not only
ienate the affections of the Six Nations by taking
om them against their will the Possession of a fa-
urite Part of the Country, but might also draw on
civil War within this Province, as the Government
ould be obliged to oppose such tumultuous settle-
ents and Intrusions, and thus prove particularly hurt-
l to the general Interest at this time, when the
rench have actually invaded this Province, and we
e likely to be involved in a War to repel them.

As this Government has determined to send Commis-
oners to the general Interview at Albany, I shall di-
ct some of the Commissioners to wait on you in Order
confer further with you of what may be necessary

vigorously on the present critical Juncture of Affairs at Ohio, and to grant such Supplies as might enable us to resist the Invasions of the French on that Part of his Majestie's Dominions, and thereby not only comply with the King's just Expectations from Us but likewise consult the Preservation of our own Province and Others his Majestie's Colonies on this Continent; And I heartily wish it were in my Power to give You a more favourable Account of their Proceedings on that Head than I am yet able to do. After having sat and canvassed this Affair for near Five Weeks together, they at length on the ninth Instant adjourned themselves to the sixth of May, which by our Constitution they have a Right to do without having at all provided for this Service, as in Duty to their King and Country they ought to have done. As I am well acquainted with their religious Scruples I never expected they would appropriate Money for the Purpose of War or Warlike Preparations, but thought they might have been brought to make a handsome Grant to the King's Use, and have left the Disposition of it to me, as they have done upon other Occasions of the like nature; and had I been able with certainty to acquaint them of the Measures taken by your Colony, it is not improbable but that they might have been induced upon this Occasion to have done something of the same kind, but I much doubt whether in such a Proportion as the present Emergency requires. It was, therefore, particularly unfortunate that your Letter came not to my hands till the Day after their Adjournment, that I might have made known to them the Steps that are taking by your Government, since their Want of Information in that particular was alledged as the principal Reason of their declining to do anything at this Time. Whether this be any Thing more than an Excuse for not complying with the King's Commands, or whether they are really sincere in their

ofession of demonstrating their Loyalty by granting his Majesty a Supply in any degree answerable to e present Exigency, will be made apparent in a short ne, for upon the Arrival of Your Express and upon nsidering that so long an Adjournment as to the th of May would be in Effect to prevent any Meases being taken for that Purpose for this Year, I have sued writs for calling them together on the second next Month, when I shall not fail again to repreit to them the absolute Necessity of their taking gorous and expeditious Measures in this very critical d dangerous Situation of our Affairs. But in order enable me to do this with the greater Force, I must g the Favour of your Explanation upon the follow- g Particulars in the fullest Manner possible: What mber of Men are actually raised and by You proed to be raised and for what Time are they enged? What Arms, Cloathing, and Bedding are they

should want them? I must likewise desire you will favour me with a Copy of your Act of Assembly for raising and appropriating the said Ten Thousand Pounds, as I may have Occasion to make use of some Parts of it here.

Upon perusing your Letter I confess myself to have been suprized at finding that your Assembly had voted only the sum of Ten Thousand Pounds for this Expedition, which according to our Estimation will not equip and maintain more than Four Hundred Men for Six or Seven Months (but of this, as I am perfectly unacquainted with matters of this Kind, I should be glad to have your Sentiments), and these Men, unless they are supported by a great Body of Indians or Men from the other Colonies, will be vastly inferior to the Forces the French will be able to bring against them, if our Accounts are to be depended on. What assistance, indeed, you can rely upon from the other Colonies I am a Stranger to, but I cannot see from whence any great Matters are to be expected unless from this Province, which as I before observed is altogether uncertain; for my own Part, had I found our Assembly in a Disposition to give, I never proposed asking them for fewer than a thousand Men, for unless we are able to make a good and secure Lodgment against the Enemy this Summer it is clear that the whole Expence of the Armament will be thrown away and perhaps the Lives of many of his Maestie's Subjects sacrificed to little or no Purpose.

I return You Thanks for the kind Offer You are pleased to make of your Services to this Colony at the Meeting which you Proposed to hold in May at Winchester. I heartily wish You Health to undergo the Fatigue of the Journey and success in your Endeavours to promote the Union between the Northern and Southren Indians, which at this time would be

peculiarly happy, being the most likely means to de feat the Purposes of the French.

Having thus mentioned every Thing that appear to me material at present, I have only to desire You will please to favour me with your Answer by my Ex press, with as little Delay as possible, that I may b able to speak to my Assembly thereupon immediatel upon their Meeting, there being no time to be lost i any thing is intended to be done to Purpose.

I am with very great Respect, Sir,
Your most obedient and most humble Servant,
JAMES HAMILTON.

Philadelphia, 13th March, 1754.

The Honourable Robert Dinwiddie, Esquire.

SIR:

The Invasions lately made by the French on Parts of his Majestie's Dominions having engaged me

Extracts of a Letter from the Honourable Thomas Penn, Esquire, to James Hamilton, Esquire, the ninth of March, 1752.

"As we cannot expect our Assembly will do any thing in this Matter, I desire you will enter into any reasonable Measures to assist the Governor of Virginia to build a Fort there, to Wit at Ohio, taking some acknowledgement from him that this Settlement shall not be made Use of to prejudice our Right to that Country, at the same time You give him Assurance the Setlers shall enjoy the Lands they bona fide settle on the common Quit Rent, which is what I have agreed with Mr. Hanbury here."

Extract of a Letter from the Honourable Thomas Penn, Esquire, to James Hamilton Esquire, the thirteenth of July, 1752.

"I hope you will, as I wrote You on the ninth of March, acquaint the Governor of Virginia that We consent to this (that is to the building of a Fort at Ohio) without Prejudice to our Right to the Land, in case it should be found to lye within our Province, to be granted to the bona fide Settlers on the same Rent and Conditions as they are to have it from Virginia."

As Mr. Penn's Expectations herein appears to me extreamly reasonable, and cannot, I apprehend, at all interfere with the well-judged Encouragement You have thought fit to promise to such as shall enter into this Service. I flatter myself you will find no difficulty in making the acknowledgement therein mentioned, as I on my part am ready to give You any Assurance that the bona fide Setlers shall be entitled to the Lands under this Government on the same Rent and Conditions as are granted by You. I could have wished your Proclamation had ascertained the Number of

Acres to be allotted to each private Man, which I think ought not to be less than Two Hundred to every Settler; my Reason for this is the having been informed that in some Expeditions carried on to the Northward where the like Encouragement had been promised, a very partial Distribution of the Lands was afterwards made among the Officers, to the great Injury and Disappointment of the Soldiers, which I would feign hope will not be the Case here, inasmuch as the Expectation of obtaining Settlements in so good a Country as that is represented will be the principal Inducement to most of those who will go from this Province, of whom I should not doubt being able to procure a very considerable number were I properly supported by the Assembly.

I am, Sir, Your very humble Servant,

JAMES HAMILTON.

Philadelphia, 13th March, 1754.

Tho Honourable Robert Dinwiddie, Esq.

To the Assembly Concerning Necessary Funds for Defence against Contemplated Invasion by the French.

GENTLEMEN:

I am not insensible that an Absence from your Homes at this busy Season of the Year must be very inconvenient to your private Affairs, for which Reason I should not have called You together before the Time to which you stood adjourned but that I thought the Service of his Majesty and the Interest of your Country required it.

In my several Messages during your late Session, to which I desire to refer You, I fully represented the

dangerous Consequences that were to be apprehended from the Invasion made by the French on Part of his Majestie's Dominions, and in Obedience to his Royal Orders I pressed You in the warmest Manner to grant such Supplies of Men and Money as might enable me to resist the hostile Attempts of these Invaders and to repel Force by Force. But for the Reasons set forth in your Answers, and particularly that You were "unacquainted with the Result of the Government of Virginia with Regard to this Invasion," You declined granting the Supplies at that Time, and "judged it most prudent to wait until the Assembly of that Colony had enabled their Governor to Act in Obedience to the Royal Commands."

I am now to acquaint you, Gentlemen, that since your Adjournment I have received from Governor Dinwiddie the several papers herewith laid before You, by which it will appear that he is taking all imaginable pains for the Security of his Majestie's Dominions so far as the Provision made by his Assembly will permit him to Act, and that he is very impatient to know the Issue of your Deliberations on this Subject. I cannot, therefore, Doubt but agreeable to the Professions in your Message of the Twenty-Seventh of February, "of being ready and willing to demonstrate your Duty and Loyalty by giving such sums of Money to the King's Use upon all suitable occasions as may consist with your Circumstances or can reasonably be expected from this Province," I say I cannot doubt but you will with the greatest Alacrity lay hold on the present Opportunity of evincing the Sincerity of those Professions by granting such aid to his Majesty as may comport with the Circumstances of the Province and be suitable to the Exigence of the Service; And in the doing of this I hope you will be guided rather by the Importance of the Concern than by the Example of other Colonies, it being found by Experience to be a

ry ill-judged piece of Oeconomy to cramp an Enter-
ize of this Nature in the Article of Supplies, and that
natever is given on such Occasions short of being suf-
ient to accomplish the Ends proposed becomes for
e most part a Waste of so much Treasure without
swering any of the Purposes for which it was in-
nded.

I have at present only to add my Request that what-
er you think proper to do on this Occasion may
ceive all the Dispatch the Nature of the Thing will
mit of, the Season of the Year for action advancing
fast that unless our Measures be speedily taken
ey will I fear be rendered altogether unserviceable.

JAMES HAMILTON.

April 3d, 1754.

) the Assembly Concerning the Contemplated
Treaty with the Six Nations at Albany.

equal to the important Trust. And as he has been pleased by his Letter of the First Instant to communicate his Sentiments fully and freely upon the several Points I imagine You will be desirous of being acquainted with, I have chosen to lay the same before You in his own words, from whence and from what Governor Shirley has so well said upon the same Subject, added to your own Knowledge of the present Circumstances of Affairs, You will be able to offer me your Advice upon this Occasion, to which You may be assured I shall pay the greatest Regard. And I must the rather insist on this as without a perfect Knowledge of your Sentiments from whom all future Supplies upon any Agreement to be made between the several Colonies must come, it will be very difficult if not impossible for me to give such Instructoins to the Gentlemen Commissioners on the Part of this Province as may be suitable and adequate to the Purpose.

JAMES HAMILTON.

April 4th, 1754.

Letter to the Delawares and Shawonese at Wyomink on Sasquehanna.

BRETHREN THE DELAWARES AND SHAWONese at Wyomink on Sasquehanna:

As Conrad Weiser, Esquire, the Indian Interpreter of this Province, is sent by me on Business with the Six Nations at Shamokin, I have ordered him to call on You to enquire of your health and Affairs, having heard nothing from You for these many Years, tho' as Brethren I should have been well pleased with your News and Accounts of your Welfare.

Something has been intimated to me as if you had cause of Complaint against some of our Inhabitants;

this should have any Foundation, and You have in y respect ill used or injured, I desire You will im- rt your Grievance to Mr. Weiser that he may lay it fore me, and You may be assured I will see Justice ne to You to your Satisfaction.

If You are or shall be informed of any News that ıy affect this Province or Yourselves, I desire you ould send me your Informations by some careful rson that You shall think proper to entrust with and I will give him a Satisfaction for his Trouble.

I have no more at present than to assure you of the ntinuance of my Regards for You and all the In- ıns in your Neighborhood.

JAMES HAMILTON.

Philadelphia, 6th April, 1754.

Shape provided for the Service recommended to you.

I am very unwilling to have any Difference with You on this or any other Occasion where it can possibly be avoided, and therefore, after declaring to You my Opinion that so long an Adjournment will render any Thing You can then propose to do for his Majestie's Service ineffectual to the Ends he has been pleased to recommend, I shall leave You act therein as to yourselves shall seem most expedient.

I am pleased, nevertheless, with your Determination to provide for the Expences of the Gentlemen to be appointed on the part of this Province for conducting the Treaty at Albany, and with the sum voted as a Present to the Indians on that Occasion. It is likewise a Satisfaction to me to find that the Nomination I have made of Commissioners for that Service is agreeable to you.

JAMES HAMILTON.

April 13th, 1754.

Letter to the Governor of Virginia Concerning the Contemplated Operations on the Ohio.

Philadelphia, 18th April, 1754.

SIR:

I send this by Express to acquaint you that Our Assembly has once more broke up without enabling me to afford You any assistance either in Men or Money on the present Expedition to Ohio. They had once agreed to vote Money for the King's Use and to leave the application of it to me, but afterwards differed about the Quantum, whether it should be Ten Thousand or Five Thousand Pounds. I should at the same time let you know that there was only a

Majority of Two that were for granting any Supplies at all; and they being unable to agree among themselves with respect to the Sum, proposed to adjourn for the present and to meet again on the Sixth of May.

In order that You may not place too great Reliance on the assistance You had Reason to expect from this Province, I now think it incumbent on me to acquaint You that in my Opinion it is altogether uncertain whether any Thing will be done by our Assembly at their next Meeting that may contribute to the Success of the Expedition. But as I still entertain Hopes of it I must desire the Favour of your opinion, upon a Supposition that they give either of the forementioned Sums, in what manner it may be disposed of most to the advantage of the Service, and to the Scheme formed by You for his Majestie's Interest.

After so long a Delay as this adjournment must

ject and inform me how I may be most useful to You in case the Assembly here should put a sum of Money into my Hands to be disposed of for his Majestie's Service. I must also desire You will please to acquaint me whether your Forces are actually marched towards Ohio and in what Number, what accounts you have of their Proceedings or of those of the French, what assistance You can now depend on from the other Colonies, and in general whatever shall occur to You as necessary for my Information with respect to this affair, in which You may be assured I will co-operate with You to the Extent of my Power.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant,

JAMES HAMILTON.

To the Assembly Concerning the Operations on the Ohio, a Union of the Colonies in Indian Matters, Etc.

GENTLEMEN:

As you are now met to resume the Consideration of the several Matters repeatedly and earnestly recommended to You in consequence of his Majestie's Commands, in addition to what has been already communicated, I now lay before You the melancholy account which I received on Friday last by Express from Col. Washington of the appearance of a French army of upwards of One Thousand Men, with Eighteen Pieces of Artillery, before the Fort building by the Virginians on the Ohio near the Mouth of Mohongialo, and of their Surrender thereof on the Seventeenth of last Month to their Superior Force.

I thought it necessary after your adjournment to send an Express to Governor Dinwiddie in order to

be particularly informed whether the Forces raised in His Government were actually marched towards Ohio and in what Number, and what Accounts he had of their Proceedings or of those of the French, what Assistance he could depend on from the other Colonies, and in general whatever should occur to him necessary for my Information with respect to this Affair, and to acquaint me how I might be the most useful to him, and I have the Satisfaction to communicate to you his Answer.

When you take into Consideration those Parts of My Messages which relate to the Treaty at Albany, I must desire You will weigh with the utmost Attention the several Matters recommended by Governor De Lancey in his Letter of the Nineteenth of April, and as they are of great Importance to the Interest of his Majestie's Colonies in general, and this in particular, I hope they will have their due Weight with you in your Deliberations and advice.

The Proposals made by the Governors of Boston and New York for an Union of the several Colonies in Indian affairs is so agreeable to my Sentiments that I earnestly recommend it to your Consideration, and that you will enable me to instruct the Commissioners from this Province to concur with Those from the other Colonies in case a reasonable Plan shall be offered them for that Purpose. This Method of acting in Concert and by fair and equitable Quotas and Proportions of Expence will in the End be much less chargeable and greatly more beneficial to our real Interest than the Practice now in Use of making frequent and distinct Presents to the Indians, which have been found by Experience to contribute little or nothing to their real Strength or Security, but on the contrary has administered Occasions of Debaucheries and Contentions among themselves which have produced irreconcileable animosities in Families and obliged

them often to separate from one another to the great Weakening of our Indian Interest and Advantage of our powerful and enterprising Rivals.

Not having of a long Time heard any Thing from the Indians Living on the Waters of the Sasquehannah, I thought it necessary to send Mr. Weiser to them with a respectful Message, conceived in general Terms, and with a View only to be informed in what Light the Hostilities of the French had been represented to them, and whether any and what Measures had been proposed to them in Relation thereto.

Mr. Weiser's Journey answered my Purposes as You will see by his Letters which he dispatched to me by his Son as soon as he returned to his own Home.

JAMES HAMILTON.

May 7th, 1754.

To the Assembly Concerning the Act for striking the Sum of Thirty Thousand Pounds in Bills of Credit and for Granting Ten Thousand Pounds Thereof to the King's Use.

GENTLEMEN:

Considering the Royal Instruction laid before the Assembly the last Year, it must be apparent that I have, merely from a Desire to oblige You, consented to raise the Money intended for his Majestie's Use in the Manner by You proposed, and have prolonged the Currency of the Bills of Credit to be issued in Vertue of the Bill now under Consideration as far as I can think consistent with my own Safety.

And as the Fund to be established upon the Foot of my proposed Amendment will be more than sufficient to repay the Sum granted by the Bill, I can see no Reason for extending the Act of Excise longer than

our Years beyond the Date of its present Limitation, for Burthening the People unnecessarily with a Tax at possibly may not be wanted, and therefore find Cause to recede from that Amendment.

And as for the first, I am of Opinion it is so indis-ensably necessary that unless some such Provision made the whole Intent of the Grant to his Majesty ay be defeated. But if, on further Consideration, e Method by me proposed shall not be approved by ou, it will be very agreeable to me that Commission-s be named in the Bill to act conjunctly with the ommander-in-Chief for the time being, in disposing the Money.

JAMES HAMILTON.

May 15th, 1754.

Gentlemen, is a Privilege which I neither have or ever shall deny to be inherent in You as an Assembly, while it is only understood to imply that no Money can be levied on the People without your Consent; But if you would infer from it that I have no Right to exercise my Judgment with respect to Money Bills farther than either to approve or reject them as they are offered to me, I must beg leave to differ from You in my Opinion, both from the Reason of the Thing and the Practice of my Predecessors upon several Occasions.

The Governors of this Province are invested with one Half of the Legislative Powers, and being equally concerned in Duty with the Assembly to consult the Ease, Freedom and Welfare of the People committed to their Care, must of Course be supposed to have a Right to interfere and rectify any Mistakes they apprehend likely to be committed by the other Branch of the Legislature, as well in Regard to the laying of Taxes as to Matters of any other Kind, unless it can be proved they have renounced their Right thereto by some publick Act, which I do not conceive to have been the Case here; for to what Purpose is a Governor appointed and invested with a Share in the Legislative Authority if he hath no discretionary Power to object to what he thinks Amiss in the Proceedings of an Assembly, and is only to be made Use of as an Instrument to ratify their Transactions, tho' ever so inconsistent with his own Judgment and the Good of the People?

You must be sensible, Gentlemen, that I have neither objected to the Sum granted for the Use of the Crown nor to the Manner of raising it as proposed by the Bill under Consideration, tho' I could heartily have wished that the Sum had been larger, and that it had been given more seasonably, as well as that some less exceptionable Method had been fallen on for raising it

than by compelling me to depart from the Letter of his Majestie's Instruction, which nothing less than my Concern for the King's Service and the Preservation of the People under my Government in this Time of imminent Danger could have induced me to comply with; on which accounts I hope his Majesty, upon a fair and candid Representation of the Case, will most graciously be pleased to pardon me.

My principal Objection you well know is only against the Extension of the Fund whereby the Money is proposed to be repaid to an unnecessary Length, by which a Tax is to be laid and continued upon the People without the least apparent Necessity. Can You suppose, if there should be any future Occasion, that a Governor will refuse his assent to a Bill for levying Money for the general Utility of the Province? Or have You in the present Case at all intimated to me any Services for which it is now wanted?

to influence his Conduct, to which I am hitherto a Stranger, yet if one may judge from the Circumstances of his not having communicated them to those who at that Time had the greatest share of his Confidence, and of his having never transmitted that Act for the Royal Approbation, I am inclined to think they were such as he himself was not very well pleased with. For my own Part, as I never made the Actions of another the Rule of my Conduct farther than I thought them founded in Reason, and as at present I see none for altering my Opinion with regard to the proposed Amendment, I shall not recede from it but upon Condition that You enlarge the Sum given for his Majestie's Use, in which case I will agree to extend the Act in such Manner as to sink it in the same Proportions.

But it is possible, Gentlemen, that more may be concealed under this Sollicitude for a long Extension of the Excise than You have thought proper to reveal, otherwise I cannot account for your desiring to extend it so much beyond the usual Term, which in this Province never Exceeded Five Years till the Late Governor thought fit to grant it for Ten, for no good Reason I have ever heard given or believe possible to be given.

It is well known that by the Laws now in Force the Publick Money is solely in the Disposal of the Assembly, without the Participation of the Governor; nevertheless while these Acts by which Money was raised were of short Duration, the Governor had now and then an Opportunity of obliging the Assembly in a very Essential Manner by a Renewal of those Acts, and thereby of making himself acceptable to them, but to extend them to such an unreasonable Length of Time as you now desire might be to render him in a great Measure unnecessary to them during the Continuance of those Acts, but upon Terms very disagree-

ble to himself as well as injurious to his Constit-ents. To this Condition, therefore, I will not be he Means of reducing any Successor of mine, and this Circumstance is of no small additional Weight with ne to adhere to my Amendment.

You will please to observe, Gentlemen, that the Question betwixt You and me is not which of Us is best acquainted with the Circumstances of the People, but whether it be reasonable to burden them with a Tax for a long Term of Time without any apparent Necessity. If any such had occurred to You I cannot but think You would have made Mention of it in your Message, but as You have not been pleased to point it out to me, I must of course conclude none such has appeared to You.

You are exceedingly mistaken, Gentlemen, if You really do suppose me either to have changed my Sentiments with respect to the Importance of the present Occasion for Supplies or that I am less apprehensive of

tect, to which End I once more call upon You pursuant to his Majestie's Orders for such Supplies as the present Emergency of Affairs requires.

Upon the whole, Gentlemen, I have already gone farther in my Condescensions to please You than I am warranted to do by the King's Instruction, unless You will make an addition to the Sum mentioned in the Bill, and have at my own Risque extended the Currency of the Money to be issued on this occasion for a year longer than the utmost Term allowed to the Eastern Governments by the late Act of Parliament.

I well know the State of your Publick Funds, and that the Loan Office itself were the Money duly collected is able to furnish a much larger Sum than You have thought fit to grant to his Majesty upon this important Occasion, independant of the Interest hereafter to accrue, which, together with the Excise, make up a Revenue of more than Six Thousand Pounds a Year. This Money belongs to the People, and had You thought fit might have been employed for the Service recommended to You without laying any additional Tax upon them before it became necessary. I have, nevertheless, consented to gratify you in extending the Excise for such Time as is more than sufficient to repay the Sum granted to his Majesty without breaking in upon either of your present Funds or the outstanding Interest of the Loan Office, which I cannot estimate together with the broken Interest at less than Twelve Thousand Pounds. If, then, considering the favourable State of your Finances, You shall decline to do what is Majesty so justly expects from you, merely on account of my refusing wholly to disregard his Majestie's instruction, which would justly subject me to his highest Displeasure, and to join with You in laying a Tax upon the People without its appearing to me to be in the least necessary, I think I may more justly impute to You a wanton Disregard of his Ma-

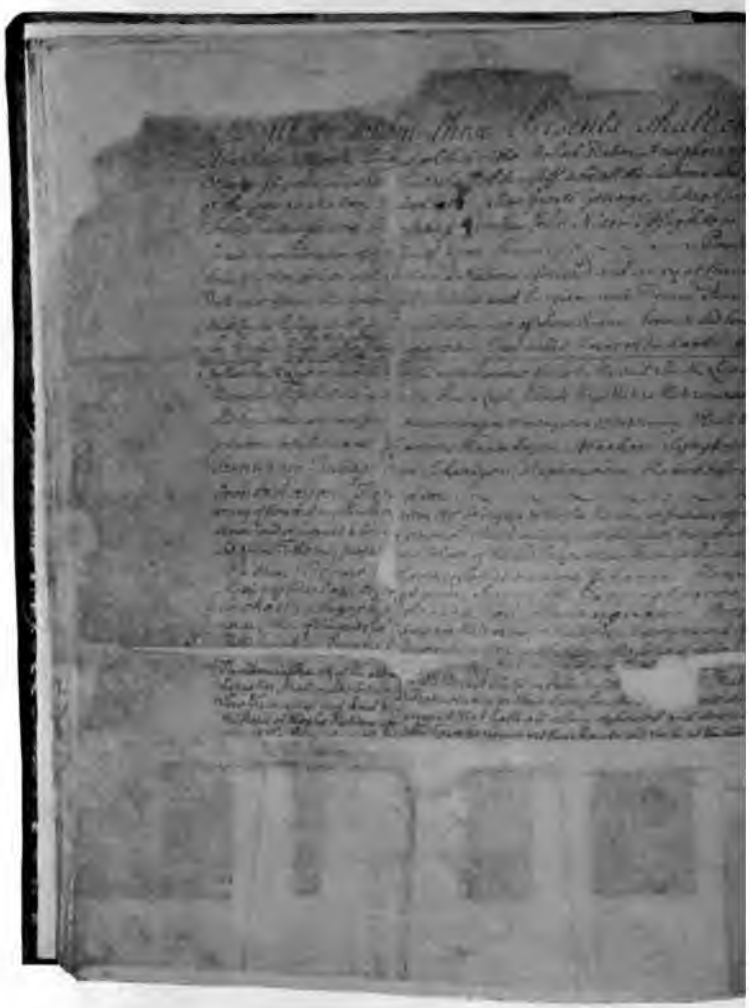
estie's Commands and of the Security and Protection f your Constituents than You can insinuate of me Lukewarmness with Regard to his Majestie's Service, of which I have the greatest Detestation, and rom which I hoped my Conduct thro' this whole affair ight have exempted me.

Let me, therefore, Gentlemen, recommend to your erious attention a Review of your Conduct upon the resent Occasion, and if You shall find that You have een to precipitate in the Resolution contained in your Iessage, let me entreat You to rectify it before it e too late, for as I must be obliged soon to lay this hole Transaction before his Majesty, it would give ne the greatest Pleasure that both You and I might eceive his gracious Approbation of our Services; But f contrary to my Hopes You should still persist in efusing to accept of my Amendment, and the Bill hould by that Means be lost, I cannot but apprehend

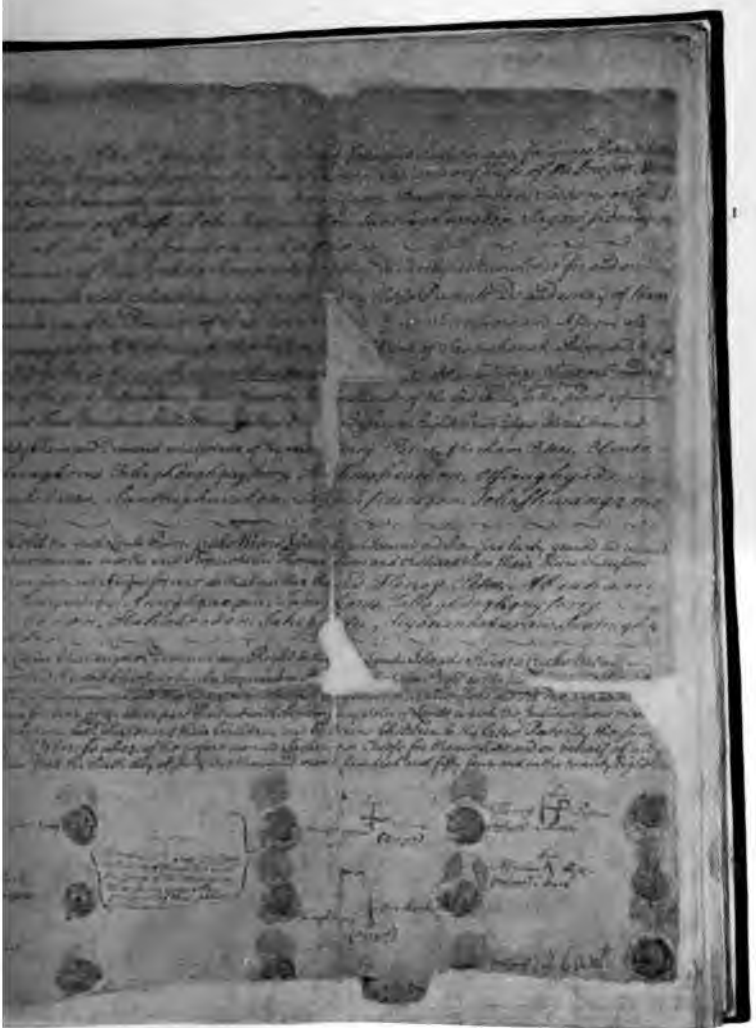
ovince of New York, has received Our Direc-
ns to hold an Interview with our loving and good
lies the Six United Nations of Indians at the City of
bany within our said Province for delivering to
em Our Presents and for renewing the Covenant
ain with them, and has fixed upon the Fourteenth
y of June ensuing for this Purpose; and it has been
ual when an Interview has been held with these
lians for all his Majestie's Colonies whose Interest
l Security is connected with and depends upon
m to join in such an Interview, and it appears to us
t the present Disposition of those Indians, and
attempts which have been made to withdraw them
m our Interest do make such a general Interview
re particularly necessary at this Time, when the
ojects of the French King have actually marched
o and erected Forts and committed Hostilitiess
hin the known Limits of our Dominions; *Know Ye*
t Reposing Special Trust and Confidence in your
alty, Abilities, and Prudence, We have thought
to nominate and appoint You the said John Penn,
hard Peters, Isaac Norris, and Benjamin Franklin,
l Every of You, our Commissioners on Behalf of
r Governor of our Province of Pennsylvania afore-
l, in Conjunction with Our Lieutenant Governor of
w York and with the Commissioners of the other
vernments, to treat with the said Six United Na-
ns of Indians at Albany, or with their or any or
ry of their Chiefs of Delegates, and with them to
ew, ratify, and confirm the Leagues of Amity sub-
ing between Us and the said Nations of Indians,
l to make them the Presents that have been pro-
ed for them by the Governor and Assembly of Our
d Province of Pennsylvania; and further, to do, act,
nsact, and finally to conclude and agree with the
lians aforesaid all and every other Matter and Thing
ich to You shall appear necessary for the engaging

em heartily in our Interest, and for frustrating any ttempts which have been made to withdraw them om it, as fully and amply to all Intents, Construcons, and Purposes, as Our Governor of Our Province Pennsylvania aforesaid might or could do being rsonally present: Hereby ratifying, confirming, and lding for firm, and effectual whatsoever you the said hn Penn, Richard Peters, Isaac Norris and Benjain Franklin, or any of You, shall lawfully do in and out the Premises. *In Testimony whereof* We have used the Great Seal of Our Said Province to be reunto affixed. *Witness*, JAMES HAMILTON, Esire (by Vertue of a Commission from Thomas Penn d Richard Penn, Esquires, true and absolute Proietaries of the said Province, and with Our Royal pprobation), Lieutenant Governor and Commander-Chief of the Province aforesaid, and Counties of ewcastle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware, at Philelphia the Thirtieth Day of May, in the Year of our





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—1754.
mile.



have nominated are Mr. Penn, Mr. Peters, Mr. Norris, and Mr. Franklin; the Two first are of the Council here and the others of the Assembly, of which Mr. Norris is the Speaker. I am in hopes they will be found to answer in every Respect the Character their Lordships have pointed out to us in the Choice of Commissioners, and by a candid and ingenous Behaviour endeavour themselves to your particular Notice and Civilities, to which I beg leave to recommend them.

It would have given me the greatest Satisfaction could I have sent these Gentlemen to you under Instructions agreable to your own Plan, which I am convinced is extremely well calculated for his Majestie's Service and the Interest and Security of these Colonies, and this I have not failed frequently to represent to the leading men of our Assembly in private as well as to the whole in Publick. But from the particular Views of Some and the Ignorance and Jealousy of Others, I have not been able to obtain from them any specific Powers or Advices in relation to this Affair; and have, therefore, been obliged to content myself with giving them a general Commission to renew the Covenant Chain with the Six Nations, and to frustrate as much as lies in their Power any Attempts that have been made to withdraw them from the British Interest. I am in hopes, nevertheless, with you, that upon a full and free Discussion of the State of the Colonies at the Treaty, something of general Utility may be agreed upon, or that a candid Representation of our Condition may be made to his Majesty, and his Interposition implored for our Protection; since unless some proper Measures be speedily taken, I can see nothing to prevent this very fine Province, owing to the Absurdity of its Constitution and the Principles of the governing Parts of its Inhabitants, from being an easy Prey to the Attempts of the Common Enemy.

Our Assembly after having met three several Times

deliberate on the Subject of the Expedition to Ohio, length presented me a bill for granting to his Ma-ty an aid of Ten Thousand Pounds and entrusted with the Disposal of it, and I pleased myself with hopes of being able to employ it in such manner as ght have been serviceable to the general Interest well as to our own Safety; but on Perusal of the l I found it so crowded with advantages to them-ves and so entirely calculated to render them inde-dent of the Governor for a Long Term of Time, t I could not consistent with my Honour or the st reposed in me give my assent to it; and as, not-hstanding all I could say to them, they continued tinately to adhere to the Bill, I was to my great rtification obliged to reject it, so that Mr. Dinwid-is not like to receive any Assistance from Us for s Year. Hence I am inclined to think they were re concerned to save Appearances in regard to at his Majesty had been pleased to recommend to

himself at a Loss for proper Terms to express himself is frequently obliged to make Use of Circumlocution, which would picque his Pride in the View of so considerable an Audience. He says he understands the Language perfectly when he hears it spoken, and will at all Times attend and Use his Endeavour that whatever is said by the Indians be truly interpreted to the Gentlemen; and in this Respect I really think You may securely rely on his good Sense and Integrity.

I beg leave to acquaint You that the Proprietor has been for some time past desirous of giving Encouragement to People for the Settlement of his Frontiers, but for want of an Indian Purchase has not been able to do it. I have, therefore, directed Mr. Penn and Mr. Peters, when other Business will permit, to make Use of the Opportunity of sounding the Indians upon that Subject, to which should they seem enclined You will confer a particular Obligation both on the Proprietors and me by assisting with your good offices.

I have only to wish You a pleasant Journey to Albany, and an happy and successful Issue to your Negociations, and to assure You that I am,

Sir, You most obedient and most humble Servant,

JAMES HAMILTON.

Governor De Lancey.

Speech to the Assembly Concerning the Affairs of the Province.

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE Assembly—

The importance of the several Matters I have now to lay before You, both to his Majestie's Service and to the Safety and Protection of the Inhabitants

Province, will, I am persuaded, render any
y for calling you together before the Time to
you stood adjourned altogether unnecessary.
will be pleased, then, to know that I have lately
d from the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces
by Virginia for Defence of his Majestie's Do-
s, an Account of those Forces having been at-
and entirely defeated by a superior Body of
Troops, assisted by a considerable Number of
s under their Direction.
Daring Insult upon his Majestie's Subjects with-
ndoubted Limits of his Dominions, in a Time of
nd Peace, very clearly points out the manifold
ties We have Reason to apprehend on a Rup-
tween the two Crowns, from the Incursions of
ld and enterprizing People in Conjunction with
ous Nations of Savages, if they be permitted
ngthen themselves so near to the inhabited
f these Provinces. One principal Motive, there

my earnest Request may be every Day expected, and when received shall immediately be communicated to You.

In the mean while it will be highly expedient that in order to save Time You take into Consideration the most proper Ways and Means of raising a Supply for this Service, in the doing of which I flatter myself You will industriously avoid whatever may be likely to occasion any Difference in Opinion between You and Me to the Detriment of the Common Cause and Disappointment of his Majestie's just Expectations from Us.

The unhappy Issue of the late Action between Us and the French has already begun to create an Additional Charge to the Publick, as will appear by the Papers I shall order to be laid before You. By them You will be informed that a Body of the Six Nations in our Alliance with the Half King and other considerable Men at their Head, have been obliged from a Dread of the French Power to remove with their Families from the Places of their usual Residence and to take a Refuge within our Province where many others are soon expected to join them, and as they are by this means deprived of the Benefit of Hunting, by which their Families were principally supported, they have acquainted me that they expect their Brethren of Pennsylvania should provide for them while their Men will be engaged in War against the Common Enemy. And in Compliance with their Expectations, which did not appear unreasonable, I have ordered a Quantity of Provisions to be delivered to them, not doubting but You will chearfully make Provision for the Expence that has already arisen and will hereafter arise upon the same Occasion. Since nothing can be more just than that while the Men are prevented of the means of subsisting their Families by their

ttachment to his Majestie's Interest, and are actually nployed in promoting it without Pay or Reward, eir Wives and Children, who are incapable of Sup-rting themselves, should be maintained at the Pub-k Expence.

The People of Cumberland and of the upper Parts of ncaster County are so apprehensive of Danger at is Critical Juncture from the nearness of the French d Savages under their Influence, that the principal habitants have in the most earnest manner peti-ned me to provide for their Protection, representing hal that a great Number would be warm and Active Defence of themselves and their Country were they abled so to be by being supplied with Arms and mmunition, which many of them are unable to pur-ase at their own private Expence. The Substance these several Petitions, which I shall likewise order be laid before you, appears to me, Gentlemen, to be the greatest Importance and well worthy of your

late Treaty at Albany, as on Perusal thereof You will clearly perceive that the Lands on the River Ohio do yet belong to the Indians of the Six Nations, and have long since been by them put under the Protection of the Crown of England; That the Proceedings of the French in erecting Forts on that River and in the Countreys adjacent have never received the Countenance or Approbation of those Nations, but on the contrary are expressly declared by them to have been without their Privity or Consent; That they are greatly alarmed at the rapid Progress of the French, and in severe Terms reproach Us with supine Negligence and the defenceless State of our Possessions, and in Effect call upon Us to fortify our frontiers as well for the Security of their Countrey's as of our own. That after a due and weighty Reflection on these several Matters with many Others of equal Importance, the Commissioners thought it necessary to consider of and draw up a Representation of the present State of the Colonies, And from thence judging that no effectual Opposition was like to be made to the destructive Measures of the French but by an Union of them all for their mutual Defence, devised likewise a general Plan for that Purpose to be offered to the Consideration of their respective Legislatures.

And as both those Papers appear to me to contain Matters of the utmost Consequence to the Welfare of the Colonies in general, and to have been digested and drawn up with great Clearness and Strength of Judgment, I cannot but express my Approbation of them, and do, therefore, recommend them to you as well worthy of your closest and most serious Attention.

August 7th, 1754.

etter to George Croghan Concerning his Conduct towards the Indians and Other Similar Matters.

Philadelphia, 23d August, 1754.

IR:

) Your Express arrived on Tuesday Afternoon and delivered me your Letter of the sixteenth Instant, closing Four different Parcels of Wampum, your ccount of Expences for the Supply of Indian Pro- sions now at Aucquick, and a Copy of Lieutenant obo's Letter from Fort Duquesne to the Command- g Officer of the Virginia Forces.

I wish it had arrived when the Assembly was sitting, t as they had finished the Business of the Year and d separated on Saturday, I could do no better than y it before the Council and take the Advice of such embers as were in Town.

By them it was concluded that Mr. Weiser, who was rtunately in Town, should go and consult with You d confer with the Indians and take with him for

ing the Money. But as the Time fixed by me for my Administration draws to a Period, and a new Governor is hourly expected to arrive, We entertain good hopes for this Difference will no longer continue, but give way to a perfect Harmony, and that fitting Supplies will be immediately raised, and this Province concur with Virginia in vigorous Efforts to repel the common Invader.

I hope you will study to oblige Mr. Weiser, and that He and You will perfectly agree together, and tho' it may not be prudent as it cannot be known what the future Governor and Assembly will do to give the Indians too large Expectation of Supplies, yet they should not be discouraged by any means. You will, therefore, consult in what manner to deliver these Sentiments to the Indians so as to Steer between the two Extremes.

I expect you will omit no opportunity of giving me full Information of all Occurrences worthy of Relation, or of assuring the Indians that we shall always behave to them with the utmost Affection and Kindness.

If the Indians be permitted to drink strong Liquors it will be impossible for them to exert their Strength or to preserve their Understanding. I must, therefore, be importunate with you to prevent all such Liquors from being carried to them on any Pretence whatever; and I order You to stave every Cask wherein any are found, and to return to me the names of the Inhabitants as shall presume to bring strong Liquors among the Indians, that they may be dealt with according to Law; nor let them think that they shall escape as they have hitherto done, since it is now determined to spare none of these Offenders.

I may venture to assure you that Your Services will be duly considered, and that a prudent Behaviour in the Management of such an important Concern as is now comitted to your Care will recommend You to

vour of the Government, who will be thereby
d to give you all becoming Encouragements.
Weiser goes by his own House, where he will
ay more than a day, so that you may expect
ry soon after this Messenger. I am,

Sir, Your humble Servant,

JAMES HAMILTON.

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tions to Conrad Weiser Concerning His Con-
as Ambassador to the Shawonese and Dela-
Indians at Aucquick.

TING RECEIVED BY EXPRESS A MES-
sage from (Half King) Tanacharisson and Scar-
rooyady, who with some Shawonese and Dela-
came lately to Aucquick and intend to stay here

"Brethren—

"The Governor sent me Express to acknowledge and thank You for your Message by Mr. Croghan and bid You welcome to Aucquick, and to enquire after your Health and that of your Families.

"Brethren:

"You have done right to put Yourselves under the Protection of this Province. We shall make all necessary Provision for You till the Government shall come to some Determination respecting the present Situation of Affairs.

"Brethren:

"Our present Governor's Administration, agreeable to what has been some time ago fixed by himself, draws to a Period. A new Governor is appointed and is hourly expected. This renders it difficult for Us to know what to do. We are all disposed to concur with Virginia and to repel the French, but are awaiting for the Arrival of the New Governor that it may be done more effectually.

"Brethren:

"This being the Case, the Governor, who is your hearty Friend, desires You will be quiet and remain where You are till the Governor of Virginia or He, or both together, who I believe are determined to strike the French this Fall, send to You to let You know their Determination and what they expect from You."

As to the Speeches made by the Shawonese and Delawares to the Governors of Pennsylvania and Virginia, which were delivered to Mr. Croghan and the Half King, consult with Mr. Croghan about the particulars thereof, and return such Answers as are consistent with the Treaties subsisting between Us and the present Circumstances of our Affairs.

You are to declare to the Inhabitants that they will be severely punished if they presume on any Consider-

to carry strong Liquors to Aucquick, and You
o charge the Indians to stave all the Casks, and
y will not do it You are to insist on Mr. Croghan's
it.

Distribution of the three hundred Pounds is
itted to your Care, in which You may consult
Mr. Croghan, and when you have settled every
to your Mind Mr. Croghan after your Departure
be better able to continue Matters in the same
e You shall have put them in.

JAMES HAMILTON.

ladelphia, 24th August, 1754.



ROBERT HUNTER
MORRIS.
Lieutenant Governor.
1754-1756.



Chapter III.

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.

Lieutenant Governor,

1754-1756.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNOR MORris was short in time but crowded with events fraught with momentous possibilities. The son of Lewis Morris, Chief Justice of New York and New Jersey, and at one time Governor of the latter, he had himself been his father's successor on the bench of New Jersey. He entered upon his office at a time when the relations between the Executive and Legislative departments of the Colony were strained almost to the breaking point. Hampered on the one hand by his instructions from the Proprietaries, pressed on the other by the crying need of the country for funds for defence, and blocked on both sides by the unyielding determination of the Assembly to provide for the expenses of war only in a manner prohibited by the Penns, his case was hard indeed. The Braddock campaign with its train of subsequent events rather accentuated than mitigated the intestine troubles of the Province and after less than two years of troublous service—October 1754-August 1756—he retired from his office.

Inaugural Speech to the Assembly.

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ASsembly:

On Mr. Hamilton's Resignation the Honourable Proprietaries were pleased to appoint me to the Command of this Province; and as I am persuaded they have nothing more at Heart than the Welfare and Prosperity of the People, I flatter myself their Choice of me was from the Opinion they entertained that I would, to the utmost of my Power, promote the general Happiness, in which it shall be my earnest Endeavours not to disappoint them. I therefore take this early opportunity of assuring You that I shall upon all Occasions be studious to protect the People committed to my Charge in the Enjoyment of all their civil and religious Privileges, and at the same time be careful to maintain the just Rights of Government, as equally conducive to the Public Good.

of the unhappy Condition these Colonies will be reduced to should they ever become subject to the French. I do, therefore, in his Majestie's Name earnestly recommend it to You to exert Yourselves at this critical Juncture in Defence of your Country while their Numbers are small and before they have established themselves in their present Situation, and shall only observe that if this Opportunity be lost it is not likely We shall ever have another so favourable.

If, when You shall think it a proper Season to proceed to private Business, You shall find any Laws wanting for the better Government of the Province, I shall be ready to enter upon the Consideration of what You shall propose, and give my Consent to such as I shall judge reasonable and for the publick utility.

Speech to the Assembly Urging Proper Provision for the Defence of the Province.

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE Assembly:

As you are now met for the Dispatch of Business I think it my duty to remind you of what I said at the Opening of the last Sitting, and to lay before you a Letter I have since received from Sir Thomas Robinson, one of his Majestie's principal Secretaries of State, signifying to me "His Majesty's express Commands that I should not only act vigorously in Defence of the Government under my Care, but that I should likewise be aiding and assisting his Majesty's other Colonies to repel any hostile Attempts made against them."

At the Time of writing that Letter, on the Fifth of July last, His Majesty and His Ministers were only

formed that the French had drove some of the Virnia Troops from a Place on Ohio at the Mouth of ohongialo and were erecting a Fort there; and you ill observe they think those Advantages gained by e French "might have been in a great Measure if not tally prevented if every one of His Majesty's Govnments had exerted themselves according to the irections in the Earl of Holderness' Letter of the wenty-eighth of August."

You are sensible that many Things have happened nce the Retreat from the Forks of Monhongialo that ve put our Affairs upon the Frontiers in a very bad tuation, much worse than His Majesty and His Minters have any Knowledge of, or than they can possibly agine, as they are well informed of the flourishing ate of these Colonies, of the Numbers of Men they e capable of raising, and had great Reason to expect at in a Matter in which the Interest and Safety of e Colonies were so nearly concerned they would

not be active for us till they see a Force in the Field superior to that of the French, and if that be not soon they will certainly give up our Case and embrace the tempting Offers made them by the French.

Gentlemen: it is now several Years since the French undertook this Expedition, and we have long had full Intelligence of their Designs and of the Steps they have taken to carry them into Execution. Their Progress indeed has been very surprising, owing chiefly to the inactivity of the English Colonies, who I am sorry to say have looked with too much Indifference upon an Affair that must end in their Ruin if not timely prevented.

When you have maturely considered the Conduct of the French upon the present Occasion, and observed the Steadiness with which they have pursued a well-laid plan, you cannot doubt but very considerable Men have been concerned in the Formation of this Scheme, and that proper persons are employ'd in the Execution of it; and as the circumstances of these Colonies are by no Means unknown to the French, they are doubtless prepared to make a vigorous Defence, and will not easily give up what they have taken so much Pains and been at such Expence to gain, but rather will be induced to attack us, knowing our weak and defenceless State, and that we are as it were an open door for the Conquest of the rest of the Provinces. We must, therefore, resolves to act with Vigour or not at all, for in my Opinion we had better not attempt than be defeated.

These Incroachments of the French upon the Territories of the Crown of Britain in America have turned the Eyes of Europe to this Quarter of the World, as it is uncertain what Effects they may produce; the Conduct, therefore, of these Colonies will be more than ever the Object of their attention, and ours in particular, who are immediately concerned; for whether the

rench Forts are within the particular Limits of this rovince or not I look upon to be very immaterial in e present Case, though in my Opinion they are clear- so; but be that as it may, our Situation at present certinly very alarming. The French on our Borders e numerous, strongly fortified, well provided, and ily encreasing. The small Body of English Troops the Frontiers weaken'd by the Desertion from the dependent Companies, and the want of Discipline the New Levies. The six Nations of Indians for- erly our firm Friends, divided among themselves, any of them gone over to the French, and others avering and in Doubt whether to follow their Breth- n, or continue with us. The neighbouring Provinces xcept Virginia) though nearly Interested in the Issue the present Affair, either contributing nothing to- ards the common Cause or sparingly; and though irginia has indeed given Thirty Thousand Pounds, t it will avail but little unless a considerable Body

to the other Colonies, and shew your Constituents that You have nothing more at Heart than to secure to them and their Posterity the Continuance of the many invaluable Blessings they enjoy.

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.

December 3, 1754.

To the Delaware Indians On the Ohio and Sasquehannah Rivers.

THE HONOURABLE ROBERT HUNTER Morris, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and the Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware,

To the Delaware Indians living on the River Ohio and the Susquehannah:

Bretheren:

Be pleased to hear what I am going to say to you.

Bretheren:

Immediately after my arrival to this Government of Pennsylvania, which is committed to my Care by your Brethren the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, the then Governour, that is Mr. Hamilton, gave me all the Papers relating to Indian Affairs in order that I might deliberate upon them. I found among them a Speech you made at Aughwick to Conrad Weiser the Provincial Interpreter to the Six United Nations, at which I am exceedingly well pleased and have laid it before the Old and Wise People of Pennsylvania now met in Council. We are very glad that you so well remember the Arrival of that great Man William Penn and his People the first Settlers of Pennsylvania, and that you are desirous the Treaty of Friendship then made between our Forefathers on both Sides should last from Generation to Generation as long as the World should stand. You judge right to say that we are one

Flesh and Blood with you. We thank you for your Good Will and Kindness, and we do on our Side renew the said Treaty made between our Forefathers.

Here a Belt of Wampum to be given.

Bretheren:

Notwithstanding you now live at a great distance from us we look upon you to be one People with us, and that you sprung up out of the same Spot of Earth where some of us did, and now live upon it. We look upon the Place you now live on as a place of Sport and good Hunting; this never makes any Odds between Bretheren. You are within Call, and we desire that a good Correspondence may be kept between us and you from time to time, especially in time of Danger. Consider always that here is your Home, and here your Council Fire has been burning for many Years.

Here give the largest Belt.

Bretheren:

We desire that you will not listen to any thing contrary to what has been said to you now. You know how many false Stories are told. We, on our side, take no more Notice of them than of the Noise of little Birds singing in the Woods.

Here give a String of Wampum.

Bretheren:

We are glad to hear that there subsists such a good Understanding between you and your Brethren the Shawonese, a People that we love. Be pleased to give them this Belt of Wampum, and thank them on our Behalf for the kind Speech (or answer to our former Request) made at Aughwick in your Presence to this Government and delivered to Conrad Weiser.

Here a large Belt of Wampum.



ROBT. H. MORRIS.

To the Assembly Recommending Provision for the Maintenance of the Indians at Aughwick.

GENTLEMEN:

I have ordered two Letters which I received by Express from Mr. George Croghan, the Person entrusted with the Care of the Indians at Aughwick, to be laid before you, by which you will be informed of the Proposals made by the French to the Indians that removed from the Ohio, and of their Answer.

These People have been hitherto maintained by this Province, and I believe you will be of opinion that it is necessary to continue this Support, at least till next Spring; and as some of the Chiefs are to set out for the great Council at Onondago upon the Return of this Express it may determine the Resolution of that Council in Favour of the English if I am enabled to assure these Chiefs before their Departure that this Government will continue to maintain such of their People as they leave behind them, and will take Measures to secure them against any sudden Attack. As those Peaple have always been very firmly attached to the English Interest, and by their Answer to the French Message seem to give up all Thoughts of returning to Ohio while it remains in their Hands, I must recommend it to you to make provision for their Maintenance, and for setting up some Stoccadoes round the place they fix upon for their Winter Residence.

I have detained the Express till I could know your Resolutions, and therefore hope you will give this Affair the necessary Dispatch.

That part of Mr. Croghan's Letters relating to himself will, I make no doubt, be duly considered, and his Services rewarded in such Manner as to give him perfect Satisfaction.

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.

December 4, 1754.

o the Assembly Recommending Legislation Relative to Sickly Vessels and Passengers.

ENTLEMEN:

A Contagious Distemper was this Summer introduced into this City by the coming up of sickly Vessels and landing distemper'd Persons and their infected Goods, and tho' every Thing the Government uld legally do was done to prevent its intrduction or reading, yet the Measures taken did not prove effectual. The Disorder, I am informed, was chiefly confined to the Germans and those who were obliged to be ch with them, and is now abated.

But Distempers of that kind may hereafter be more iversal and more fatal, I therefore think this Matter rthy your Consideration, and recommend it to you revise the Laws now in being relating to sickly ssels and Passengers, and to make Provision for venting the ill Effects that may arise from such

to pass any Law for creating Money in Paper Bills without a suspending Clause that it shall not take Effect till his Majesty's Pleasure be known; And to shew you, Gentlemen, that I do not entirely rely upon my own Judgment as to the Validity of that Instruction, I herewith send you the Opinion of Sir Dudley Ryder, the late Attorney General and present Chief Justice of England, by which you may see that upon as favourable a State of the Case as could have been drawn up by your own House he is clearly of Opinion that the Instruction is most certainly in Force and binding upon me; however, as the Act of Parliament restraining the four Eastern Governments from Emitting Paper Curency gives them a Power to strike Bills of Credit in Case of Emergency, I hope I shall be justified in thinking the Reason holds good as to Us who are in the greatest Danger, being already invaded by the French and in immediate Expectation of Outrage from the Indians in their Alliance. I will, therefore, join with you in any Bill for what Sum you shall think our pressing Occasions demand, provided a Fund be established for sinking the same in Five Years.

I am exceedingly obliged to the House for their kind Sentiments with Regard to me, and shall make it my peculiar Care so to act as to merit the Continuance of their good Opinion, and can truly say it is no small Mortification to me to be obliged to differ in Opinion from the Representatives of the Province, who I am convinced Act from upright Motives and what they esteem to be its true Interest, but would willingly hope when they come to reflect on the Obligations I am under to pay Obedience to his Majesty's Instructions that they will not press me to disobey them, especially when they consider that should I disregard my own Honour and Safety in passing a Bill circumstanced as this is there is great Danger of its being disapproved by his Majesty, and what Loss and Confusion such an

vent would cause in the Province by the Paper Bills coming of no value I need not particularly mention.

You will observe from Governor Sharpe's Letter, hich I yesterday received and now lay before you, at the French and Indians upon the Ohio are much ore numerous than we apprehended, making in the hole Two Thousand Men besides what they have al-ady on the Lake Erie, and as they have got together ch a considerable Force at his inhospitable Season e cannot make a doubt but they will be much stronger the Spring.

On the Information mentioned in that Letter we may kewise expect an Attack upon our Back Settlements, e French having sent a Detachment of the Arundack dians upon that Service, and as we have no Force resist them they will be at Liberty to commit what uelties they please upon the defenceless People that habit the remote Parts of this Province.

two Regiments of Foot from Ireland, to be compleated in America, and to raise two others in this Country, to be commanded by his Excellency Governor Shirley & and Sir William Pepperell, for the Defence of his Majesty's just Rights and Dominions.

His Majesty will appoint a General Officer of Rank and Capacity to take upon him the Command in Chief of all his Forces in North America, who will soon be here with a Deputy Quarter-Master-General and Commissary of the Musters, in order to prepare every thing for the Arrival of the Forces. His Majesty has been also graciously pleased to order Arms, Cloathing, and other Necessaries, to be sent hither upon the present important Occasion, and likewise Ordnance Stores, and Officers and Attendants belonging thereto.

Such Proofs of His Majesty's gracious and paternal Regard and Attention for the Welfare and Security of his Subjects in North America cannot fail to excite the warmest Returns of Duty and Gratitude in the Breast of every Man that Regards his Country, his Family, or himself. And it gives me particular Pleasure that we are now sitting in General Assembly, as we have thereby not only an early opportunity of testifying the grateful Sense we have of His Majesty's Care and Protection, but of exerting ourselves in the Service of our Country at this important Conjuncture, and setting a proper Example to the other Colonies.

You will observe by the Secretary of State's Letter that it is his Majesty's Pleasure we should contribute as far as we can to the having about three thousand Men in readiness to enlist; that we should provide a Quantity of Fresh Provisions for the Troops, and Necessaries for the Officers that may have occasion to travel by Land; that the Orders to be issued by the Commander-in-Chief for quartering the Soldiers and impressing Carriages should be carried into exact Execution, and that all Necessaries should be provided for

ch Troops as shall arrive or be raised within this overnment.

His Majesty expects that as the several Articles ove mention'd are of a local and peculiar Nature, d arising entirely within this Government, that the harge thereof should be defrayed by his Subjects ithin the same.

You will also observe, Gentlemen, that it is His ajesty's Pleasure that Such Articles of Expense as e of a more General Concern should be supplied om a common fund, to be established for the Benefit all the Colonies in North America collectively; for hich Purpose he has ordered me to recommend it to u in the strongest manner forthwith to raise as large Sum as can be afforded, as the Contribution of this rovince towards such common Fund, to be employed rovisionally for the general Service of North Amer-a, untill a Plan of general Union of his Majesty's orthern Colonies for their common Defence can be

Tradesmen's Horses and Carriages as may be so impressed, and the Price of such Provisions and other Necessaries as may be seized upon the present Occasion, that no disputes may arise between the Civil and Military Officers, and that all possible Assistance may be given to those that shall be employed in the Public Service, without Injury to private Persons.

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.

December 19th, 1754.

Speech to Certain Six Nations.

BRETHREN:

I am going to return you an Answer. I give this String to testify that I mean to disclose all that is in my Heart, and to desire you will hearken to what I say and lay it up in your Breast.

A String.

Bretheren:

I took Notice of every thing that was said to me on Friday last, and assure you it gave me great Satisfaction. I take it kindly of Scarroyady for calling on me in his Way to Onondago, and for mentioning the Particulars of what he intends to say to the Six Nations, which is all very good. His Errand is an important one; And I perceive he will execute what is committed to him extremely well.

Brother:

Since you so kindly solicite me to join in the King's Invitation to the Six Nations to send Deputies to Winchester, and that I will take upon me to do the same for the Neighbouring Province of Maryland, Behold this large Belt of Fourteen Rows, one End of which is held by Maryland and the other by Pennsylvania. Both our Hands are upon it, and we desire the Six Na-

s will give the utmost attention to what the Gov-
r of Virginia says to them. We join in that Invi-
on. We think it necessary that there should be
eeting between the King's Governors and the
fs of the Six Nations early in the Spring, the
er the better.

her:

emember that Maryland holds one End of this Belt
I the other, and that we join it to that of Virginia.
pleased to tell them on our Part that Letters are
ved from the King of England in Answer to those
Ours, wherein his Majesty was informed of the
sions of the French at Ohio, and he immediately
of his gracious Regards for us and our Brethren
Six Nations fitted out some of his large Ships and
d them with Soldiers and Arms and Cannon, and
are now on the Seas coming to our Aid, so that
oon as the Spring opens the Six Nations may be

and return this Way and let us know them and what we are to expect from them. If they are hearty they will give us the Meeting, if not they will make Excuses, but urge them to come, that all Matters may be settled and measures concerted early. But take notice that we do not ask you to go to War yet, We only mean to join in the King's Invitation. First see what will be done and hear what the King will say to you at Winchester. Be still till then.

Brother:

We thank you for the Pains you have taken with the several Tribes of Indians who live over the Ohio, Twightwees, Owandats, P'ankishaws, Shawanees, and Delawares. We are glad to hear they are all so hearty, and have charged you to let the Six Nations know this.

Brother:

You tell us that you undertake this Journey at the repeated request of the Six Nations themselves; that it was agreed on before the Death of our late good and worthy Friend and Brother; and that the several Nations of Indians know of this Journey of yours; and that the King has likewise sent a Message by you. We are glad all these Matters are put into such good Hands and committed to the Care of a Man who is so sensible that the Cause of the Indians and English is one and the same, and who joins his own Heart to the Hearts of all the Indians and all the English. See for us then Scarroyady; Hear for us; Speak for us and lay before the Nations all the Blood of our & their Ancestors, spill'd, cruelly spill'd by their endeavouring to hinder the French from Executing their wicked Purposes against the Indians.

Brother Jagrea:

We understand that you had some Thoughts of accompanying Scarroyady to Onondago. We have consulted our Wise Men, and They and We think it will

be more for the Public Good that you should return immediately to the Owendats. By this String, therefore, we make our Request to you to return, and by it we would likewise make you our Messenger to the Warriors of the Owendats, who have trusted you with the several Purposes of their Hearts.

Brother:

This Belt you are to deliver in our Names to those Warriors, and assure them that their Message is come from under Ground to us in the right Place, and shall continue in our Breast untill we shall have the Pleasure to see them at Winchester.

December 24, 1754.

To the Assembly Disapproving again of the Bill for Striking Twenty Thousand Pounds and Urging Other Prompt Action in Providing for the Defence of the Province.

GENTLEMEN:

When your Bill for striking Twenty Thousand Pounds, &c., was before me, I duly considered the dangerous Circumstances in which the Province was involved and the absolute Necessity of speedy Measures to remove the French from their Encroachments, and this induced me instead of adding a Clause to suspend the Force of the Act till his Majesty's Pleasure could be known to send it back to you that you might frame such an one as I was at Liberty to give my consent to, and at the same time to signify to you that I would agree to the striking any Sum the present Emergency might require, provided Funds were established for sinking the same in Five Years, that being the Term prescribed by an Act of Parliament for regulating Paper Money in the Eastern Gov-

ernments, and I thought the Reason of that Act extended here though the Force of it did not, and I hoped that I should be excused if I so far relaxed the Instruction upon the present Occasion as to act agreeable to the Rule laid down by Parliament for the neighbouring Governments, and I am sorry for the sake of the Public to find by your Message that you have so far misapprehended me as to conceive that I intend to insist upon the suspending Clause in this dangerous situation of Affairs, which the Words of my Message do in no wise import, and that upon the whole you refuse to accede to the reasonable Measures I proposed.

The Case stated for Sir Dudley Rider's Opinion was drawn up with Intention to know how far that Instruction was binding upon the Lieutenant Governor for the Time being, and not whether Coll. Thomas had acted right or wrong in passing an Act for striking Five Thousand Pounds with a suspending Clause, to which the Case stated neither could nor ought to have any Reference.

It does not appear to me that the Opinion only regards common and ordinary Emissoins; the Instruction itself you are sensible is very general, and that all the late Assemblie's Objections are placed in the fairest and strongest Light in the State of the Case. Colonel Thomas' Conduct is no Rule to me, nor will mine be for any one that may succeed me, and if we judge from his not transmitting that Act to England we may presume that he did not look upon that Particular as the most recommendatory Part of his Administration. It is true he never was censured for it, and indeed how could he, as the Transaction was never made known to His Majesty or His Ministers; And he now enjoys a considerable Trust under the Crown. But you must be convinced that what principally recommended him to His Majesty's Favour was the warm Zeal he discovered for his Majesty's Service,

ready Obedience to his lawful Commands, and an arty Inclination to promote the Publick Service by noying His Majesty's Enemies and endeavouring to ovide for the Defence of that Part of His Majesty's ominions then under his immediate Direction.

As the Fact you mention relating to the Case laid up the Lords of Trade before the Attorney and Solici-r-General is not of Public Notoriety it is quite un-nown to me; but should it be as you say, whenever ey shall report their opinion and His Majesty shall ink fit to issue different Instructions, I shall endea-ur to pay the proper Obedience to them; but while is Matter is only under the Consideration of the At-rney and Solicitor General, if in Truth it be so, I do t see that I can take any Notice of it.

The Debates in Parliament, or whatever any noble ember was pleased to say on that occasion, have I ink little Connection with the Matter now before us. t you will please to remember that though the Par-

have already possessed themselves of great part of this Province, and not leave them at Liberty to make further Encroachments, and their Savage Allies to make what Incursions and commit what Cruelties they please.

As I was in a great Measure a Stranger to your Constitution and so highly to be entrusted by the Proprietaries, it seemed quite necessary that I should receive Instructions from them—all which are so perfectly calculated to promote and Secure the Prosperity and real Happiness of the Inhabitants of this Country, and so reasonable in themselves that I can safely assure you that nothing is required of me by them that I should not think it my Duty to do if they had never been given me.

And though I think it not quite decent and I believe unprecedented for a Governor to be called upon for a sight of his Instructions, yet I shall communicate them to the House whenever the Public Service shall require it; and accordingly I take this opportunity to acquaint you that I have it among other Things in Charge from the Proprietaries to recommend to you in the most pressing Manner to provide at this Time for the Defence and Safety of the Province, not only by affording such Aids as His Majesty from Time to Time may require, but by establishing a regular Militia within this Province, and providing Arms and Stores of War, and building proper Magazines in the most convenient places. All these Things they desire may be done in such Manner as to be least burthensome to the Inhabitants, and particularly so as not to oblige any Persons to bear Arms who are or may be conscientiously scrupulous against it.

This, Gentlemen, in Pursuance of my Instructions from the Proprietaries, I now earnestly recommend to you to do with all imaginable Dispatch, as this Province never was in more imminent danger than it is at

present, having, as you know, a very large Body of French Troops in the Back Parts of it, assisted by a great Number of Indians in their Alliance, and the Government without Men acquainted with Military Discpilne, Arms, or Ammunition. And as His Majesty and His Ministers, as well as the Proprietaries, depend upon me to give them true and exact accounts of the State and Circumstances of the Province committed to my Care, I must desire You will give me a clear and determinate Answer to this Point, that I may be able to lay the same before His Majesty in such a Manner as may make the interposition of Parliament entirely unnecessary.

Gentlemen: While I had your Message of the twentieth Instant under my Consideration and was preparing the foregoing Answer to it, I received yours of the Twenty-first in Answer to mine of the Nineteenth, accompanying Sir Thomas Robinson's Letter of the Twenty-sixth of October last, and am really concerned to find that instead of providing for the Articles of Ex-

nation had you applyed for it; and I am very sorry that such a Dispute should be revived in the very beginning of my Administration, and at a Time when the common Safety requires that we should lay aside all other Considerations but our present imminent Danger, and rise up as one Man to drive the French from our Borders, and secure our Country against their Incroachments for the future.

Was there no other Method for raising Money for the present Service but that you have proposed and insisted upon your Conduct might appear in a more Favorable Light. But as you now have or ought to have, by the Laws in being, in Bank between Fourteen Thousand and Fifteen Thousand Pounds, and a Revenue of Seven Thousand Pounds a Year, as this City and Province are in rich and flourishing Circumstances, and as the People are numerous and burthened with none or very trifling Taxes, I cannot consent to pass the Bill you propose, it being a direct Breach of a Royal Instruction intended to enforce an Act of Parliament of the Sixth of Queen Anne, which you know has been shamefully slighted and disregarded in this and the neighbouring Provinces.

The Reason for my having recommended it to you to consider whether a Law would not be necessary to settle and establish the Wages or Hire to be paid for such Tradesmen's Horses and Carriages as might be impressed for his Majesty's Service by Military Men, was in Favour of Liberty and intended to restrain them from impressing Freeholders, and to prevent disputes between the Owners of Carriages and other Necessaries; and that if the Exigency of Affairs should render it necessary to impress any, it might be only single Men and such as have no Habitations or Settlements among us, whose Service may be wanted in the Course of this Expedition.

Upon the whole you will consider, Gentlemen, in hat Light you will appear to his Majesty and a ritish Parliament, who are expending great sums of oney for the Defence of these Colonies, while you, e very Province most concerned, as being invaded, stead of contributing towards your own Defence are tering into an ill-timed Controversy concerning the alidity of Royal Instructions, which might have been termined long ago, and may be delay'd to a more nvenient Time without any the least Injury to the ghts of the People.

Let me, therefore, Gentlemen, once more recommend e present unhappy Circumstances of this Country to ur most serious Consideration, and entreat you to y aside (for the present at least) every Thing that ay admit of any Dispute, and enter Heartily into ch Measures as may best answer the Publick Expec- ions and assist His Majesty in the Measures he has certed and is carrying into Execution for the Pres- vation of this Country.

"Brother Onas—

"When the great Treaty was held at Albany this Summer the Six Nations in their Council appointed me to the Care of the Lands at Wayoming and the North of the Western Branch which they keep for the use of the Indians who are daily flocking there from all Parts, and acquainted the Commissioners of Pennsylvania in the Presence of all the People that I, John Shickcalamy, was their Agent, that they put those Lands into my Hands, And that no White Men should come and settle there, and ordered me if they did to complain to this Government and to get them punish'd and turn'd off.

"In virtue of this Appointment and Order of the Six Nations I, John Shickcalamy, by this Belt complain to Onas that some Foreigners and Strangers who live on the other side of New York and have nothing to do in these Parts, are coming like Flocks of Birds to disturb me and settle those Lands, and I am told that they have bought those Lands of the Six Nations since I left Albany, and that I have nothing further to do with them. I desire you to send to these People not to come, and if you do not prevent it I shall be oblig'd to complain to the Six Nations."

Brother:

This is what John Shickalamy says himself by this Belt. Now hear what we say, and we give you another Belt to lie to John Shickalamy's Belt, and we desire they may both go together to the Six Nations and that you will bring us their Answer. We give you this String for the Purpose, and desire you to be Messenger for John Shickcalamy and Us on this Occasion.

Brother:

What John Shickcalamy has told us we believe to be true, for agreeable to his Request sent by Conrad Weiser I dispatch'd away a Messenger to the Place

where these People live, which is on the other side of New York, to enquire into the Truth for what John Shickcalamy says, and to desire of the Government under which these Strangers live to prevent their Coming.

And this Messenger is returned from their Governor and has brought Us his Answer, vizt., that several of their People design to go over Sasquehannah in the Spring to settle the Wayoming Lands, And that they say they have bought them and all the Lands West of them as far as the Ohio of the Indians since the Treaty at Albany. And that the Lands are theirs, but their Governor disowns them, blames them, and will lay their Proceedings before his Wise Men.

Brother:

If the Indians have sold those Lands to these Peo ple You must be sensible it is a Breach of Faith with this Government, to whom they lye under the most solemn Engagements and with whom they have in all their Treaties and by Two deeds agreed to sell to

will breed a great Confusion. They and We will be put to the Trouble of driving away these People if they come, and I do not Know but it may occasion a War between your People and these Strangers and hinder Us from fighting the French.

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.

December 24, 1754.

To the Assembly Concerning the Paper Money Bill and the Provisions for the Defence of the Province.

GENTLEMEN:

In answer to your Message of the twenty-Sixth Instant I think it necessary to observe, that though the House of Commons have certainly a Right to address the Crown for Information, and tho' former Governors of this Province, when they thought it necessary, have laid particular Instructions before the Assemblys, yet it does not from thence appear that you have a Right to have all the Governors' Instructions laid before whenever you think proper to demand them; and I am still of Opinion that your Application for that Purpose is irregular and unprecedented.

It is certainly true that I have Proprietary Instructions, as I am informed all Governors from the first Settlement of the Province have constantly had, and indeed it could not be otherwise seeing the Proprietaries are answerable for the Conduct and bound by the acts of their Governors. But I cannot think it at this Time for His Majesty's Service or the Interest of this Province to communicate them to you further than I have already done, especially as you claim it as a Right, and seem industriously to seek for these Instructions as a fresh Matter to dispute upon, when

he Publick Service requires that you should be other-
ise employed; and as you express so great a Dislike
o Proprietary Instructions, that in the very Mes-
ge wherein You desire they may be communicated
o you You declare you intend to make the Force and
alidity of them the great End of your Petition to the
rown, and this without so much as knowing what
ose Instructions are, further than that the Proprie-
ries earnestly recommend it to you to provide for
he Defence of the Province in the Manner mentioned
my last Message.

When your Bill for striking Forty Thousand Pounds
as before me I found it was contrary to the Royal
nstruction directed to the Lieutenant Governor of this
rovince for the time being, and in the Opinion of
ir Dudley Ryder in Force and binding upon me; and
ithout any further Examination I sent it back to
ou with that opinion, and by a Message informed
ou that I could by no Means agree to it as it was

be your own, in which I have not nor do I desire to have any the least Concern.

An Invasion of the Civil and Religious Liberty of a People, which are in their Nature sacred, and ought to be so esteemed by Governments, is amongst the worst of Crimes, and is greatly aggravated when done by One who is bound by Duty and Oath to preserve those Blessings and to protect the People in the Enjoyment of them. His Sacred Majesty, who through the Course of a long and happy Reign has studied to preserve the Rights and Liberties of all His Subjects and has always made the Laws and Constitution of His Kingdoms the Rule and Measure of His Government, I am sure disdains a Thought of doing or approving any Thing that may be injurious to them; and I am satisfied a British Parliament will never esteem a Royal Instruction, issued at their own Request and intended to enforce a good and wholesome Law, in the least destructive of the Civil or Religious Liberties of any part of His Majesty's Subjects, whatever you the Representatives of Pennsylvania may do. And it gives me particular Concern that you should purposely enter into a Dispute about that Instruction and choose to express and publish such Sentiments of His Majesty's Government at a Time like this, when a French Army are fortifying themselves in your Country; and I earnestly recommend it to you to consider whether such Expressions may not have a Tendency to alienate the Affections of the People of this Province from His Majesty's Person and Government, and thereby greatly obstruct the Measures he is taking at a vast Expence for the Preservation and Protection of His Subjects upon this Continent.

I have lately received intelligence that a Body of nigh Six Thousand of the best Troops of France, selected and sent over upon this particular Service, are arrived at the Lower Fort upon the Ohio, and are em-

oyed in fortifying that Country. This must convince that the Court of France has formed some grand esigns with regard to this Continent, and as they ve made their first Attack upon this Province, with- t Doubt on Account of its being the most plentiful d only defenceless port of His Majesty's Dominions, behooves us in a particular Manner to exert our- lves upon the present Occasion. I must, therefore, ntlemen, once more intreat you to lay aside every- ing that may admit of Dispute between us till a re favourable Season, and enter seriously into the nsideration of the Danger to which your Country exposed, and not only grant the Supplies recom- ended by the Crown but enable me to raise a consid- able body of Men, to be employed in Conjunction th the Troops His Majesty has destined for this rvice, and by establishing a regular Militia and pro- ling the necessary Stores of War, leave us no longer

us, yet I am under no Apprehension but his Majesty and his Ministers will see your Conduct in a true Light.

You certainly do not understand or do misrepresent my last Message, or you could never accuse me of making a Promise that I would lay before you the Proprietary Instructions, "so far as they regarded the Bill for granting Twenty Thousand Pounds to the King's Use," when I never so much as told you that I had any such, or charge me with representing your Application for those Instructions "as having a Tendency to alienate the Affections of the People from his Majesty's Person and Government," neither the one or the other having any Foundation, there being nothing in my Messages that by the most strained Construction can support what you have said. I thought the Expressions you had taken the Liberty to use with respect to the Royal Instructions relating to Paper Money might have a tendency to alienate the Affections of the People, tho' never so well disposed, as I very well know how fond they are of that Currency, and how much averse to any Restraints upon that Head. And had I not good Reason to think so when that Instruction has been represented as destructive of the Liberties of the People, in the Message now under my Consideration is called an Infraction of the Royal Charter? When his Majesty the Father and Protector of his People is represented in this Light to the Inhabitants of a Province so remote from his Royal Person, must it not have a Tendency to lessen their Affection, And is not that dangerous at all Times, but more especially so at this Juncture, when his Majesty expects the Assistance of all his Subjects for their own Defence and Security? It is plain from what you have said relating to that Instruction that you think yourselves exempt from the Force of the Royal Instruction, particularly those relating to Paper Money. What can induce you to think that the Words

Royal Charter may be construed in Favour of
Exemption I will not take upon me to say, but
am that the Crown of England can by no Means
itself of a Jurisdiction over its Subjects, espe-
in Matters relating to the Standard and Cur-
of Money, concerning which it has very large
eculiar Prerogatives, no Part of which are grant-
the Royal Charter. You will, therefore, con-
ow just your Claims of Independency upon this
re, and how prudent it will be in you to insist
hen.

are pleased to be very angry with your Pro-
ries for no other Reason that I can find but
aving given me Instructions, and without know-
at those Instructions are you represent them as
ctive of the Liberties and Privileges granted
arter to the People of this Province. Such a
ent of that Honourable Family from whom the
tants of this Province have derived so many

Know, but I must take the Liberty to say they are not consistent with Decency, Prudence, nor the Public Good; and however you may disbelieve me in other Things I beg you will think me sincere when I tell you that I am determined not to lay the Proprietary Instructions before you at this Time farther than I have already done, notwithstanding any Thing you have said to induce me to it, being sensible that they are no way necessary, and that you are in a very improper Temper for the Consideration of them, as you have without knowing what they are declared them destructive to your Liberties.

The Proprietary Instructions, as I told you before, are calculated to promote the Happiness and Prosperity of this Province, and have nothing in them inconsistent either with the Prerogatives of the Crown or the Liberty of the People; and if those Instructions had not been given me I should, nevertheless, have thought it my duty to have refused my Assent to the Bill you sent me for emitting Paper Money.

There are Parts of that Bill that I had very material Objections to, but I wav'd them on Account of the pressing necessity of the Times, not doubting but You would have offered such a one as I could have passed consistent with the King's Instructions, as I then imagined you really intended to grant Supplies for the Safety and Defence of the Province, and thought we should agree upon the Terms of Raising Money for that purpose; but your Behaviour since that time has convinced me, and I am perswaded will convince my Superiors, that you never had any Intentions of putting this Province into a Posture of Defence, or of acting vigorously against the French upon your Borders.

As you take upon you to insinuate that I am restrain'd by Proprietary Instructions from passing Bills for the Defence of the Country, I think it necessary

pressly to deny that I am so restrain'd, and to tell
that I am ready to pass a Law for putting this
ovince into a Posture of Defence by establishing a
itia and making the necessary Provisions; and that
ill consent to a Law for emitting any sum in Paper
ney that the present Emergency may require, pro-
ed Funds are established for sinking the same in
e years.

said "the Act of the Sixth of Queen Anne for
ertaining the Rates of foreign Coins in America
s shamefully slighted and disregarded in this Prov-
e," and I say so still, notwithstanding any Thing
have urg'd in your Message to the Contrary. It
known to you and every One, that Spanish Pieces
Eight do now and for a Number of Years have
sed and been current at Seven Shillings and Six
ce, when that Act requires that they should pass
Six Shillings only, and that other Coins are Cur-
t nearly in the same Proportion, from whence it

Being should have been in Hand on the 15th of September last, amount to at least Fourteen Thousand Pounds. I have ordered the Calculation from which I have taken those Sums to be laid before you, that if I am wrong You may point out wherein I am so. I did not mean to upbraid You on Account of the Sum of Three Hundred and Forty-three Pounds Ten Shillings due from the City of Philadelphia, the Interest whereof, was it to be paid, would only amount to Seventeen Pounds Three Shillings and Six Pence, which I find to be the only Sum lent out that does not bear an Interest, and is in itself so trifling that I am surprized to find it mentioned in such a manner.

Upon the whole, Gentlemen, I shall have no Reason to fear the Censure of his Majesty or a British Parliament, or be ashamed of the Part I have acted, when the Proceedings of this Session come under their Consideration, since by them it will appear that I have from Time to Time represented to you the Danger to which this Country stands exposed, the Progress the French have made, the Encrease of their Numbers, and every thing else that might induce You to act with Vigour; that I have laid his Majesty's Commands before You, and repeatedly called upon You to grant the Supplies expected from us by the Crown, and to put the Province into a Posture of defence, and to avoid every thing that might admit of Dispute.

And from your several Messages it will fully appear that instead of doing what the Safety of your Country and his Majesty's Service required, you have industriously engaged in a Contest about the Force of a Royal Instruction relating to Paper Money, have entered into unseasonable Resolutions with Regard to Proprietary Instructions without knowing what they are, and because I do not communicate to you what You have no Right to demand You are pleased to make that an Excuse for not putting this Province

into a Posture of Defence, and choose to leave this rich and plentiful Country, situated in the Center of his Majesty's Dominions, naked and open to the attacks of the French without a Militia or any one Thing necessary for its Security. It will also appear that at this critical Juncture, when it is the duty of every Man to exert himself to the utmost of his Abilities You proposed only Twenty Thousand Pounds this Currency, which is not Two Pence in the Pound upon the just and real value of Estates in this Province, and this you call a generous Sum though you must be sensible it is very insufficient to answer the present Exigency, and even this you refuse to give upon any Terms but such as are directly contrary to a Royal Instruction which You know is binding upon me, though there are many other ways of raising Money not liable to that Objection, and though I offered to consent to a Law for emitting any Sum in Paper Money the present Emergency might require, provided Funds were established for sinking the same in Five Years.

You will give me leave to observe that one Act of duty and Loyalty to the Crown is worth a Thousand Expressions of that sort where a proper Behaviour is wanting, and You will, therefore, consider how far your Words and Actions agree, and in what Light your Conduct will appear to his Majesty and his Ministers, who will enquire what you have done upon the present Occasion not what you have said.

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.

January 7, 1755.

To the Assembly Concerning the Bill for Preventing the Importation of German or Other Passengers.

GENTLEMEN:

Your Bill for preventing the Importation of German or other passengers, &c., I referred to the Consideration of such of the Members of the Council as were Members of the Corporation, who have made sundry Observations upon it which they have reported to me; and as the Bill is intended to preserve the Health of this City and Province, I shall give it all the Attention in my Power, and make such Alterations in it as may best answer the End proposed without laying too great Restraints upon Trade.

It would have been very agreeable to me to have been able to have gone through it and sent it you down now, but I find myself too much engaged by Correspondences on his Majesty's Service to finish it at present, and must, therefore, detain it till I can give it the Attention a Bill of such Importance requires.

ROBERT H. MORRIS.

January 7, 1755.

To the Assembly Objecting to Adjournment without Providing for the Defence of the Province.

GENTLEMEN:

I am very much surprised at your Proposal to adjourn till May, as You have made no Provision for the Defence of the Province or granted the Supplies expected by the Crown and recommended by the Secretary of State's Letters. I must, therefore, object to the proposed Adjournment while Things remain in this Situation, and hope you will in Consideration of the Danger to whch your Country stands exposed con-

o a Posture of Defence, and choose to leave this
h and plentiful Country, situated in the Center of
Majesty's Dominions, naked and open to the at-
ks of the French without a Militia or any one Thing
cessary for its Security. It will also appear that
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that Objection. and though I offered to consent to a
w for emitting any Sum in Paper Money the present

this matter a full Consideration, and have consulted Mr. Weiser thereupon, and laid all before the Council, I can see no other way than to get Hendrick the Mohock Chief, who I believe and hope does not countenance this vile Transaction, to take a Journey to this City that I may lay before him the dangerous Effects of this dishonourable Sale, and consult with him by what means it can be defeated and the Peace of the Inhabitants of this Colony preserved.

I have read with pleasure the Letters that have passed between You and the late Governor Mr. Hamilton, as in them this matter is set forth in its true Light, and You kindly offer the Proprietaries and this Government your best Council and Assistance against this unjust Attempt; And by these as well as the Knowledge of your Goodness in other Respects I am induced to give you this Trouble.

You are sensible that at the late meeting of Commissioners at Albany, the Six Nations in open Council mentioned to the Commissioners of Pennsylvania an Application then making to them for the Sale of some of the Sasquehanna Lands by Agents from Connecticut, and that they had absolutely refused to give any ear to such Proposal, telling the Commissioners they were determined those Lands should not be Settled, but reserved for a Place of Retreat to such as in this Time of War and Confusion between the French and English might be obliged to leave their present Habitations, and that there was no Part of their Lands that lay so convenient as Wyomink for a Number to live together, and therefore they earnestly desired that Pennsylvania would not insist on those Lands being comprehended within the Purchase then under Consideration. They repeated with warmth that neither the New England nor Pennsylvania People shou'd settle them, and if either shou'd attempt it they would oppose them with Force. And in order to shew to the Commis-

ıe sitting till You have granted the Supplies to the wn and effectually provided for the Defence of People You represent, but if You are determined ise at this Time without doing any Thing, remem- it is your own Act and all the fatal Consequences may attend your leaving the Province in this de- eless State must lie at your Doors.

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

anuary 10, 1755.

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ter to Colonel William Johnson Concerning a Deed of Certain Lands in the center of Pennsyl- ania Alleged to have been obtained by one Lydius om Several Six Nations Indians in Favor of Cer- in Connecticut People.

Philadelphia 15th November 1754

this matter a full Consideration, and have consulted Mr. Weiser thereupon, and laid all before the Council, I can see no other way than to get Hendrick the Mohock Chief, who I believe and hope does not countenance this vile Transaction, to take a Journey to this City that I may lay before him the dangerous Effects of this dishonourable Sale, and consult with him by what means it can be defeated and the Peace of the Inhabitants of this Colony preserved.

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oners of Pennsylvania that the Reserve of these nds was a very deliberate act of their Council, ey further declared that in Council they had then ought proper to appoint John Shickalamy, an In- an Chief of the Oneido Nation living in an Indian wn on those Lands as their Agent and Representa- ve, giving him Orders to take special Care of them, d desired he might be considered by Pennsylvania as eir Agent, charging him if he should find any White eople attempting to settle those Lands to make com- aint thereof immediately to the Government and to ve them removed.

The Commissioners of Pennsylvania after shewing e Indians that those Lands were in the Centre of eir Province, conceded to the Indians' Request that e Purchase should not extend to them, but then ey the Indians must be explicit about their Inten- ons with respect to any underhand Practices in fa- ur of the Connecticut People. The Commissioners

necticut People, with this whole Transaction, and likewise shewed him sundry Indian Deeds to the Proprietaries for those Lands, at which he was pleased to express much Satisfaction and to say that Pennsylvania might depend upon having no further Trouble in this Affair.

Sir: I have mentioned these particulars because they will all serve to shew that whenever the Six Nations shall in their publick Council consider this Deed obtained by Lydius, they will deem it a Violation of publick Faith and an arrant piece of Fraud, and will resent it not only as to Lydius, who they know to be a French Convert, but as to the people of Connecticut, and will not Scruple to do them Mischief. The Shickcalamy's and the Indians who live at Shamokin and on Sasquehanna who are very numerous and daily increasing, when they come to see the New England People settle these Lands which they assuredly intend to do early in the Spring, will most certainly oppose them, and so a War between the Indians and the King's Subjects will be brought into the very Bowels of this Province by this Connecticut Project, which is undertaken against fair Notice and a full Knowledge.

It is thought that if Hendrick can be prevailed on to come down and should hear all these matters laid properly before him, he would find out a method of laying the whole before the Six Nations and preventing the Settlement of these Lands, but then as Indians do not like to blame one another should he be told beforehand that this is the Business he is sent for he may decline coming. For this Reason it is thought better not to mention a Word of this matter to Hendrick, but in as much as when he took his Leave of the Pennsylvania Commissioners he made this Government a Tender of his Services, and declared in a very solemn manner that he would at any Time come to Philadephia whenever the Governor should think

necessary to send for him, to write him a general
tter founded on this Province, and to leave it to
n to give him what Impressions You please of this
urney and to persuade him to take it immediately.
The Letter is enclosed in one of Mr. Clause, who has
rections to shew it to You and to consult with You
w and when to deliver it and what to say to Hendrick.
he shou'd deliver it as of himself to Hendrick, then
would probably come to consult You, and so you
ght with greater Advantage give your advice; But
you think, otherwise and that it is best for you to
iver it, this is left entirely to you. I am,

Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant,

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

Letter to Hendrick Peters, a Mohock Chief.

vice, I now earnestly desire that You would Favour Us with a Visit in order to consult on some Affairs in which the safety of the Indians and his Majesty's Colonies are very much concerned; that cannot be done by Message, but must be first communicated to You in Personal Conference.

And I entreat you would use all the Expedition possible, as I cannot speak to the Council of the Six Nations till I know your Mind.

If you should encline to take with You one or two of Your best Friends it will be the more agreeable.

Mr. Daniel Clause is well acquainted with the nearest and best Road to this City, and has my Directions to accompany you, furnish the necessaries, and make every Thing as agreeable to You as possible.

I am with perfect Regard, Esteemed Chief,

Your affectionate Brother,

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

Philadelphia, 16 November, 1754.

Letter to Daniel Brodhead of Lower Smithfield, Northampton County, Concerning the Encroachments of the Connecticut People.

November 20, 1754.

SIR:

Mr. Peters sent me by your Son your Letter to him of the 13th Instant, by which I am sorry to find that some of the People in Your County are weak Enough to be led away by the Idle tales of some designing Men from New England, and are Entering into Schemes not only destructive of the Peace and good order of the Province, but such as will in the end prove most materially hurtful to themselves. By

Laws of England and of this Country No Man atsoever has any Right to treat with the Indians to purchase Land from them without a Lycence first tained from the Government in which such Land s; and if any such purchase be made it is not only d as to the Purchaser but the Person making the rchase is highly Criminal, and so are all those that tend to hold Lands under it. I highly commend for your Conduct in the present affair, and recommend it to you and the other Majestrates to Act with gor in Discharge of the Trust Reposed in you, and may Assure yourselves of the Government's best sistance. I must desire You will by Letter from ne to Time inform me of your transactions in this w England Affair, and get and send me what Intelence you can concerning the Measures they and ir Adherents are pursuing, that the Government y take Steps to prevent the Confusions that at sent threaten the Publick Peace.

You some other Matters from whence You may judge of the Nature and Consequence of that Attempt. You will, therefore, please to be informed that about the Year 1690 the Indians then of the Five United Nations, by Deed regularly executed, conveyed to Col. Thomas Dungan, Governor of New York, a large Parcel of Land, great Part of which lay upon the River Sasquehanah, and within the limits of this Province, and that Col. Dungan afterwards by Deed conveyed to the late Proprietor William Penn all those Lands lying upon the Waters of Sasquehannah within the Province aforesaid. I would give you the particular dates of these Deeds, but am now at a distance from Philadelphia where they are. These Instruments have been frequently produced to the now Six United Nations of Indians and their Allies the Sasquehannahs, are recited in many of their subsequent Deeds and have been publicy acknowledged, ratified, and confirmed at several Treaties between them and this Government; and tho' the Force and Effect of those Deeds has always been understood as well by the Indians as the English to vest in the Proprietors of Pennsylvania all the Lands upon the several Branches of Sasquehannah, yet they the Proprietaries have upon many Occasions by Treaty solemnly engaged not to take Possession of those Lands or suffer them to be settled without making the Indians a particular Satisfaction for such Parts of that Country as they should from Time to Time agree to give up; and for that Reason all subsequent Deeds have been considered only as Confirmations, so far as they related to the Lands upon the Waters of Sasquehannah; but as those Lands are but a Part of the Province of Pensilvania, the Six United Nations at a Treaty held in October, 1736, did solemnly covenant and engage by Instrument, under the Hands and Seals of the Chiefs of the respective Nations, to sell all the Lands within the Limits of

ylvania to the Proprietaries of this Province
no other Person whatsoever. This Instrument
roduced to the Six Nations at the late General
at Albany by the Commissioners from this Gov-
nt and proved by one of the Chiefs who was
resent and a Party thereto; whereupon the Six
ns in Public Council declared that the Signers
t Instrument were well known to them to have
he principal Men and Chiefs of their several
s, and they did then solemnly ratify that Agree-
nd by a New Deed not only confirmed the sev-
ales they had theretofore made to the Propriе-
but voluntarily bound themselves to sell no
vithin the Limits of Pennsylvania to any Person
ever but to the Proprietaries only.

will give me leave further to observe to You
he Six Nations at the said late Congress at Al-
n open Council mentioned an Application then
to them by Agents from Connecticut for the

in a Town on those Lands, as their Agent and Representative, and had given him Orders to take Care of them, and charged him not to suffer any White People whatever to settle them; And also desired the Government of Pennsylvania would consider him as their Agent, and upon his Application assist in removing any Persons that should take Possession of those Lands. Upon this the Commissioners of Pennsylvania, having shewed to the Indians that the Lands at Wyomink were near the Center of this Province, conceded to the Indian's Request, and on Behalf of this Province engaged that those Lands should not be settled by any White People whatever. These several matters having been transacted at the late Congress at Albany in the most open and solemn Manner, and known not only to the Commissioners from the several Governments but to Mr. Woodbridge, one of the Connecticut Agents employed to make the Purchase of the Indians, I can make no Doubt but they have been fully laid before You, and were publicly known in your Province. Notwithstanding which, I am informed that Mr. John Lydius, who is known to be a Roman Catholic and in the French Interest, has been since employed by some People of your Province to purchase from the Indians some Lands within this Government; that he has in a clandestine manner by very unfair means prevailed on some few Indians, to whom he secretly applied, to sign a Deed for a considerable Part of the Lands of this Province, including those at Wyomink aforesaid; that a Number of your People interested in that pretended Purchase have been in this Province, laid claim to those Lands and offered them to sale, and that a great Number of them are now preparing to leave your Province and seat themselves upon those Lands.

You must be sensible, Sir, how much the Indians, who cannot resist the Temptation of Strong Liquor,

are liable to be imposed on by such clandestine Purchases made without the Knowledge or Consent of any Government by Private Men for private Purposes; and how frequently the Indians themselves at their Publick Treaties have complained of this manner of surprising them into the Execution of Deeds, and it cannot be doubted but the Six Nations in their great Council will esteem this pretended Purchase a fraudulent imposition upon some few of their People, and not in the least binding upon them, being contrary to their most solemn and repeated Engagements by Deeds and Treaties to this Government.

I must further observe to You that since the French have taken Posession of the Lands upon the River Ohio the Indians of the Six Nations that resided there have removed to the Branches of Sasquehannah, to the Number of three hundred and upwards, and are now maintained at the Expence of this Province; and should those Indians be overpowered and drove from thence the Six Nations may so highly resent such a Treatment that it may occasion their total Defection at this Juncture, when their Friendship is of the greatest Importance to the English Interest.

The Proprietaries and Government of Pennsylvania have ever treated the Indians with the highest Justice, and have most religiously observed and fulfilled the several Treaties that have been made with them; and those Treaties sufficiently shew the great Care that has been taken to give them (when Assembled in Public Council) a full and often a repeated Satisfaction for their Lands, and this is a Justice they have at all Times and upon all occasions acknowledged to have received from this Government; And as We stand engaged to the Six Nations by Treaty neither to settle the Lands at Wyomink nor suffer them to be settled, this Government thought it proper, after receiving the Letters from Mr. Wolcot and yourself,

to notify to the said John Shick Calamy and such of the Six Nations as live upon the Sasquehannah, that there was reason to apprehend some White People from your Province would attempt to seat themselves there, and at the same time to inform them that those People were not authorised or even countenanced by this Government, and their attempts were disavowed by the Government of Connecticut, and were to be looked upon as a lawless sett of People, acting of their own Heads, and for whose Conduct no Government was answerable. Upon this Notification they have signified their Resolution first to kill the Cattle of such White People as should attempt to Settle that Country, and if after that they persisted in their Settlement that they would then treat them as Enemies and destroy them all.

I am sure I need not observe to any one so well acquainted with the Laws of England as I know You to be that the Soil and Government of this Province being legally vested in the present Proprietaries under the Royal Charter to the late William Penn, Esquire, no Person whatever has any Right to purchase Lands of the Indians within the Limits of that Charter without a Lycence first obtained from them or their Governor for that Purpose, nor that no Lands within the same can be held by Subjects of Britain but under their Title; the Steps, therefore, taken by the People of your Province appear to me to be not only a high Invasion of the Rights of Government, but to strike at the very Foundation of Property in Lands in this Country, and tends to introduce the greatest Disputes and Confusions among his Majesty's Subjects.

I shall be, therefore, very sorry if your People persist in the Prosecution of this their wild Scheme, as I am apprehensive it will bring on an Indian War in the Bowels of this Province, and be attended with other very fatal Consequences at a Time when his

Majesty's Service and the Interest of the Colonies require the strictest Union between the several Governments and a firm Friendship with the Indians in their Alliance.

This Subject has carried me to a greater Length than I expected; but I could not avoid laying these several Matters before you, which when you have considered I am persuaded You will see the Scheme of these rash People in the Light I do, and contribute your endeavours to prevent the Measures that seem at present to threaten the public Tranquility.

I am satisfied you do me the Justice to think that an attempt so detrimental to the Peace of the Province I have the Honour to preside over will meet with a like Opposition in my Power; and I believe You judge with me that a Sett of People who quit their own peaceable Habitations with a premeditated Design to invade the Property and disturb the Quiet of their Neighbours are entitled to very little Clemency.

I have only to request the Continuance of your good Offices in influencing the People of your Province to lay aside their rash Scheme and embrace the Offer of a legal Settlement made in Mr. Hamilton's Letter to Governor Wolcot, which I have Power and Inclinations to carry into Execution upon very reasonable Terms, to recommend the bearer, Mr. Armstrong, to your Notice, and to asure You that I am,

Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant,

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

To Governor Fitch.

Speech to Certain Mohock Indians.

BRETHREN THE SIX NATIONS—

We are mutually obliged by Treaties to give each other Intelligence, and in Vertue of these Leagues, and as a Testimony of the peculiar Confidence We place in the Mohock Nation, We inform You that His Majesty has remonstrated to the French King the Injustice of the Encroachments made by his Subjects on the Lands of our allies the Six Nations, and that they having put those Lands under His Britannick Majesty's Protection do insist on being assisted to drive all the French Intruders off, and his Majesty not having obtained a satisfactory Answer from the French King was sending a large Army into America to obtain it by his Arms in Conjunction with those of the Six Nations, in whose Cause his Majesty interests himself warmly, and will, God blessing his Endeavours, procure them ample Redress.

The Forces are now at Sea and may be expected every day. They will land in Virginia. You must have been told that large Numbers of Warriors are making ready to the Eastward. One General Officer from England will command all the Armies, and a Plan of Operations will when he arrives be concerted and concluded.

Brethren:

We are sensible much of our Success will depend on the Concurrence of the Six Nations, and We shall be asked many Questions by the General concerning their Dispositions and the Numbers that will join Us or the French. I desire, therefore, that You will speak freely to me on this Subject—have no Reserve, but open all your Heart and let me know the real Sentiments, Purposes, and Inclinations of the Six Nations—

whether they are for or against Us. Do not conceal the Truth. Let us know the State of their Minds.

January 15th, 1755.

Second Speech to Certain Mohock Indians.

BRETHREN:

We are heartily sorry to hear you complain against the neighbouring Government of New York, and wish it was in our Power to give You the Redress You so earnestly solicit for, but You must be sensible that all the King's Governments are upon an equal Footing, and independent on one another, and therefore no more can be done than in a friendly Way to lay before the Government of New York what You alledge against it, and to use my best offices that You may speedily receive Satisfaction for the several Injuries done You, and all other Matters be put upon a right Foot. If this be not regarded, tho' I hope it will, I shall then consult with your good Friend Col. Johnson what can be further done to serve You. This I can assure You that his Majesty will not suffer any of his Subjects to hurt you with Impunity, and if any Injury has been done You and he be made acquainted with it he will order You ample satisfaction.

January 20th, 1755.

Letter to Colonel William Johnson upon Indian Matters and the Impending Hostilities with the French.

Philadelphia, 23d January, 1755.

SIR:

I am favoured with Yours by Hendrick, and heartily thank you for the part you have been so good as to take in the Connecticut affair. Hendrick has been very explicit upon the Subject and I have

entertained him and his Companions in the best manner I could, and I believe to their own Satisfaction.

You will give me leave to refer you to a Letter you will receive with this from Mr. Peters, for the particulars that have passed here and for the Plan that we have agreed to pursue to put an end to this Affair, In which I hope for the Continuance of your friendly Offices. You will observe we propose that the Six Nations should be invited to send Deputy's to your House early in the Spring, with full Powers to treat and agree upon Matters relative to this Purchase of Lydius, and to prevent the like for the future, where I shall send Commissioners to meet them, and it will give me particular pleasure if you will permit me to name you in that Commission.

These Indians Complain of ill Usage from the People of Albany on acc't of their Lands, and tell me That a very Large Trade is carried on between Albany and Canada by means of the French Indians, who for that Purpose are Constantly at Albany, and that the French by that Means are furnished with whatever Goods they want either for their Trade or their Troops.

Such a Trade must be very prejudicial to the English Interest at all times, and more especially so at this Time, and ought to be prevented, but whether these Mohocks out of resentment to the People of Albany do not represent this Matter in too strong a Light you who have frequent Opportunities of observing can best tell.

His Majesty upon being informed of the Steps taken by the French upon this Continent, has ordered two Regiments to be sent from Ireland and two more to be raised in America, for the Defence of hus Subjects here, and I am in hourly expectation of hearing of the Arrival of the Irish Regiments at Virginia who to-

ther with the American Regiments are to be under e Command of Major General Braddock, who I hear to have the Government of New York, but this last ece of news I believe it not much to be depended . These Preparations seem to portend a War be- veen us and France, the Seat of which will be Chiefly America, and I could wish the English Colonys ould prepare themselves for such an Event, but you ill see by the Papers that have passed between me d the Assembly that this Colony in particular tho' ost concerned are resolved to do nothing. I heartily ish you a continuance of Health, and am, Dear Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

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etter to the Governor of Virginia With Regard to Furnishing Supplies for the Forces at Will's

Proprietary Instructions, and have been indiscreet enough to declare such Instructions destructive of the Liberties of the People and infractions of their Charter, tho' given to the Governor and intended to be binding upon him alone. I would feign have persuaded them that it was an improper Time to enter upon the Consideration of an Affair about which We could never agree, and from Time to Time entreated them to consider the danger they were in, and make the necessary Provision. But neither the Encroachments of the French, the Encrease of their Numbers, the defenceless State of the Province, nor his Majesty's Commands, had any Effect upon them, for on the Tenth of January they adjourned themselves without doing any Thing to the Purpose.

Indeed they did by a Resolve of their House without my Knowledge or Consent empower a Committee to borrow Five Thousand Pounds upon the Credit of the House, and to dispose of it as they thought fit to some of the Uses mentioned in Sir Thomas Robinson's Letter of the Twenty-Sixth of October. To this Committee I have applied, but do not expect they will lay out any part of that Money to purchase Provisions to be sent to Wills' Creek, or indeed to any good Purpose.

I consulted Mr. Allen upon the Subject of your Letter, and as he had one from You upon the same head I desired he would give You his Thoughts as to the best Method of sending Provisions to Wills' Creek. He has wrote to a Friend of his in one of the Back Counties to know what Quantity, in what Time, and upon what Terms can be furnished from thence, but thinks with me that no certain Supply can be had but from this Town, and if it can be conveyed up Patowmack by Water it might come cheaper than any other Way; but as he writes to You himself upon the

ect, You will give me Leave to refer You to his
r, and whatever Method You think best shall be
d into Execution. You will thereupon furnish
ith such Directions and Bills of Exchange as You
think necessary, and with the Help of Mr. Allen
Thing shall be done for the public Service that
his Power, or that of,

Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

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r to the Governor of Virginia further referring
the Furnishing of Supplies by the Province.

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I wrote You on the Fourth Instant by a Vessel
und into one of your Rivers, but as she may be
time on her Passage I now send You a Dupli
of it. In answer to my Application to the Com-

Letter to the Governor of Virginia Announcing his Final Success in Prevailing upon the Committee of the Assembly to Provide a Quantity of Flower for the Troops, Etc.

SIR:

I am honour'd with Yours by Sir John St. Clair's Express, and have at last prevail'd on the Committee who have power from our House of Assembly to borrow and dispose of 5000 Pounds this Currency, to Provide a quantity of Flower for the use of the Troops, and will observe by the inclosed minute that they have agreed to deliver the Flower of 14,000 Bushels of Wheat at the Mouth of Conegochege, immediately upon your notifying the Arrival of the Troops. This will somewhat exceed the Quantity of Flower You mentioned, and I hope will answer the End proposed.

I wish it was as much in my Power as it is in my Inclinations to promote the Success of this Expedition, but you are sensible what a Sett of People I have to deal with, who think self-defence a Crime, and Instead of advancing the Public Service do what they can to obstruct it, tho' they must be the most Considerable Gainers by the Removal of the French from their Frontiers.

I have by this Messenger sent Sir John St. Clair the best Maps and Accounts I can Procure of the back Country and shall continue my Enquirys upon that Head, and collect every Material that can be usefull upon the present Occasion.

Governor Shirley has had two hundred Recruit from this Place, and I hear his Regiment is now complete, and that Sir William Pepperill is in great Forwardness.

I wrote you in answer to yours of the 14th Ulto. by the same Conveyance that Mr. Allen wrote, and sent a Duplicate of it by Mr. Woolsingham, and hope you

ıve long since received them both. I hope soon to ar of the Arrival of the Troops, and am with great espect,

Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,

ROB. H. MORRIS.

Philadelphia, 26th February, 1755.

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etter to Sir John St. Clair, Deputy Quartermaster General of the Provincial Troops, with regard to Certain Supplies and Topographical Information.

Philadelphia, February 10th, 1755.

IR:

I was favoured with Yours of the Fourteenth Ulto. by Col. Ellison, with Two Letters from the Secretary of State, and shall have a particular Pleasure affording You my best Assistance on all Occasions,

vailed upon to lay it aside or to give Money upon any Terms but such as were directly contrary to his Majesty's Instructions and inconsistent with their own Dependance upon the Crown.

I have ordered the best Maps I can procure of the back Country to be copied for You, and shall send them by the first Opportunity, with such Notes as may enable You to understand them, but am much afraid they are not very exact, as our only Accounts of that Country are from Indian Traders, who are generally an ignorant, stupid People.

I could easily have had a Number of Men in readiness to augment the two Regiments from Ireland if my Assembly would have come into reasonable Measures, but for want of Money I have not been able to carry the King's Commands in that particular into execution.

Should his Majesty's Service or your own Inclinations call You to this Part of the Continent I shall be proud of making this Place agreeable to You, and am,

Sir, Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

Letter to the Deputy Quartermaster General of the Forces With Regard to Roads and Supplies.

Philadelphia, 28th February, 1755.

SIR:

On the Tenth Instant I had the Honour to write You in Answer to Your's of the Fourteenth Ulto. and by Capt. Rutherford sent You the best Map of this Province I could then procure, which I hope you have received. I have since with some Difficulty prevailed on a Man in this Town, one Evans, to furnish me with a Map of the back Country from the Materials he has

in his Hands, and You will receive it with this, a
from the best Information I can get and in the Jud
ment of those here most acquainted with that Co
try it is more to be depended on than any other.

There is an open Waggon Road from this Town
the Mouth of Conegochege which I am told is a v
good one, by which any Quantity of Provisions n
be carried and along which the Northern Forces n
march and join the Europeans at Winchester w
only crossing three small Ferries, but there is
Waggon Road from Carlisle West through the Mo
tains but only a Horse Path, by which the Indian T
ders used to carry their Goods and Skins to and fr
the Ohio while that Trade remained open. I s
You herewith a Map of that Path from Carlisle to
Shanoppin's Town, where the French Fort now star
by which you will see the great Difficulty that w
attend the making a Waggon Road that Way. T

March to the Ohio; they have Numbers of Indians in their Interest; they will with their aid endeavour to harass our Troops in their Way thro' the Woods.

You will observe that the carrying Place near the Falls of Niagara, where the Upper Lakes all empty themselves into that of Ontario, and where the French have a small Fort, is the only Communication between Canada and the new Settlements upon Ohio and the Lakes, and if we can make ourselves Masters of that Pass all their Southern Forts must submit, as they can in that case have no Supply either of Men or Provisions on the Lake Ontario. Not very far from Niagara We have a Fort called Oswego mounted with small Cannon and garrisoned by the New York Companies, to which there is an open Road from a very fine Provision Country upon the Mohock's River that empties itself into Hudson's River a little above Albany in the Province of New York; General Braddock will consider whether a Part of the New England Regiments with the two New York Companies may not be well employed in reducing that Fort, which I am informed is not a strong one; any quantity of Provisions may be laid in at Oswego, and Cannon may be carried by Water from thence to Niagara, which will greatly facilitate the Reduction of that Fort; and the gaining that Pass will not only cut off the Communication between the old and new French Settlem'ts but would oblige the whole Six Nations of Indians and their allies who are at present mostly in the French Interest immediately to declare for Us. I thought it my Duty to hint this Measure to you that General Braddock might consider it.

Governor Shirley's Son has sent upwards of Two Hundred Recruits from hence for his Father's Regiment, and I expect an Officer from Sir William Pepperell to raise Men here; and if any of those Troops are to be employed to the Westward would it not be

ght to hinder the sending any more of them to oston.

I send you a plan of the French Fort at Crown Point, nd a Map of the Lake and Country about it.

A Committee of our Assembly have agreed to pur- ase Fourteen Thousand Bushels of Wheat, which is be made into Flower and delivered at the Mouth of onegochege upon Notice of the Arrival of the Troops, nd Mr. Walker is gone to the Part where it is to be ought and manufactured to give the necessary orders out it.

I am, Sir, Your most humble Servant,

ROBERT H. MORRIS.

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rder for the Survey of a Road from Shippensburg to Intercept the Road of the Army from Wills' Creek to Fort Duquesne.

Troops as for the Carriage of Provisions; and it having been represented to me that a good Wagon Road may be opened from the Great Road leading thro' Carlisle and Shippensburg to the Yohiogain aforesaid and to the Camp at Wills' Creek. *Now Know Ye*, That Reposing Special Trust and Confidence in your Judgment, Vigilence, and Integrity, I have with the advice of the Council of this Province nominated, authorized, and appointed, and by these Presents do nominate, authorize and appoint You the said George Croghan, John Armstrong, James Bird, William Buchannan and Adam Hoops, Each and Every of You to reconnoitre, explore, and view the Country West and North of the Kittochtinny or Blue Hills, and of the Great Virginia Road leading from Harris' Ferry; and when You shall have carefully and diligently examined all the Marshes, Swamps, Rivers, Creeks, and Waters, together with the Passes in the several Ranges of Hills with which that Country abounds, You are carefully and as secretly as may be to survey and lay out such Roads as You shall judge most direct and commodious to answer the Purposes aforesaid, and with all possible Expedition to report to me your Proceedings in the Premises, with fair Draughts of the Courses and Distances of such Roads, and your observations where it may be necessary to throw up or make Causeways and Bridges, if any shall be wanted, and such other Remarks as you shall judge proper to make thereon Together with an account of your charges of executing this Commission and a fair Estimate of the Charge and Expence of opening and clearing such Roads and making Causeways and Bridges, if any shall be necessary, according to the best of your Skill and Judgment. Given under my Hand and Seal-at-Arms at Philadelphia the Twelfth Day of March, in the Twenty-Eighth

ear of his Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of our ord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-Five.

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

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arrant for Embargo laid upon Supplies For French Ports.



THE HONOURABLE ROBERT HUNter Morris, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of ewcastle, Kent, and Sussex on Delaware,

Abraham Taylor, Esquire, Collector of His Majesty's Customs, and Thomas Graeme, Esquire, Naval Officer in and for the Port of Philadelphia:

His Majestie's Service requiring that an immediate op be put to the Supplying of the French with Prosions, Ammunition, or other Warlike Stores, I do, ith the Advice of Council, hereby order You not to ear any Vessel laden with or having on Board Prosions of any Sort, Ammunition, or other Warlike

and Seals of the principal Officers of his Majestie's Customs at such British Port or Plantation, or under the Hand of the British Consul, or in such Place where there is no British Consul under the Hands of Two or more of the Principal Merchants Resident at such other Place or Port where the said Provisions, Ammunition, or other Warlike Stores may be landed as aforesaid, respectively signifying that the same were actually landed or put on shore at such respective Port or Place. And upon the producing such Certificate within the Time before limited the Naval Officer is ordered to cancel such Bond so given as before is directed. Given under my hand and Seal-at-Arms at Philadelphia this Tenth Day of March, in the Year of Our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-five, and in the Twenty-eighth Year of his Majestie's Reign.

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

By His Honour's Command.
Richard Peters, Sec'y.

To the Assembly concerning the Preparations for Hostile Action.

GENTLEMEN:

I have the Pleasure to acquaint You that Major General Braddock, who is appointed by his Majesty to command the Forces employed in North America, is arrived in Virginia, and as the Season for Action is approaching I thought it necessary to summon You together that any Thing the General had to propose might be considered without Delay, and that the Men, Provisions, and Money expected by his Majesty from this Province towards carrying into Execution the Measures concerted for the General Service of America might be provided in Time.

Sir John St. Clair, Quarter-Master-General of his

Majesty's Forces in America, has represented to me the Necessity of having Roads opened from the inhabited Parts of this Province Westward towards the Ohio, not only for the March of Troops but to facilitate the Supply of Provisions to such Forces as may be employed on the Frontiers of this or the neighbouring Governments. I have, therefore, issued a Commission to a Number of Men acquainted with that Country to reconnoitre and examine the same and to mark out where such Roads may most conveniently be made, and to make Report to me of their Proceedings, with an estimate of the Expences that will attend the Opening and Clearing them, and I recommend it to You to make a suitable Provision for this necessary Service.

It is said the large Supply of Provisions that the French have received from these Colonies has enabled them to support the Forces employed in building Forts in his Majestie's Territories, and will enable them for some Time at Least to maintain the Troops they

General Braddock by his Letter of the Twenty-Eighth of last Month, which will be laid before You, desires me to establish a Post between Philadelphia and Winchester for the forwarding his Dispatches; this he thinks may be of great Importance desiring the Operations of the Campaign, and you will be pleased to empower me to comply with his Request.

His Majesty having by one of his principal Secretaries of State recommended it to the several Provinces to establish a common Fund for the Benefit of all the Colonies collectively, General Braddock now desires that the Quotas of the several Provinces towards that common Fund may be lodged in the Hands of a Treasurer, who may have orders to answer his Demands; as this is intended to expedite Business, and the General is perfectly disinterested, and declares himself willing to give an account of his Disbursements, I hope you will put it in my power to return a satisfactory Answer to his Letter in that Particular.

I heartily recommend to You Vigor, Unanimity, and Dispatch in the Matters that You will have under your Consideration, that the happy Opportunity the Colonies now have by means of his Majestie's paternal Care and generous Assistance of securing themselves for ever against the Attempts of the French may not be lost.

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

March 18th, 1755.

To the Assembly Objecting to the Publication by the House of the Governor's Correspondence.

GENTLEMEN:

I observe by the printed Minutes of your Proceedings that You have inserted at large Sir Thomas Robinson's Letters *to me of* July the Fifth and

ber the Twenty-Sixth last, without my Knowled ge
onsent.
e King's Commands signified by a Secretary of
e may be very proper for the Consideration of the
rent Parts of the Legislature, but are not alwa ys
e communicated to the Public. I think it there-
necessary, Gentlemen, to caution You against
like Practice for the future, and expect that no
ers or Papers communicated by me shall be print-
ithout my previous Approbation; and as it may
f Dangerous Consequences to publish those Let-
I desire a Stop may be put to the Publication
at part of your Minutes which contains them.
have Letters and other Papers that relate to his
sty's Service which I wou'd willingly communi
to You, but I do not think it safe to do it till I
proper Assurance from You that the Contents
em shall remain secret.

The Keeping of Your Proceedings thus a Secret from me I take to be a very unconstitutional and extraordinary Measure, liable to a Construction that I do not chuse at present to put upon it, but only to acquaint You that I expect You will order your Clerk to attend me every Night with the Minutes of the Day, that I may know what is done and doing in your House, and be able in Time to lay the same before his Majesty and his Ministers, who expect to be regularly informed of the Measures taking by the Legislatures of the Colonies.

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

March 18, 1755.

Letter to Messrs. Franklin & Hall Forbidding the Publication of Certain Letters to the Governor in the Minutes of the Assembly.

Wednesday, March 19, 1755, Four o'Clock P. M.

GENTLEMEN:

Observing by the Minutes of the Assembly which you sent me that two Letters from Sir Thomas Robinson, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretarys of State, to me, the one of July 5 and the other of October 26, 1754, are there Printed at Large, and as no Person or Body in this Province has any right to make publick his Majesty's Comands to me signified by a Secretary of State Further than I shall think proper, and as I conceive it may be very prejudicial to his Majesty's Service to Publish those Letters, I do, therefore, notify the same to you, and do hereby forbid you to publish the same.

I am, Gentlemen, Your most humble Servant,

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

o the Assembly concerning the building of a Fort at Crown Point.

ENTLEMEN:

I Governor Shirley, for securing the Colonies against the future Encroachments of the French, ving among other Measures formed a Design to ild a Fort near Crown Point, within the Limits of s Majestie's Territories, and his Council and Assem- y having chearfully concurred with him in the Thing, has sent Commissioners to this and other Govern- ents to sollicit them to join in the Undertaking, and me time ago wrote me fully upon the Head.

Mr. Quincy, one of the Commissioners sent to this ovince, is arrived, and has made application to me. nd I now send You a Copy of His Letter, as also of overnor Shirley's Message to his Council and Assem- y, their Resolutions upon it, and of his Letter to upon this and other Affairs; And you will see by

To the Assembly Concerning the Necessity of Supplies in Connection with the Military Operations.

GENTLEMEN:

By Express from Maryland I have an Account of the safeArrival of the Transports in Virginia with the Troops and Train of Artillery destined for American Service, upon which I heartily congratulate You.

His Majestie's Care and Affection for his Subjects in America has induced him to send this large and seasonable Assistance for the Recovery of those Possessions that the French, contrary to the Faith of Treaties, have seized; and We shall be greatly wanting to Ourselves if We neglect to make Use of this Opportunity to frustrate the Attempts of that perfidious People.

To render effectual the Measures taken by his Majesty and our Mother Country upon this Occasion, it is expected that the Colonies shall raise an additional Number of Men to join those his Majesty has sent upon this Service, and that they shou'd furnish Provisions and all Necessaries to the Forces employed for their Protection, as You will see by a Letter from the Earl of Halifax and another from General Braddock to me which will be laid before You, And this is so reasonable in itself that I cannot doubt of its being readily complied with by all the Provinces in Proportion to their Abilities; and I hope that as Pennsylvania is the most interested in the Event of this Expedition, You will exert Yourselves as becomes the Representatives of a People actually invaded and having their All depending upon the Success of the present Enterprize.

I earnestly beseech You, Gentlemen, well to consider what may be the Consequence of your now refusing to grant the necessary Supplies, as We may

assured his Majesty will not condescend repeatedly recommend to You in vain the making Provision for ur own Defence, but will doubtless upon your Re- al be enabled by his Parliament to oblige those o reap the immediate Benefit of such a chargeble otection to contribute their Proportion of it, and by a Disappointment in the Articles expected to supplied by You the great Expence that the Nation s been put to for the Security of these valuable anches of the British Empire should be rendered available, You cannot but think You will justly aw upon You the Resentment of his Majesty and a itish Parliament.

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

March 25, 1755.

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tter to the Governor of Massachusetts Concerning an Invitation to Unite in an Enterprize to Prevent

to sink it by a Tax in Five Years, but even he despairs of Success and thinks they will only offer me a Bill of the same Nature of that I refused to pass the last Sessions.

Capt. Morris has been and still is in the Back Parts of this Province, where I hear he has tolerable Success; he has raised in York and Jersey about Sixty Men, Fifty of which I am told are embarked from thence for Boston, and his Friends there are listing more, and he has in this Town about Fifty ready for shipping and will go on till he has your Orders to stop.

General Braddock writes me that he has sent to You to meet him at Annapolis, and he has invited Mr. Delancey and myself to be there, where he tells me We shall meet Mr. Dinwiddie, Mr. Sharpe, and Commodore Keppel. I wish he had appointed the Congress at this Place, as it is more central and convenient; however, I shall have the Pleasure of entertaining You here in your Way to and from the Congress, and I hope You will give me the earliest Notice of your Motions that I may give the necessary Orders and be prepared to accompany You to the Southward. I am,

Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant,

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

Letters to General Braddock Concerning the Military Operations against the French and Indians.

Philadelphia, March 12, 1755.

SIR:

I was honoured with yours of the Twenty-Eighth of February last by Express, who came here on the Ninth Instant at Night, and I immediately by a fresh hand sent forward the Letters to the Northern Governments, and wrote to Mr. Delancey to do the

me, and You may depend on my sending Shirley's
tters by Express to You as soon as they come.

I heartily congratulate You and this Continent on
ur Appointment to the Command of his Majestie's
rces and safe Arrival among Us—Events that must
ve Pleasure to all that have any Regard for the
onour or Interest of Britain or the safety of these
lonies.

The Conduct of the Assemblies upon the Continent
most without Exception has been so very absurd
at they have suffered the French to take
iet possession of the most advantageous Places,
t only to answer the Purposes of a very
tensive Indian Trade, but to enable them to
otect their own Settlements and annoy ours;
ch are their Forts at Niagara, Crown Point, and the
veral ones upon Lake Erie, the River Ohio, and its
anches. It is now about Four Years since the In-
ans first informed Us of the Designs of the French

in this Province upward of Three Hundred Thousand Inhabitants; that We are blessed with a rich soil and temperate Climate, and besides our own Consumption raise Provisions enough to supply an Army of One Hundred Thousand Men, which is yearly exported from this City, and with other Commodities employs upwards of five hundred Vessels, mostly owned by the Merchants of this Town. From a Province so circumstanced what might not reasonably have been expected, especially as We are burthened with no Taxes and are not only out of Debt, but have a Revenue of Seven Thousand a Year and Fifteen Thousand Pounds in Bank, all at the Disposal of the House of Assembly. And yet when their All is invaded they refuse to contribute to the necessary Defence of their Country, either by establishing a Militia or furnishing Men, Money or Provisions. The manner in which I have laboured these Points with my Assembly you will see by my several Messages to them, which I sent to Governor Dinwiddie, and to which I beg Leave to be referred.

The Trade that has been carried on from these Colonies with the French at Cape Breton has certainly enabled them to support an Army on the back of Us which they could not otherwise have done, and if that Supply be effectually cut off it must distress them in Time; but at present their Magazines are so full that they will not feel it, for I have been well informed that in the month of May last upward of Forty English Vessels were seen in the Harbour of Louisburg at one Time; this Trade was chiefly carried on from New York, Rhode Island, and Boston; the two last Places, indeed, had their Flower for that Purpose from hence which was sent first to those Parts, but the People here were no otherwise concerned in that Supply; however, agreeable to your Request I have made an Order that every Vessel carrying Provisions

Warlike Stores from hence should give Bond to
d the same in some Part of the King's Dominions
in the Dominions of some Prince or State in Amity
h his Majesty other than the French King, Copy
which I send You herewith and also to Commo-
e Kepple, to whom I also send a Copy of the Cer-
cate of Clearance that I have ordered to be given to
ry Vessel out of this Port that shall give bond
Pursuance to my Order, and any Vessel that does
produce such a Certificate may be justly suspected
intending to supply the French.

had the Pleasure of receiving an Account of your
rival some days before your Express came hither,
l immediately summoned the Assembly of this Prov-
e who are to meet on Monday next the Seventeenth
tant, when I shall press upon them the doing every
ng that is proper upon the present Occasion in
ich I promise myself more Success from your Letter

ber he has engaged to raise, but will soon fill Shirley's Regiment tho' it should require a much greater Number.

With this I have the Honour to send You a Letter from Governor Shirley to me of the Twenty-fifth Ulto. with a Message from him to his Assembly and their Resolutions upon it, which together contain the Plan he had laid out for the Operations of this Summer.

The Scheme is very extensive, and to execute it properly in all its Parts will require a great Number of Men—more I am afraid than can be raised and properly equipped in Time, tho' I am told the Two Thousand Men for the Eastern Service are already raised; and I must do the New England Governments the Justice to say that they are very active upon such occasions; and if you should approve the Plan and resolve to build a Fort near Crown Point, I make no doubt they would do their Part. But I do not think that the Governments of New York, New Jersey, or Pennsylvania can be prevailed upon to do theirs. The Assemblys of the two last are under the Influence of Quaker Councils, from whom nothing good is to be expected; and as to New York, the Albany Members, who have a very great Influence in their Legislature, are concerned in a very pernicious but profitable Trade that is carried on between Albany and Crown Point, and it is to be feared that they would rather see the former in the Hands of the French than contribute to annoying the latter. By that Trade the French are Furnished with the most material Articles of their Indian Trade, and are thereby enabled fully to supply them, which they could not otherwise do. And within these few Months great Quantities of Gunpowder have been bought up in this Town and New York, and I am told sent from Albany to Crown Point, there being only Twelve Miles Land Carriage between them, which you will see marked by a prickt Line from the

ead of Lake St. Sacrament to Hudson's River upon a ap I sent Sir John St. Clair by the last Express.

I shall try what the Assembly will enable me to do ith Respect to the Post You mention, and write you pon the Head as soon as I can form any Judgment their Resolutions.

It will give the most sensible Pleasure to afford You ny Assistance in the Execution of your important ommand, not only from my Zeal for his Majesty's ervice, but from the personal Regard I have for you; nd hope when the public Service will admit, You will ve me an Opportunity of seeing You in a Place that shall be proud of rendering as agreeable to You as ossible, and am,

Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant,

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

about a week, when I shall have an Opportunity of laying more fully before You the Conduct of my Assembly, and in the mean Time am,

Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant,

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

To the Assembly Recommending Proper Provision for Certain Ohio Indians.

GENTLEMEN:

Scarrooyady coming to Town without an Interpreter I sent for Mr. Weiser, and Yesterday received from this Chief an Account of his Proceedings in the Discharge of the several Matters committed to his Care by the Ohio Indians and the Governments of Virginia, Maryland, and this Province, which, together with what passed when he was last here in his way to the Six Nations, will be laid before You by the Secretary.

So much depends on the Disposition and Measures of the Indians at this Time that I must earnestly recommend it to You to make Provision for the ensuing Treaty, as well as to enable me to take proper Notice of this Chief who is so hearty in our Interest, and of the young Men he has brought along with him in order to be employed in some Services which he says are if Importance to the general Cause.

It will readily occur to You that the several Western Indians who wish well to the English Interest wait with Impatience for the Return of this Chief, and will form their Measures according to the Report which he shall make to them of our Treatment of them for which Reason it will be of the last Consequence that this Chief and these young men go from us well cloathed and perfectly well pleased.

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

April 1, 1755.

o the Assembly Vetoing a Bill for Striking Twenty-five Thousand Pounds in Bills of Credit.

ENTLEMEN:

Your Bill for Striking Twenty-Five Thousand Pounds being contrary to his Majesty's Instruc-ons relating to Paper Money, and of the same Nature ith the Bill I refused my Assent to the last Sitting the Assembly, I cannot pass it into a Law without Breach of Duty to the Crown, and I am concerned at You should offer such a Bill to me when You d agreed to submit the Dispute between Us upon e of the like Kind to his Majesty.

As this is a Time if Imminent Danger, and the rces raised and destined for the Service of the Colo-es must wait the Supplies from this Province, I again treat You to fall upon some other Method of raising oney that We may not loose this happy Opportunity recovering his Majesty's Dominions now invaded

and tho' the King's Ministers are informed of the general Destination of this Armament for North America, yet the particular Place they intend to make a Descent upon is still a Secret. But as they have already gained a Footing, and have a Body of Troops on the Back of this Province, and cannot be ignorant of the defenceless State of this plentiful Colony, there is too much Reason to fear that their Designs may be against Us.

I think it, therefore, my Duty, Gentlemen, to call upon You to enable me to put this Province into a Posture of Defence by establishing a regular Militia, and providing the necessary Stores of War.

ROBERT H. MORRIS.

April 3, 1755.

To the Assembly Announcing a Council of the Colonial Governors with General Braddock.

GENTLEMEN:

I expect Governor Shirley and Governor Delancey in Town this Evening in their Way to Annapolis to meet General Braddock, Governor Dinwiddie, and Governor Sharpe, whither I propose to accompany them. I imagine they will chuse to go forward early to-morrow morning as the affairs We are called together upon will admit of no Delay.

I think it necessary to notify this to You and recommend it to you to make a short adjournment, as it is very probable that I shall have several Matters to lay before you upon my Return.

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

April 8, 1755.

peech to a Council of Sachems of the Six Nations and Other Indians.

BRETHREN:

The Proprietors have appointed me the Governor of this Province, and have particularly recommend- I to me an affectionate Care of the Indians, and I ost heartily bid you welcome.

Gave a String of Wampum.

rethren:

I take this Visit of yours very kindly, and in Token the Satisfaction it gives me I give You this String.

A Strng.

rethren:

The Gentleman on my Right Hand is the Governor Massachusetts Bay, and I have accompanied him the King's Business to the General of the King's rmy, and it gives Us both Pleasure to see the Indians our Return.

Further Speech to the Sachems of the Six Nations and Other Indians.

BRETHREN:

I told You in the morning that the several Matters imparted by You to the Council in my Absence were perfectly agreeable to me, and that I would speak to You further this Afternoon.

Brethren:

You have done well to come and visit your Brethren, and it gives me a particular Satisfaction to find you mindful of the Treaties You have repeatedly made with this Government, all which You have ratified, renewed, and confirmed, acknowledging that the Six Nations hold one End of the Chain and the King's Subjects hold the other, and your Hands are upon the middle of it.

All this is perfectly good, and I have now the Pleasure to tell You that this Government does now for themselves and all his Majestie's Subjects assure You of the Continuance of their Friendship for You, and by this String I do in their Name renew, confirm, and strengthen the Chain of Friendship and amity that has ever subsisted between You and Us since the Settlement of this Province without any material Interruption, and shall give it in charge to all our young Men, Warriors, and Others, to bear in Mind that We are all one Flesh and Blood, and whoever does Injury to one, either You or Us, hurts Us both alike; and in Confirmation hereof I give you this Belt.

Gave a Belt.

Brethren:

You have undoubtedly heard of the hostile Proceedings of the French at Ohio, and that they have contrary to the Faith they owe the Six Nations and against their Will, taken from them that fine and large River and Country.

I have now to inform you that the King has sent large Army to recover for the Six Nations what h been so unjustly taken from them by the French. T King, to give the Indians a further Proof of the U rightness of his Majestie's Designs, has put one Pa of his Army under the Command of Col. Johnson, t great Friend of the Six Nations, who lives in the Country and has on all Occasions their Confidence.

This Friend of the Six Nations called here in h Way from the General and desired me to give You th Belt in Token of his Regard for You, whereby h requests that You would not depart from Your Hal tations but wait for a Message from your Uncles a him from Onondago, where he is gone to consult the

Gave Col. Johnson's Belt.

I thank you for your Presents. It is not the val of what is given but the Affection with which it given that renders it acceptable. We are sensib that You do not abound with Wealth, and that t Deers are more scarce now where You live, and the fore We do not expect any great matters from You.

Had you been so good as to have given Us noti of your intended Visit We would have been bett provided, but as it is, I shall recommend it to the who represent the good People of this Province to kind to You and to make You some Presents. T Secretary will inform You of their Determination a deliver to You what shall be ordered.

I cannot take my Leave of You without giving Y this String as a Token of my Affection.

Gave a String.

Apri 23, 1755.

Letter to George Croghan With Instructions to Favorably Dispose various Indians toward General Braddock.

SIR:

Herewith You have a Copy of General Braddock's Letter to me, and in compliance therewith I require and authorize You to convene as many Indians as You can to Aucquick of the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, Twightees, and Owendats, and deliver to them by Belts and Strings, as the Occasion may require, a Message from me to entreat they would immediately meet the General on his March, hear what he has to say to them, give him all the Assistance in their Power, and join heartily in the Measures graciously taken by his Majesty to recover for them the Lands which the French have most unjustly taken from them.

Let the Indians know that there is no meeting of Governors at Winchester, but that as the General is on his March all true Friends of the English are desired not to proceed to Winchester, but to repair to the Army to distinguish themselves agreeable to their repeated Professions.

To those Indians that are remote You are forthwith to send Belts or Strings, and let them be such as are suitable with pressing Messages to wait on the General and receive his Orders. For this Purpose employ and dispatch away such private Indians as You can trust, and of your proceedings herein immediately inform me and likewise send an Express to the General or wait on him yourself, and acquaint him what You have done and what Success You are likely to have, and take all the Indians with You. You are sensible that the larger the Number the more credit it will be to this Province.

I herewith send you a Number of Belts and Strings

upum, which You are to dispose of to the utmo[illegible]t
tage, and I must insist upon your consulti[illegible]g
oyady and the Belt of Wampum, and with the[illegible]n
great Care that no Messengers be employ[illegible]d
s Service but such as are faithful, know th[illegible]e
ters of the Indians well, and can distinguis[illegible]
s are proper to trust the Message with or con
from.

I am, Sir, Your humble Servant.

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

adelphia, 23d April, 1755.

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to the Assembly Committee on Furnishing Certain Military Supplies.

TLEMEN:

y a Letter I have received this morning from

and only come down to assure Us of the Continuance of their Friendship for Us. Pray give the necessary Orders that they may go out of Town and reach the place of their Habitations berore the Message arrives from the Six Nations and Col. Johnson, as mentioned in the Minutes, which the Secretary has my Orders to show you.

I am, Gentlemen, Your most humble Servant,

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

Philadelphia, 24th April, 1755.

Letter to General Braddock Concerning the Military Operations.

SIR:

I am honoured with your Favours of the Twenty-fourth of April and fourth Instant, the former came to me at New York, where I was with Governor Shirley, and the latter I received Yesterday by your Express.

I shall be heartily sorry if the March of the Troops should be retarded or the Supply of Provision rendered more difficult for want of necessary Roads, which it was the Duty of this Province to have opened in Time, but as I have taken the greatest Pains imaginable, ever since my Arrival in this Province in October last, to prevail on the Assembly to grant the Supplies necessary for carrying his Majesty's commands into Execution, I cannot take any Part of the Blame to myself.

The first Notice I had that such a Road would be wanted was about the twenty-fourth of February, when I received a Letter from Sir John St. Clair, dated the fourteenth of that Month, recommending it to me to open Communication from this Town to the

orks of Yohiogany, which I immediately sent to the peaker of the Assembly, who with some other of the embers had a Power over Five Thousand Pounds of ie Publick Money, but they would neither consent o open that Road or to enable me to do it, upon which wrote to Sir John "that I was under very great difculties, having no Money at my Command, and bliged for every Article of Expence to apply to a Sett Men quite unacquainted with every kind of military ervice and very unwilling to part with Money upon ny Terms." I must observe to you that the Assembly the Three Lower Counties upon Delaware, which rm a little Government distinct and independent Pennsylvania, had lodged a Thousand Pounds in ie Hands of the Speaker of their House, to be disosed of as he and I should agree for his Majesty's ervice; and when he came to Town, which was not ll the first Week in March, We agreed to defray the xpence of reconnoitring that Country and surveying

this Service, and engaged to use their Interest with the Assembly to pay the whole Expence; whereupon I sent Orders to the Commissioners who had made the Survey to open the Roads with all possible Dispatch, and they began the Work on the first of the Month, and nothing shall be wanting on my Part to further this necessary Service, which would not have remained thus long undune if the Assembly had furnished Money, or I had been sooner informed of your Intention to defray the Expence of it. I should not have been so particular as to this Matter had not Sir John St. Clair taken the Liberty to speak of my Conduct in it in a very improper manner to the Persons I am employed upon this Service, which may lessen me in the Eyes of those I am appointed to command, but cannot in the least contribute to his Majesty's Service. Had he wrote me on the head, I should have been obliged to him, but as he took another Method I think it unbecoming me to take any other Notice of it than what I have done in Answer to your Letter, being satisfied that You want no Proofs of my Attachment to the Crown or Zeal for his Majesty's Service.

Upon your Letter I have issued Warrants to apprehend two Irish Men mentioned in Delap's Information, and such as shall be found carrying Provisions or Warlike Stores to the French, and if any of them are taken I shall have them punished according to an Act of this Province lately made for that Purpose; but as the Laws are slow in their Motions and legal Proofs difficult to be obtained of Transactions carried on in secret and in the remote unsettled Parts of this Country, should your Scouts take any that are concerned in that unnatural Trade, or that utter treasonable Words, I shall not be surprised to hear that You have proceeded to do them Justice in a more summary way than I am able to do.

Agreeable to your Request, immediately upon my

eturn from Alexandria I sent to George Croghan, he Person entrusted with the Management of the Indians in this Province, to join you with as large a body of able-Bodied Indians as he could. Copy of y Letter to him upon that head I send you herewith. ut as I have had no Answer to it I send Mr. Peters, he Secretary of this Province, to further that Affair nd to hasten the opening the Roads.

The Letter herewith from Governor Shirley will inform You that the Destination of the five hundred en raised in Jersey is so far enlarged as to admit of heir being employed under him at Niagara, which is he more necessary as Sir William Pepperell's Regiment is not near full.

I am glad Mr. Franklin has had success in procuring ou a Number of Horses and Wagons, and I shall ndeavour to make my Assembly bear the Charge of em, but cannot say I have any warm Expectations on that head. Mr. Franklin will be in Town this

vice by granting the Supplies expected by the Crown, and by putting this Province into a Posture of Defence; but I am sorry to find that neither the Danger to which this Country stands exposed, nor his Majesty's repeated and affectionate calls, have had any Weight with You.

The Bill you sent me for striking Twenty-Five Thousand Pounds was of a more extraordinary Nature than that I refused my Assent to in the Winter Sessions, as it gave General Braddock a Power over no more than Five Thousand Pounds, and subjected the remaining Twenty Thousand and all the Surplus of the Excise for Eleven Years to come to the Disposition of some of the Members of your House, and to the Assembly for the Time being.

The offering Money in a way and upon Terms that You very well knew I could not consistent with my Duty to the Crown consent to, is in my Opinion trifling with the King's Commands, and amounts to a Refusal to give at all, and I am satisfied will be seen in this Light by my Superiors, who by your Bill above mentioned, which I shall lay before them, and by the whole of your Conduct since You have been made acquainted with the Designs of the French, will be convinced that your Resolutions are and have been to take Advantage of your Country's Danger, to aggrandize and render permanent your own Power and Authority, and to destroy that of the Crown. That it is for the Purpose and to promote your scheme of future Independency You are grasping at the Disposition of all Publick Money and at the Power of filling all the offices of Government especially those of the Revenue, and when his Majesty and the Nation are at the expence of sending Troops for the Protection of these Colonies, You refuse to furnish them with Provisions and necessary Carriages tho' your country is full of both, unless You can at the same Time encroach

pon the Rights of the Crown and increase your own power, already too great for a Branch of a Subordinate pendant Government so remote from the principal eat of Power.

You have, Gentlemen, by a Vote of your own House, ithout the Consent of the Government empowered Committee of your Members to borrow Money upon e Credit of the Assembly, and to dispose of the me to certain uses in that Vote mentioned. You ve also by Votes and Resloves of your own House eated Bills or notes of credit made payable to the earers thereof, to the Amount of Fifteen Thousand ounds, which You have issued in lieu of Money, and ey are now circulating in this Province without the pprobation of the Government. You have denied e Access to your Journals and refused me copies of ur Minutes. And you have printed and published e Secretary of State's Letters to me signifying his ajesty's Commands, not only without my Consent,

You have no Design to contribute any Thing towards the Defence of this Country, I thought it right to be no longer silent upon those Heads.

Gentlemen, When the Bill to prevent the Importation of the Germans, &c., was under my Consideration, I took such Advice upon it and made such amendments to it as I thought would best answer the Publick Purposes, and put that Trade upon such a Footing as to prevent the many Abuses that had been practised in it, and at the same time secure this City and Province against the coming in and spreading of Infectious Distempers. How far the Bill as proposed by You, or amended by me, would or would not have answered those Ends, was a matter proper to be considered at a Conference which you might have desired if you had thought proper, as it is the only means of bringing a Bill to Perfection when the Branches of the Legislature differ in Opinion concerning any amendments proposed to it, but instead thereof You have sent me a Message filled with unjust Reflections upon the Amendments proposed by me, and plainly designed to represent me as having no Regard for the Health or Safety of the Inhabitants of this Country, in doing which I cannot think You have paid a proper regard to Truth. However, as it is not my intention to enter into a Controversy with You upon that Bill, which might have been agreed upon between Us had the usual Method of proceeding in such Cases been pursued by You, I shall say nothing more upon this Head, especially as this Matter seems purposely chosen to lead me and the Publick from considering that Part of your Conduct that must in its Consequences most nearly affect the Inhabitants of this Province.

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

May 16, 1755.

r to General Braddock Concerning the Furnishing of Certain Forage.

:

I had yours by Mr. Leslie on the Sixteenth Inant, and as my Assembly was then sitting and to rise I sent it to them to know if they would h the Forage You wanted at the Expence of the nce, and by a private Message they gave me to stand that their Committee would purchase and he Forage required; but upon my writing to the ittee they return'd me for Answer that they had ney in their Hands, and could only assist as pri- Persons; Upon which I have supplied Mr. Leslie five hundred Pounds, and given Mr. Shippen, easter, where Leslie has contracted for Part of rage, an Order to furnish him with any greater e may want and to draw upon me for the same. shall be punctually paid. Col. Hunter being n his Way to New York desired me to recom-

Letters to General Braddock Concerning the Supplies of the Army and Other Military Matters.

Philadelphia, June 3, 1755.

SIR:

Mr. Peters brought me your Proposals for a Contract for three Months' Provisions for the Army under your Command, upon which We immediately consulted some Men best acquainted with the Trade and Circumstances of this Country, and I am well assured the Quantity of Provisions may be furnished in Time to answer your Demands.

Mr. Turner, a Gentleman of note in this Province, has undertaken to Purchase the Provisions necessary upon this Occasion, and has already, at my request, bought one hundred Head of Cattle, one hundred and twelve Barrels of Pork, Twenty Barrels of Rice, and Two Hundred Bushels of Pease; and he is endeavouring to get Two hundred and forty Barrels of Pork more; the rest of the Meat will be supplied in Beeves, which may be had very good in this and the neighbouring Province of New Jersey. All the Pork mentioned above is of the very best kind, well cured and pack'd, and may be depended on for keeping.

I send a man into the counties of York, Lancaster, and Cumberland, to purchase up twelve hundred Barrels of Flower, and to hire or build proper Store Houses at Shipepnsburg or McDowell's Mill, for the Reception of that and the other Species of Provisions that will be sent from hence, who is to remain at the Place and take a particular account of all the Provisions he receives and sends away. And he is to provide good Pasture for three hundred Head of Cattle, so that what are sent up and remain in his Care may be kept fat and fit for use; and you may have them drove to the Army from time to time in such numbers as you shall judge best.

Mr. Peters, who on his Way from the Camp came rough Cumberland county, judges that a Place called cDowell's Mill, situate upon the new Road, about enty miles Westward of Shippensburg, is much more nvenient for the magazine than Shippensburg, which, You approve of, You will let your Secretary notify ur Approbation by the Return of this Express, to harles Swain, at Shippensburg, who, by my Instruc- ns, is to wait that Approbation before he begins to ild or hire Shore-Houses, and in the mean Time he to employ himself in procuring Pastures and pur- asing the Flower.

I observe that in your proposals You mention Bread Flower; it will be much more easy and cheaper furnish Flower than Bread, and if you have con- niences for baking in the Camp it may answer the rpose as well, but if not, and Bread is absolutely cessary, I will order the whole or any part of the lower to be baked at the Magazine, and will send

Assembly, can easily furnish. I must, therefore, desire you will send me Bills for that Sum and every thing shall be managed to the best advantage, and the Publick served at as cheap a Rate as any private Merchant in this town.

I send you Enclosed a Copy of the Instructions I have given to Charles Swaine, for the Government of himself in the Management of the Affair I have entrusted him with, to which I shall add such Others as may be from Time to Time necessary.

I am told that great Part of the Flower sent by the Committee of the Assembly to the mouth of Conegochege, is put up into Casks make of green Timber, which will inevitable turn it sower. I mention this to You that You may have it surveyed as it arrives at the Camp, and if not quite spoil'd it may be saved by putting it into Bags or other Casks.

I am, Sir, Your Excellency's most obedient and most humble Servant,

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

Philadelphia, June 4th, 1755.

SIR:

The last Accounts I have from Lancaster are that Mr. Leslie has purchased a Quantity of Forage, and had sent forward to the Camp twenty Waggons loaded, and expected soon to send the Remainder, which I suppose by this Time he has done.

I have bought one thousand Bushels of Oats and one thousand bushels of Indian Corn in this Town, and have directed sixty Waggons to be taken up, and if

an be had shall procure Forage enough to load all, and send them away in small Parties. In- I send You an Estimate of the Expence of the e, made by Mr. Franklin, who I have employed ocure the Waggons, and who tells me I may de on having them. Col. Hunter, in his Way to York, told me he should furnish me with Cash is and other Services that You might order, but return tells me that Orders from Mr. Johnston, Paymaster, are necessary for his Justification, he has lodged Money here to answer. You will, ore, please to order me Bills for that Service by eturn of this Express.

ve bought fifty fat Oxen at the Expense of the Government of the Lower Counties, which I shall forward to-morrow with a Parcel of fat Sheep, rticular Number I cannot yet say. I have put nder the Care and Direction of a very careful but the Heat of the Season will make their

being disapproved by the Ministry and by the Quakers in General, may possibly put 'em into better Temper.

I received great Satisfaction from the accounts Mr. Peters gave me of the forward State of the Road that is now Opening to the Ohiogany, and this is since confirmed by a Letter from one of the Commissioners, wherein he says that they are come to the Sideling Hill, and shall be detained there at least a Week (that is till Yesterday) in cutting a Road thro' that difficult Mountain, but I am sorry to hear from him that the People will not when they come to Ray's Town proceed farther without a Guard. I have on the Receipt of this disagreeable News applied to the Committee of Assembly to enable me to purchase and send them Arms from this Town, for they have none in the Country, but have not yet received their Answer, nor do I expect it will be a favorable one, tho' to do them justice they are extremely desirous to have the Roads cut and will willingly pay the Expence. I wish it was consistent with your scheme of Operations, as there is in this Province no regular Militia to furnish them with a small Escort or Guard from your Army. If they had one I am persuaded the Road would be soon finished, and an excellent Road it will be, and fit for Waggons by the Time You can want your Provisions to come this way to You.

I find by Mr. Peters that You have Thoughts of rendering this Road still more useful by making Others from it to Venango and Niagara; none here are acquainted with that Country. If the Country will admit of Roads the proper Places thro' which they are to go must be settled after an Examination by the Traders You have engaged in your Service. I have order'd the Commissioners when they pass the Allegheny Hills to give it in Charge to their Hunters to view and examine well the Nature of the Country, and

ort it to You, and to give You their advice and
tance if You desire it. I am, Sir,
ur Excellency's most obedient humble Servant,
ROBT. H. MORRIS.

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r to the Governor of Maryland Concerning the Impending Military Operations.

Philadelphia, May 30th, 1755.

:

Upon my return from Maryland Governor Shir-
requested me to go with him as far as New
where and in New Jersey he imagined I cou'd
him some Assistance, and I did not get home
till immediately before the meeting of my As-

Inclosed I send You his Majesty's Message to the House of Lords and their Address in Answer to it, whence there is Room to suppose the Government have some Intelligence of an intended Invasion; but the Spirit that appears in the Nation, and the great Fleet We have equipped in so short a Time, may convince the French that any attempt of that sort will be idle. The Commons I hear have voted a Credit of one Million more than the ordinary Supplies for the Service of the Current Year.

My Letters tell me that our Court have sent Proposals to the Court of France, and have limited a Time for their Answer, and if they do not agree to those Proposals that a War will be immediately declared, which the Nation were never been Inclined or so well prepared to carry on with Vigour. In case of a Rupture We are to have Ten Thousand Men in America, which with the Assistance of the Provinces (if they will assist) will be sufficient to drive the French from this Quarter of the World. The Duke of Dorset is made Master of Horse in the Room of Lord Harrington, who is going to Ireland, and as he is connected with the Boyl Family he will easily settle the Affairs of that Kingdom, which in case of a Dispute with France will be a very necessary piece of Service.

The Two thousand New England Forces are sailed for Nova Scotia under convoy of three Men of War, and Shirley's Regiment is to move this Day from Boston to Providence, where Transports are ready to carry them to Albany. Sir William Pepperell is at last arrived at New York and wants nigh half a Regiment, and I am afraid Will not be able to compleat his Corps before he marches.

I am, Sir, your Honour's most obedient and most humble servant.

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

ıe Assembly Concerning the Need of Military Supplies.

NTLEMEN:

General Braddock, who has begun his march wards Fort Du Quesne, has represented to me n case his Majesty's Arms under his immediate and should prove successful, And he should take Fort in its present Condition, he will make what ions to it he may think necessary, and in it leave uns, Ammunition, and Stores belonging to the with a proper Garrison. But of the French l abandon and Destroy the Fortifications, with and Stores, as he had reason to apprehend, he n that Case repair or construct some Place of ce, in which he will likewise leave a Garrison.

as the Artillery and Stores he has with him will olutely necessary in the Prosecution of his Plan,

I must also recommend it to You, Gentlemen, either by establishing a Militia or otherwise to enable me to protect the Inhabitants of the Back Country against the Incursions of the French and their Indians.

Immediately upon receiving the General's Letter demanding Cannon and Stores, I wrote to the Governor of Virginia and Maryland to know what Stores of that kind they had and what Part their Governments would respectively take in that Supply, and informed them at the same Time that I had summoned You to meet, and till You were assembled could not say what I should be enabled to do in that Matter.

I need mention no other arguments to induce You to grant the necessary Supply than that Fort Du Quesne is within this Province, and that the great Expence the Nation is at on this Occasion will be thrown away, his Majesty's Intention, render'd abortive, and his Arms dishonoured if the Countries General Braddock shall recover are, through the Neglect of the Colonies, left in such a naked Condition that the French may take Posesssion of them again as soon as the Army is withdrawn.

The Difficulty that has attended the Procuring Carriages for the Use of the Army and for transporting Provisions and other Things to the Camp, makes it necessary to regulate by a Law the Wages or Hire of Waggons, Horses, and Men, as also the Price of Provisions that may be wanted for the Use of the Troops now employed in our Defence, that his Majesty's Service may be carried on at a reasonable and moderate Expence and private Men not left at Liberty to impose upon the Publick; I therefore recommend this Matter to your Consideration.

Knowing how necessary your Presence is in the Country at this Busy Season of the Year, I would not have called You together If I could have dispensed

ith it. I shall on my Part expedite Business all I n, and must desire You will not enter on any Matters pon which We have already differed in Opinion, as will only serve to consume our Time without answer- ny valuable Purposes.

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

Letter to Captain Orme, A. D. C., Accompanying a Gift of Supplies for General Braddock's Table From the Lower Counties.

DEAR SIR:

I have just Time by the Bearer to tell You that he brings in his Waggon the several Things ex- ressed in the enclosed List which You will order to be eceived from him, and with my hearty Wishes for he General's Health and Success desire he will do he Little Government of New Castle, Kent, and Sus-

laid in at Shippensburg for the Troops, the other relating to Forage and other Matters; And I have now the Pleasure to acquaint You that Mr. Leslie has sent from the Back Counties where he was employed forty-five Waggons loaded with Oats or other Forage, and that the Persons employed by me have at last dispatched fifty-two Waggons from this Town, each carrying fifty Bushels of Grain, one-half Oats the other Indian Corn. I have had considerable Difficulties in procuring these Waggons, and was obliged to issus a threating Warrant to the Magistrates of four Counties which brought them in; but the several Townships made Contributions and gave from five to fifteen Pounds a piece to the Waggons over and above the Hire of fifteen Shillings per Day. This will make it very difficult to procure Waggons for the future under a very extravagant Rate, unless the Assembly who I have ordered to meet to-morrow will regulate that Matter, for the People themselves have no kind of Scruple to make as great an Advantage as they can of the Forces that are sent to protect them.

In mine of the 4th Instant I informed You that I had applied to the Comittee of the Assembly to enable me to send up a few Arms to the Persons employed in opening the Road, but they would not do any Thing in the Matter, whereupon I ordered twelve or fifteen Muskets to be bought and sent up to the Comissioner employed in that Service agreeable to his Request; but there are but Six to be had in Town, which will be sent away as soon as possible, and I have directed the Commissioners to procure what Guns they can in the Country for this Service.

Since writing to You about the Provisions Mr. Turner, the Gentleman employ'd by me, has procured another Quantity of Pork, which with what he had bought before will be sufficient as to that Article, and

Men I have sent into the Back Counties writes me
he can procure the Flower.
overnor Shirley's Regiment will be at New York
it the 15th Instant, and are without debarking
roceed to Albany; Sir William Pepperell's is not
full nor do I imagine he will be able to compleat
1 Time For this Summer's Service, as I am told
ants night four hundred, this will render Governor
ley much weaker than he expected to be. I don't
n the State of the other Eastern Expeditions, but
oose the Letters I have the Honour to send You
his Conveyance will inform You of every thing
is doing.
am, Sir, Your Excellency's most obedient humble
ant,

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

hiladelphia, 12th June, 1755.

pretended to be due to the Lord Baltimore for Arrears of Quit Rent. I am also informed that Anderson Brown, one of the Under Sheriffs of Dorsets County, with some Others, in February last came to the House of one James Anderson, who lived in the said County of Kent, upon Land taken under the Proprietors of Pennsylvania, and upon Anderson's refusing to pay him a Sum of Money which he demanded for his Levy, seized him in a Violent Manner in order to carry him to Prison in the said County of Dorsets, whereupon Weapons were drawn and a Quarrel arose between the contending Parties which was near ending in Bloodshed. As it is the Mutual Interest of the Proprietors of both Provinces to preserve Peace and good Order among the Inhabitants that live near the Borders or reputed Line till the final Determination of the Dispute at present subsisting between them, and Practices of this sort may be attended with very fatal Consequences if they are not timely discouraged, and are Infractions of his Majesty's Royal Order in Council made for quieting Tumults and Disorders on or near the Borders, I doubt not but You will join me in suppressing them, and give Orders that his Lordship's Officers proceed no further in the Cases that are the Subjects of the Complaints I have mentioned above.

I am, Sir, your most humble Servant,

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

To Governor Sharpe.

Letter to an Indian Chief with Regard to Certain Encroachments of the Whites upon Indian Territory.

THE HONBLE. ROB'T. H. MORRIS, ESQ'R. Lt. Governor, &c., &c., &c.:

To our very good Friend John Shickcalamy:

I have laid your Complaint before the Council in

'ch You set forth that sundry People have settled
yond the Line of the late Purchase made at Albany
on Lands not yet conveyed by the Six Nations, &
is determined that the Line shall be run that it
ay be known for certain where the Limit extend; &
hen this is done I will issue a Proclamation prohib-
ing all Persons from Settling to the North of that
ne, and I hope this will have its Effects. You shall
ive Notice when the Line is run that you may be
esent & see all done right. If after this any shall
esume to settle they will be punished.

I am your Hearty Friend,

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

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etter of Condolence to the Sons of the late Shawo-
nese Chief Kishycoquillas.

As a Testimony of the Love the Proprietaries and this Government retain for the family of Kishycoquillas, You will be pleased to accept of the Present which is delivered to John Shick Calamy for your Use.

May the great Spirit confer on You Health and ever other Blessing.

Continue your Affection for the English and the good People of this Province, and You will always find them grateful.

I am, Your assured Friend,

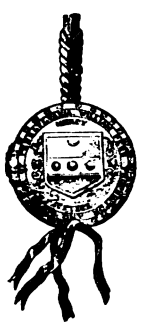
ROBT. H. MORRIS.

Philadelphia, 13th June, 1755.

Proclamation for a Fast on Account of a Prolonged Drouth.

BY THE HONOURABLE ROBERT HUNTER *Morris, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware,*

A PROCLAMATION.



Whereas, it is the Duty of every Goverment to keep alive among the People a just Sense of their entire Dependence on the Providence of Almighty God, and to remind them of the intimate Connection between the Divine Favour and Publick Happiness, between National Calamity and National Vice, in order thereby to propagate that sincere Love of Religion and Virtue which, under the Christian Dispensation, is the great means of recommending a People to the Favour and Protection of Heaven;

nd Whereas, it is also the indispensable Duty of ery Society of dependent Beings in all their just dertakings to address themselves for Aid and Di- tion to the Supreme Lord of the Universe, and in their Dangers and Wants to deprecate his Dis- easure and implore his Mercy through the infinite erits and Intercession of his Blessed Son our Lord sus Christ; *And Whereas*, such a Conduct at present ems more especially to be our Duty, being on the ry Brink of a dangerous War, and the benign In- ences of the Heavens having been long withheld m Us, threatened with the Want of the necessary ans of supporting Ourselves and the Army which Majesty has been graciously pleased to send for r Protection: *Wherefore*, I have, by the Advice of Council, thought fit to appoint Thursday, the Nine nth Day of June, to be observed throughout this ovince and Counties under my Government as a y of Public Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer. And

Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and so Forth, and in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-Five.

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

By His Honour's Command,
Richard Peters, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

To the Assembly Concerning the Need of Funds for the Completion of the Road to the Ohio, and for the Care of Certain Soldeirs' Wives.

GENTLEMEN:

Mr. Armstrong, on whose Judgment and kind Assistance I have principally relied in the Purchase of Provisions and other Necessaries for the use of the Men employed in opening and clearing the Road towards the Ohio, will inform You of the Progress of that Work and what still remains to be done, whence You will see that it will be attented with much greater Expence than was at first imagined.

The Money sent to the Commissioners has been expended in advancing small Sums to workmen, either to enable them to subsist their Families in their Absence, or if living at a Distance from the Roads to bear the Expenses of their Journey there, so that the country People engaged by Mr. Armstrong and Mr. John Smith to furnish the Provisions have not as yet received any Thing for them, and as many of them are not able to lie longer out of their Money it will be necessary to enable those Gentlemen to discharge the Debts already contracted and to buy what will be further wanted.

The Price of Hire, Provisions, and every other material article was regulated on the Spot, in the Presence of Mr. Peters, and the Representatives of the County, who went there at my Instance for this and other necessary Purposes.

I make no Doubt but tho' the Expence will be great yet it will be chearfully borne and all done in your Power to have the Roads finished with all Expedition; the General having ordered that the Provisions wanted for the future Subsistence of the Army should be provided out of this Province and conveyed through this new Road.

The General has informed me that he has thought it necessary to discharge a Number of the Soldiers' Wives, and has desired they may be subsisted in this Province till the End of the Campaign, towards which he has ordered a Stoppage of Twelve Pence Sterling per week out of their Husband's Pay, but as this will not be sufficient I recommend it to you to take Com-

them in this Duspute, and are determined to oppose General Braddock tho' it should require the whole Force of Canada. There is also great Reason to apprehend that when the English Army is removed to a considerable distance the French and their Indians will fall upon the Inhabitants of the Back Country. and either cut off or greatly interrupt the Communication between Us and the Army, which will be attended with very fatal Consequences both with Respect to our own People and the King's Troops employed for our Protection; And as the General upon this Intelligence will think it necessary to keep his Troops as much as possible together, not only for prosecuting his Plan but to defend himself against the Force they are collecting to oppose him, I must earnestly recommend it to You to grant such Supplies as may enable me to build some Strong Houses at convenient Distances upon the New Road that is opening to the Waters of the Ohio, and to maintain such a Number of Men as may be necessary to keep open the Communication with the Army, and to escort the necessary Stores and Provisions to the Places where they may be wanted, that the General may not be laid under the Necessity of detaching any Part of his Force for that Purpose, which would not only weaken his main Body and delay his Motions but the Detachments themselves will be liable to be surpris'd and cut off by the French and their Indians.

I must also recommend it to You, Gentlemen, by a proper Militia Law to put this Province into such a Posture of Defence that the Inhabitants may not be exposed to the cruel Incursions of the Enemy.

If a Number of Men should be raised and supported by this Province as these are by almost every other Colony upon the Continent, they might not only serve as Escorts but might join the General if the Numbers brought against him shou'd make such a Reinforce-

ent necessary. But if these Things be not done and e Army by being weakened should be defeated or ndered unable to perform the Service they are des- ned for, or should they be distressed for want of ecessary Provisions, I am fearful the Blame will be id principally upon this Province, as we are most mediately concerned and best able to prevent those ischiefs.

When I consider, Gentlemen, the Duty We owe his ajesty and our Mother Country, who have sent these roops to recover what We have suffered to be in- ded; When I reflect on the Regard We ought to ve for the Safety of those Men that are employed that Service, how much the future Prosperity and appiness of this Country depends upon their Success, d how easy it will be for this Province, rich and ourishing as it is, to contribute to that success by our doing what I have now recommended, I will not ffer myself to doubt but that You will enter imme-

them immediately to England and draw his own Bills to the amount in such Sums as may suit the Traders here, which he will do at the highest Exchange; but Bills are so plenty here and at New York, by means of Shirley's and Pepperell's Regiments, the Northern Expedition and Col. Hunter's Draughts, that I am fearful Exchange will soon fall. Before You receive this You will be informed of what I have done with Regard to the Forage and Provisions, which I flatter myself will meet with your Approbation. I have done my utmost and make no doubt I shall have every thing You want in great Readiness before You will have Occasion for it. My only doubt is about Escorts, but I shall try to work upon my Assembly to keep some Men in Pay for that Purpose, for the Reasons I have mentioned to You in another Letter of this Day. As soon as the Assembly are adjourned and a London Ship just going is departed, I shall go into the Back Counties to settle all Matters about the Magazine; and You may rest assured that every Thing that is possible shall be done in the best and cheapest Manner.

My Intelligence from the Road is that they are got as far as Ray's Town, and I hope they will soon join You. If some Log Storehouses were built nigh the Falls of Ohiogany or at some other more convenient Place upon that new Road, Flower and other Provisions might be sent thither from the Magazine near Shippensburg, And You might with greater ease be supplied when You get to the Ohio, but of this You are the best Judge.

The getting Recruits here is become somewhat difficult, as Shirley's and Pepperell's officers have taken great Numbers from hence. However, I will try what can be done, and if I had some Arms the Recruits might serve as Escorts from Time to Time.

The Women You have discharged shall be taken

are of as soon as they arrive, If I can prevail on my Assembly to contribute any thing to it. I am, Sir, Your Excellency's most obedient and most humble servant,

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

P. S.—I send fifty fat oxen away to-morrow and fifty more in ten days to Shippensburg, where Pastures are provided to keep them in good order, and from whence you may order them as You may have occasion.

To the Assembly Declining to Lay before it Certain Official Documents Unless the House will Give a Pledge not to Publish Them.

GENTLEMEN:

In answer to your Message of the Sixteenth In-

and Commands with respect to the French, notwithstanding my Desire that You would not; and when You were informed that I had directed the Printers not to publish those Letters, you were pleased by the Plentitute of your own Power to order them immediately to proceed to the Publication of those Letters, which they accordingly did; and this You claim a Right of doing as to all Papers that are laid before You. After this, Gentlemen, You cannot be at a Loss for the Reason of my Caution upon the present Occasion—being answerable for every Secret of State that shall be communicated to me by the King's Ministers, or those employed in his Majesty's Service, and am and from the nature of my Station must be the sole and only Judge what Letters or Paper that come to on his Majesty's Service are proper to be made publick.

I did not imagine You could be at any Loss as to the Assurance I expect on this head; but that You may remain no longer so a Promise of the House, signified by a Message either verbal or otherwise, is what I expect, and whenever You will give it the Letter you desire shall be laid before You; but till that or something tantamount is done You must excuse me if I do not communicate it.

As you seem to think in the Close of your Message that this is a trivial matter, You may waive it consistent with such Opinion, I who think far otherwise cannot do it.

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

June 21, 1755.

o the Assembly Inquiring as to the Amount on hand with the Trustees of the Last Money Struck for Exchange.

ENTLEMEN:

I am informed that many of the Bills of Credit now Current are in a bad Condition and require be exchanged, but I observe by the Settlement of ccounts at the Close of last Year's printed Minutes at the Trustees of the Loan Office then had in their ands the Sum of Three Thousand Three Hundred id Two Pounds Six Shillings and Eight Pence of the oney formerly struck for exchanging ragged and faced Bills; therefore before I give my Assent to e Bill now under my Consideration I desire to know hat Part of the said Sum has been exchanged since e last Settlement, and how much is now remaining the Hands of the Trustees.

ROBT. H. MORRIS

upon that Head, and agreeable to his Request recommend it to You to fall upon Methods effectually to prevent such a Trade from this Province.

ROBT. HUNTER MORRIS.

To the Assembly with Regard to the Bill for Emitting Fifteen Thousand Pounds in Bills of Credit.

GENTLEMEN:

I have re-considered the Amendments made by me to the Bill entituled "An act for striking the Sum of Fifteen Thousand Pounds in Bills of Credit and giving the same to the King's Use, and for providing a fund to sink the Bills so to be emitted, And to adhere to those Amendments."

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

Philadelphia, June 27th, 1755.

Letter to the Road Commissioners.

Philada., July 3d, 1755.

SIR:

I have by this Post the Honour of a Letter from General Braddock, who desires "that as it is not perfectly understood in what Part your Road is to communicate with that thro' which he is now proceeding to Fort Du Quesne, this may be immediately settled by Me, and an Express sent after him with the most exact Description of it that there may be no Mistake in a Matter of such Importance.

I cou'd have wished the General had enquired this of You by a special Messenger, but as he has thought

oper to write to Me upon the Subject I must refer
m to your Judgment, not being able to form any of
y own for want of Information.

I took it for granted by the Report that the Com-
issioners made on their Return from examining the
ountry and laying out a Road to Mohongealo in the
ost convenient places that the Waters or Mountains
ou'd admit, that such Road must pass the Turkey
oot or Three Forks of Ohiogany, and that there cou'd
no Road go to the Northward. If I am right in
is, then it shou'd seem to Me that as the General's
oad passes thro' the great Crossings of Ohiogany,
hich is but Three Miles from the Junction of the
ree Branches, that from the Turkey Foot the Place
here the Two Roads can best meet is at the great
ossings, And that You must open and clear your
oad so far as that. But if I am mistaken, and your
vn Experience with all the Persons of Judgment
ong with You, You are to Name some other Place

cation between it and this Province; and you will, likewise, take Care that the Province be not imposed upon by unreasonable and extravagant Prices.

I propose to be at Shippensburgh next Week, and there You may write Me on any Subject in which You shall think my Advice and Assistance necessary.

Pray consult together immediately, and let the General be inform'd by Express with all possible Expedition of the Place where you will enter his Road, with Draughts and an exact Description, and be sure to mention the Time when you think you shall be there to the General.

I am, Sir, Your most h'ble Servt.,

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

Mr. James Burd.

The other Commissioners will consider this as wrote to 'em.

Letter to the Governor of Maryland on State Affairs, Particularly Military Matters.

SIR:

Having summon'd my Assembly, as I wrote you, to meet me on the 13th of June, and recommended to them to enable me to comply with the General's Demand of Cannon Stores and Provisions for the Forts he should take or build, and the Garrisons he shou'd leave in them so far as was proper for this Province, I am now under the Necessity of telling You that they have made me no Answer to those Matters, but proposed another Bill of the same Nature of those that we had contended about in the Winter, which, however, instead of rejecting I amended agreeable to the Act of Parliament for regulating Paper Money

the Neighbouring Governments, but they were so spleas'd at it that they adjourned to the 1st of September without saying any thing to me upon the ead, or taking any Notice of another Message I sent em upon Bradstreet's Intelligence. I send You my essages under this Cover, And hope your Province id Virginia will, for the Sake of the public, undertake to do the whole, and depend upon being reimirsed whenever the Colonies are put upon a proper ooting by Parliament. and obliged to contribute eir Quotas towards the General Expence. I am riting to the General what my Assembly have not me upon this Occasion, that he may not depend upon y thing from hence.

I send You a Letter I had yesterday from Governor irley (Who is since arrived at New York and gone Albany), for laying an Embargo on all Provisions fectually to prevent any Supply from being carried the French Fleet, which You will see by that Letter

I set out on Tuesday next to form a Magazine of Provisions in the back parts of this Province, some where near Shippensburgh, round which I shall set up some Stockados to defend it against the Indians and the French Wood Fighters, who may otherwise easily destroy it. I have already there a large Quantity of Provisions.

Since writing the above I receiv'd Yours by y'r Express of the 30th of June, and congratulate You on what Your Assembly have done; You will see by the Messages enclosed what mine will not do, and being adjourned in a very bad Temper I have no hopes of their doing any thing this Year, nor indeed at all till the Parliament shall interpose and put these Governments upon a Proper Footing. I was far from thinking it a Bravado in the French that they wou'd fall upon and destroy the back Inhabitants when the Army was removed, but what was much to be feared, as they might by that Means cut off or greatly interrupt the Communication between the Army and the Country behind them, which must distress the Forces, And the Account You have from your Frontiers confirms the Opinion that you and I entertain'd of this Matter.

Governor Dinwiddie writes me, as I suppose he does You, that He has ordered Ten Pieces of Cannon, with their Appurtenances, to be sent to Fort Cumberland, and from thence to the Ohio, which will be, in my Opinion, fully sufficient to answer the Purpose.

The King is certainly gone abroad, and I conclude from thence that we shall have no War unless the Operations in America bring it on, as in all probability they will before the Winter.

An Express wou'd have sett off for you in half an Hour with the Intelligence of the Arrival of the French and English Fleets if your Messenger had not arrived, who returns immediately with this, and one enclosed for Governor Dinwiddie.

I have this day received a Confirmation of the rench & Indians falling upon the Back Inhabitants, nd that upwards of Twenty of the People are mis- ng near Fort Cumberland; that several are destroyed, id that for Two Days no Persons had arrived from e Army at that Fort, which makes it probable at a Party of French and Indians are between the wo Camps, and will endeavour to cut off the Com- unication between the Inhabitants and the General; nd a Gentleman at Shippensburg say'd it was re- rted that the General had but 30 Days' Provision ith him.

I am, S'r, with great Regard, Your most obedient & ost humble Serv't,

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

Thousand Pounds and taking Twenty-Five Thousand Pounds to themselves, which I amended, and thereby offended them in so high a Degree that they adjourned themselves in a very ill Temper till the 1st of September, and I have not the least hopes of their doing any thing this Year, nor indeed at all till the Government shall effectually interpose, which that they may soon do I think we shou'd joyn in representing these Matters in the strongest Manner to our Masters, that a plentyful Bread Colony, composed one-half of foreigners, situated in the Center of British America, may not remain open And an easy Conquest to any Invader, which, if it is suffer'd to do, the French by means of the Foreigners in this Province may possibly subject the whole Continent to their Dominion.

You will see by a Message that is under this Cover how strongly I press'd upon my Assembly the keeping open the Communication with the Army, which there was Reason to believe the French wou'd endeavour by their Indians to cut off. But it had no Effect; And since they adjourned I have receiv'd Intelligence that the Indians have killed and taken Prisoners about 20 Persons, Men, Women, and Children, in the Back parts of this Province, and the People are all so much alarmed that they cannot be prevailed upon to go with Provisions towards the Army without a strong Guard, w'ch it is not in my power to send, as my Assembly have refused to grant Supplys for that or any other Purpose.

Under this Cover I send you a Copy of a Letter I have from Governor Shirley (who is since arrived at New York and gone to Albany) giving an Account of the Arrival of a French Fleet at Louisbourgh, and recommending an Embargo to prevent their being supply'd with Provisions. In Consequence of which I have this Day laid an Embargo upon all Provisions and Warlike Stores for One Month or untill the Ac-

ounts from the Eastward shall make such Precau-
on unnecessary. We have Accounts in Town to be
epended on that Adm'l Boscawen was off St. John's,
Newfoundland, On the 3d of June, with Ten Ships
the Line and sixteen Hundred Marines, three of
is Ships being then missing; Since which we are
ld that the whole 13 are before the Harbour of Louis-
urgh, in which are block'd up a French Fleet and
our Thousand Land Forces. This last Account is
eliev'd, but is not so certain as the others.

I can't yet certainly learn how the Six Nations
and affected, or what Effect Johnson's Treaty has
id, but hope to hear soon; if they go ag'st Us it will
reatly distress our Forces in their March.

I am, Sir, with great Regard,

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

Governor Dinwiddie.

I am in hopes We shall have as good an account of the whole as we have of the Two that are mentoined in the Letters herewith.

I make no doubt that Colon'l Innis has inform'd you that some Indians have been murdering some of the Inhabitants near Fort Cumberland, & given you the particulars which I have not yet receiv'd; this has struck a Panick into the People of the Back Parts of our Country, and I expect it will be difficult to prevail with them to go with Provisions to the Road Cutters without an Escort, which I have it not in my Power to furnish, not being enabled by my Assembly.

Mr. Franklin tells me that the Thousand Pounds you have sent him will be sufficient to pay the Forage bought my Order in this town, and for transporting it to the Camp. He thinks, too, that it will be sufficient to pay for a Thousand Bushels of Wheat that you have ordered him to buy, of all of w'ch He tells me he will give Me an Account.

That there will be wanting about Five Hundred Pounds Sterling more to pay for the Forage that was bought & sent from the Back Counties. I have Three Hundred and thirty Bushels of Indian Corn remaining in this Town which I can sell again for what it cost but do not intend to do it till I hear from You, which I shall expect to do by the Return of the Express, when I shall be at Shippensburgh, and beg You wou'd direct me whether any and what Forage must be laid in at Shippensburg, that I may give the necessary Orders when I am in that Country.

The Panick that has taken Posesssion of the People near the Mountains since the Indians have begun to scalp, will make it next to impossible to carry the Magazine farther back than Shippensburgh. However, I shall judge better of that when I am upon the Spot, and fix it either at MacDowell's Mill at Ship-

burgh, or at some Place between them, as I shall
k will best answer the public Purposes.
his Express will bring you Letters from Colon'l
uston that will let You into the Progress he is
ing among the Indians, and in which I suppose
mentions the State of Things in that Quarter,
hich I have had no Accounts for some time far-
than all our Troops are in Motion; the cutting
this reinforcement of Six Battalions will put it
of the Power of the French to hinder the Execu-
of any part of your Plan, And if a War shou'd
he Consequences of our Success in America, and
Colonies can be prevailed upon to keep up the
ps they have at present, Canada itself may find
Employment for next Summer.
am, sir, Your Excellency's most obedient & most
ble Serv't,

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

for one Month, or untill the Accounts from the Eastward shall render such a Precaution no longer necessary. But as the Orders I have issued for that Purpose will fail of their Effect if the Vessels of this Port are suffered to clear from the Ports in New Jersey, I must desire your Excellency will give Directions to the Custom House Officers of the Ports in your Government upon Delaware River not to clear any Vessel whatsoever belonging to any of the Ports or Places within this Province or the Lower Counties, and more especially such as may have Stores of War or Provisions on Board more than are Necessary for the Defence and Subsistence of their respective Crews during the intended Voyage. Your Excellency's Zeal for his Majesty's Service, and your warm Inclinations to secure these His Colonies against our natural Enemnes the French, are such that I need say no more upon the Head.

General Braddock, by my last Letters from the Camp was within 20 Days' March of Fort Du Quesne, But will be some time before he gets there, as the Indians have fallen upon and destroyed some of the Back Inhabitants of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, and taken several Prisoners; the Particular Number of Persons killed and taken is not yet known. This will cut off the Communication with the Army, and obstruct all Supplys that are sent without strong Guards, the supplying which must greatly retard the General's Motion.

My best regards attend Mrs. Belcher, and I am w'th great Respect,

Your Excellency's most obed't h'ble Serv't,

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

To His Excellency Governor Belcher.

Letter to the Governor of Massachusetts, upon
ous Military Matters.

Philadelphia, 6th July, 1

DEAR SIR:

It is with the Greatest Joy that I Congra
You on the Success of his Majesty's Arm
ployed for the Recovery of Nova Scotia, and
gives greatest satisfaction in the thing is tha
Plan was originally laid by You and carried on
your Eye and Direction till the Embarkation
New England Men, and since by your Directio
Advice, And I make no doubt but the other Pa
the Plan as they are equally well laid will be e
successfull. I am also very much rejoiced at the
News of Adm'l Boscawen's having taken Three
enty Gun Ships. These things I think will brin
War or oblige the French to give up their Enc
ments

of their having done so. I have also permitted One Vessel with Provisions for the Forces at Halifax, and Two for the Troops under Your Command, to be cleared, But have suffered no other to go out of Port.

This Measure, if it is pursued by all the Colonies, will greatly distress the French, and our own Fleet and Forces may be supplied by sending Men of War to convoy such Provisions and Stores as they may Want.

Last Night I had by Express your Packet for your Son, and others for the General, which the same officer goes on with this Morning. The Indians have been scalping on the back of this Province, Maryland, and Virginia, and have killed and taken between Thirty and Forty Persons, Men, Women, and Children; But I have not Time to tell you the Particulars. This will render the Communication with the Army very difficult and a Number of Escorts necessary, which my Assembly will not enable me to furnish. I am, with great Regard, Dear Sir,

Your most Obed't & most h'ble Serv't,

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

Governor Shirley.

Another Letter to General Braddock Chiefly Concerning Military Supplies.

Carlisle, July the 14th, 1755.

SIR:

I have this Minute the favour of Yours of the 30th of last month from ye last Crossing of ye Yohiogany, upon w'ch I congratulate You, and hope this will find you in Possession of Fort Du Quesne. The opening the Road has been somewhat interrupted by some Indians who have killed some of the Wag-

goners and People employed in carrying them Provisions, w'ch has greatly alarmed this part of the Province; and Mr. Burd writes me from Allegany Mountain that 30 of his Men had left him for want of Arms. As soon as possible after the People that escaped the Indians returned another number of Cattle were procured, And with a proper quantity of Flower were sent under the Protection of 64 Volunteers, who I imagine will meet the 30 men in their Way Home and carry them back to their work. As soon as I am informed that the new Road is nigh joining your Rout, which, as I have wrote, I imagine will be about the Great Crossing, I shall send forward a Parcel of Oxen, some Pork, and some Flower, as much of the Two last Articles as I can procure Waggons to carry; and propose staying in this Part of the Province where I came to forward & secure ye Magazine till that be done. The Letter herewith I wrote at Phila'da, but the Bearer has been detained a long Time on the Road on Account of the Murders committed by ye Indians, & in hopes of an Escort from me, but for want of a Militia, it is not in my Power, so he goes round by Winchester, and may be some time before he reaches You with the good News he is ch'g'd with.

I am, Your Excellency's Most Obedient & most humble Serv't.

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

To his Excellency General Braddock.

To the Assembly Announcing the Defeat of Braddock and Urging Prompt Action for Defence.

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE Assembly:

It is with the greatest Concern I now lay before you the melancholy Account of the Defeat of the

Forces under the immediate Command of General Braddock, which you will find is attended with very shocking Circumstances, the General killed and most of the Officers that were in action are either killed or wounded, the Bulk of the Men cut off, His whole Train of Artillery taken, and Colonel Dunbar is now retreating with the Remains of the Army to Fort Cumberland.

This unfortunate and unexpected change in our Affairs will deeply affect every one of his Majesty's Colonies, but none of 'em in so sensible a Manner as this Province, which having no Militia is thereby left exposed to the cruel Incursions of the French and their barbarous Indians who delight in shedding human blood, and who make no distinction as to Age or Sex, As to those that armed against them, or such as they can surprize in their peaceful Habitations, All are alike the Objects of their Cruelty, Slaughtering the tender Infant and frighted Mother with equal Joy and Fierceness. To such Enemies, spurred on by the native Cruelty of their Tempers, encouraged by their late success, and having now no Army to fear, are the Inhabitants of this Province exposed, and by such must we now expect to be overrun if we do not immediately prepare for our own Defence, nor ought we to content ourselves with this, but resolve to drive and confine the French to their own just Limits.

This, gentlemen, however gloomy the present Appearance of things may be, is certainly in the Power of the British Colonies to do, and this is not only their truest and most lasting Interest but their highest Duty. The Eastern Governments have already gone a great way towards removing that faithless but active People from their Borders; let us follow the noble example they have set us, show ourselves worthy of the Name of Englishmen, and by a vigorous Exertion of our Strength dislodge the Enemy from our Fron-

ers, and secure the Future Peace and Safety of the rovince, For we may assure ourselves that while ıey possess the Countries they have unjustly seized e never shall truly enjoy either.

Allow me, therefore, Gentlemen, to recommend tc ur most serous Consideration the present State and ondition of your Country—the Danger to which the ives and Properties of all those you have undertaken) represent stand exposed at this critical and mel- ıcholy Conjuncture, and to desire that you wou'd not y an ill-timed Parsimony by reviving any Matters ıat have been in Dispute, or from any other Motive, ıffer the People to remain any longer undefended the Blood of the Innocent to be shed by the cruel ands of Savages. There are Men enough in this rovince to protect it against any Force the French ın bring, and Numbers of them are willing and de- rous to defend their Country upon the present Occa-

will doubtless if we do our Duty employ their utmost Strength upon the present Occasion, and heartily join in any Measures that may be concerted for our Common Safety.

ROBT. H. MORRIS

Philadelphia, July 24th, 1755.

Letter to Col. Dunbar, Commanding the British Forces After the Death of Braddock.

Philadelphia, July 24th, 1755.

SIR:

I am heartily concern'd at the shocking Accounts I have received of the Defeat of the Forces under the Immediate Command of General Braddock, at the untimely Death of that Gentleman, and the many others that fell in y't fatal action. I hope this will find you returned in Safety to Fort Cumberland with the Remainder of the Troops, where I shall be glad to afford you any Assistance in my Power.

I did by Direction of General Braddock provide a Quantity of Provisions and live Cattle for the Use of the Army, And have now at a Place called Shippensburgh, in this Province, Two Hundred and Twenty barrels of Pork, One Hundred and Sixty Fat Oxen, and some Flower, the Quantity uncertain; And I have in and near this Town Forty Oxen, some more Pork, some Pease, & some Rice. If you shou'd have Occasion for any of the Provisions at Shippensburgh you will send your Orders to Mr. Charles Swaine, who has the Charge of the Things there, and has Directions to deliver any thing you shall order. He will also assist any Person you may send in procuring Waggons for transporting the Provisions to You. Shou'd You want

art of the Provisions remaining here, or any thing in this Town, you will favour me with your Commands, And I shall take a Pleasure in doing any Service to You or the Publick, and am,

Sir, Your most obedt. and most h'ble Servt.,

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

oll. Dunbar.

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ter to General Shirley Commanding the Troops n the Colonies After the Death of General Braddock.

EAR SIR:

The inclosed Letters will inform You of the Defeat of our Forces under General Braddock near t Du Quesne; That the General died of a Wound

there are others that say the French & Indians lined the Way on each Side and in the Front behind Intrenchments, that we knew Nothing of till they fired upon us. To be thus surprized, and as it were surrounded by ye Enemy without knowing that there were any near Us, argues an uncommon Neglect somewhere; And the Panick of the Soldiers is not so much to be wondered at. The victory they have gained is certainly very compleate, having taken all the Train of Artillery, Baggage, and Ammunition that was with the General, And obliged us to make a hasty Retreat and to destroy the greatest Part of what was left least it sho'd fall into their hands.

Give me Leave my good Sir to beg for your own Sake and yt of the Publick that you would be cautious in every motion you make that You may not be surprized, for unless the Enemy can get some Advantage of that kind they stand no Chance. The Wood Creek, down w'ch You are to pass, is a narrow crooked Stream covered with Trees on each Side, where you will be liable to be attacked to great Disadvantage, and where the French will doubtless endeavor to surprize you if you give Or their Indians the least Opening. I imagine they will move from Ohio to oppose You at Niagara or in your Way to it, as they must now be fully acquainted with Your Design and no longer afraid of an Attack upon the Ohio. What their Strength at Du Quesne was is quite uncertain at least to Me, and from anything that appears was very much so to the Gen'l, who seems to have had no Intelligence of the Enemy's Numbers, but to have held them in high Contempt, and to have been too sure of Success; Upon this Rock I am afraid he split, for otherwise how can we acc't for what has happened.

You will receive this by a special Messenger who I have sworn to observe the Instructions I have given him, which, among other things, are to take no Letters

rom Me, and to mention Nothing of the Defeat
e Forces, the death of the General, or any other
nstnces relating to our Forces to the Westward,
s to You or in your Presence; I thought this
on necessary that you might if you thought
r conceal this Matter from your own Forces and
ns, or publish what part of it You thought fit.
the Death of General Braddock the Chief Com-
er of y'r Forces devolves upon You, and you will
less resolve upon some Measures to retrieve the
that has been given us, w'ch I am in hopes
eason will Yet allow You time to do. I have
oned my Assembly upon ye Occasion, And have
efore them the Distress that this Defeat will
upon their Country, and have some hopes that
will do something for their own Safety while
are under the Influence of their Fears; And if
should not, I've some expectation of raising Twen

Nova Scotia have already taken the French Forts at Chignecto and St. John's River, and have Transports, Convoys, and everything necessary with them, will it not be easy for them to come immediately to this Province by Water, and as there is an open Waggon Road from hence to within 5 miles of the French Fort, and as this Province & New Jersey abound with Horses, Carriages, Cattle, and Provisions, will it not be the best and most effectual way of driving the French from the Ohio, w'ch You're sensible is a Point the King and Duke have much at Heart. As to a Train we have here a number of fine Iron 18 Pounders and Strength of Horses to transport them any where; and the new England Troops have Mortars & shells with them, and Ammunition may easily be supplied.

You know best what Terms those Men were raised upon, & how far (all Circumstances considered) it will be right to employ them upon this Service; if an Encouragement of Money will make that easy to ye Men, I am in hopes I shall be enabled to give them an additional Pay, & mention these things to You with no other View than to give you Time to consider these Matters, for if our People, either in a public or private Capacity, enable me to do any thing to the Purpose I shall immediately write You fully upon these Matters.

General Braddock some time ago desired me to raise him Men for the Two Regiments under his immediate Command, in w'ch Service I employed Mr. Bewzill, the Gentleman I introduced to You at New Castle, and he has in few Days got 25 Men, and I shall keep him employed in the same Service till I have your Directions to the Contrary, And I take the Liberty to recommend him to your Favour in the Disposal of the Vacancys the late Defeat has made.

I am sorry I have been laid under a Necessity from the Situation of Affairs to treat of Matters of Busi-

t such a time, But the Safety of the Colo-
ard you have for them, and y'r present
bjects you to this as it done & will do to
nconveniences. I am, with great Regard,
Your most obed't and most affect'nate

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

ellency General Shirley.

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mbly with Regard to the Unprotected State of the Frontiers.

EN:

ust now received Information from Fort
nd that Colonel Dunbar arrived there on
with the Army, having about 300 wounded
oldiers, and that he intended as soon as
s wou'd admit, to march to this City, for
already making the necessary Disposi-
Removal of the Army from the Frontiers
e Back Settlements entirely exposed to
ns of the French & Indians, who are
heir late Victory & will be encouraged

curity, And therefore recommend it to You to enable me to Dispatch a Vessell to England for that Purpose.

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

Philadelphia, July 28th, 1755.

To the Assembly Recommending Certain Grants of Land to Persons Entering the Military Service after the Defeat of Braddock.

GENTLEMEN:

On the present Emergency I think it proper on the part of the Proprietaries to propose as an additional Encouragement to such Persons as shall now engage and go upon an Expedition from this or the Neighbouring Provinces to remove the French from their Encroachments on the River Ohio, to grant the following Quantities of Land West of the Allegheny Mountains without any Purchase Money, and with an Exemption for the Payment of Quit Rent for the space of 15 Years from the 1st Day of March next, vizt.:

To every Colonel, ...	1,000	Acres.
To each Lieut. Coll. & Major, ...	750	"
To every Captain, ...	500	"
To each Lieuten't & Ensign, ...	400	"
To every common Soldier, ...	200	"

The said Lands to be patented to the respective Officers and Soldiers, their Heirs or Assigns, without any Fees or Charges but those of Surveying, on Condition of Settlement within the Space of 3 Years after the Removal of the French. And I do recommend to You to afford some Assistance to such as shall incline to accept of the above Terms, and make Settlements accordingly.

ROBERT H. MORRIS.

Philadelphia, July 20th, 1755.

ers of the Governors.

cretary of State with Regard to the
raddock and Its Consequences.

Philadelphia, July 30th, 1755.

ys ago I received an Account of the
e Forces under General Braddock, with-
les of Fort Duquesne. The Action hap-
ninth Instant, and by the best Informa-
of it our Army upon the crossing a
ear the Fort fell into an Ambuscate and
encompassed by about seven hundred
Indians, who kept a continual Fire for
ipon our Troops from behind Trees and
nts which they had thrown up four days
killed great numbers without being them-
ne least exposed, which struck such a
our Troops that it was impossible to keep
the greatest confusion, tho' the Officers
a most extraordinary manner, as you will
enclosed Letter from Captain Ormes, who
le-Camp to the late General Braddock, and
of the Killed and Wounded. The General
Horses killed under him, and at last received
in his breast of which he afterwards dyed.
last the Military Chest

stant, and you will see by his Letter to me, a Copy of which I have the Honor to Inclose, that he intends to march immediately to this City into Quarters. But as that will be leaving the French and their Indians quite at Liberty to destroy all the back Settlements in this Province as well as Virginia & Maryland, and as they are flushed with their late success, and will be encouraged by the Retreat of the Army, they will certainly penetrate far into this Province and lay waste the Country, as the Inhabitants have neither Arms or Ammunition to defend themselves, nor are they formed into Militia for want of proper Laws, which I have in vain endeavoured to prevail on my Quaker Assembly to pass.

I have informed Gen'l Shirley, who is now on his march for Niagara, of this defeat, which will be the means of his meeting with some resistance there than he at first expected, as most of the Troops that were at Ohio will doubtless be drawn to the defence of that important Pass, And have called my Assembly together and recommended to them the taking Measures to prevent the bad Effects this reverse of our Affairs will have upon this Province, but have no great reasen to expect they will act with vigour tho' this Country is so nearly concerned. I am, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient and most humble Servant,

ROBT. HUNTER MORRIS.

To his Excellency Sir Thomas Robinson.

Letter to General Shirley Respecting Certain Additional Military Necessities.

Philadelphia, July 30th, 1755.

DEAR SIR:

I yesterday received the Inclosed Letters, which Informed me that Colonel Dunbar with the Forces under his Command arrived at Fort Cumberland on the 22d Instant, and I am much surprized at his Intention to march immediately to this town and desiring me to provide him Winter Quarters in the Month of July. It gives me some concern to observe that after the General's defeat, which was a very extraordinary one, and the return of the forces to Dunbar's divisoin, such a panick should prevail as to induce an Army of fifteen hundred effective Men to destroy all their Provisions, Ammunition, and Baggage, and make a precipitate retreat, when it does not appear that they had any knowledge of a greater number of French and Indians than five hundred; and it appears full as Extraordinary to me and every body here that the Colonel should have any thoughts of coming to this town all this season and leaving the back Inhabitants of this and the neighbouring provinces exposed to the Incursions of the Indians and the French at Liberty to draw all their Forces to Niagara, which they certainly would not do if an Army was kept upon the Western Frontiers, from which they would expect an Attack.

I laid these Letters before my Assembly, who by a Message have requested me to use my endeavours to keep those Troops upon the Frontiers for the Protection of the Settlement, at least till the winter season. You will, therefore, give me leave to propose to you to order that such parts of the troops as shall not be wanted for the Garrison of Fort Cumberland be posted in the Towns of Shippensburgh and Carlisle, and at

or near a place called McDowell's Mill, where the new Road to the Allegheny Mountains begins, at which places there are numbers of houses for the Soldiers, and where they can be well supply'd with every thing necessary, it being as Plentiful a Country as any in this Province; should these Troops be permitted to come from the frontiers it will encourage the French Indians to penetrate far into the Settlements, and I am already informed that all the Inhabitants beyond the Sasquehanna, which are near one-fourth of the Province, will immediately quit their Farms and leave that Country to the Mercy of the Enemy. If this can be prevented, with great submission I conceive it ought, and I am sure if your Excellency has no immediate Service for these Troops you will order them to be posted in such a manner as to afford Protection to so great a number of his Majesty's subjects, instead of Lying Idle in this City, where such of them as do not desert will be continually drunk. For this purpose I send this by express to you, and imagine Colonel Dunbar will be on his March from Fort Cumberland before you can possibly receive it, as he proposed to be at the Mouth of Conogogee by the 7th of August, and by the return of this Messenger may be near Carlisle, as the Road from Potomack thither is very good. I do not conceive that his coming as far as Carlisle or Shippensburgh will at all hinder the Forces from being in a readiness to march to Ohio this fall if it should be Judged necessary, for they will then be nigh the new Road to the Allegheny Mountains, along which an Army may March with much more ease than by the Road that Gen'l Braddock took.

Among the other things taken from us at the late Defeat were the General's Commission and Instructions, with all his Papers and the Military Chest with twenty-five thousand pounds; this will be attended with very bad consequences, as the money will enable

them to engage numbers of Indians, and as the want of it will render the subsistence of the Army somewhat more difficult. I mention these things to you that yau may take order in time about them, and if you could by Indians or otherwise intercept the General's papers in their way to Canada it would be a Glorious thing.

The more Accounts I receive about the Action the more I am convinced that our Defeat was owing to the want of Conduct in the Commanders, who suffered themselves to fall into an Ambuscade in which they were exposed to the Enemy's fire from all sides without seeing them, and could only fire at their Smoak; the confusion natural in such a situation made the slaughter more terrible. and the General and his Officers persisting in the men's keeping their Ranks and firing in platoons gave the Enemy, who lay secure behind Logs and Trees. all the advantages they could wish, and 'tis said was one of the causes of the most shameful blow that ever English troops received, for I don't find that any of the French or Indians were killed, or that they had more than five hundred in the Action, and some say not so many.

I am, Sir, Your Excellency's most obedient & most humble Servant,

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

To his Excellency Governor Shirley.

Letter to the Justices and Sheriff of Cumberland County Concerning the Coming of Colonel Dunbar and the British Troops.

Philadelphia, July 30th, 1776.

GENTLEMEN:

Colonel Dunbar who has now the Command of the Forces at Fort Cumberland has informed me of his Intention to March them into this Province, and

by the time you receive this I believe he will be in Motion; and having requested him to post part of his troops at the Town of Carlisle and Shippensburg, and near a place called McDowell's Mill, for the protection of the inhabitants of his Province, and particularly those West of Sasquehanna, I must strongly recommend it to you to wait on him as soon as he comes in or near your County and afford him and his Officers all the Assistance in your Power, not only as to themselves but as to the Soldiers under their Command; and as it will be very Advantageous to your County should those troops be posted in the manner I have requested, I hope and expect that you will take care that they be as well as possible provided with Houses and every other necessary, and that upon the most reasonable Terms, for you may be assured they will not be suffered to continue there a moment longer than they are well used.

I am, Gentlemen, Your humble Servant,

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

Letter to Colonel Dunbar with Regard to the Defence of the Frontier.

Philadelphia, July 31st, 1755.

SIR:

I am favored with yours of the sixteenth Instant, which came to my hands but three days ago, and have since been informed by Mr. Burd, of your Arrival at Fort Cumberland on the twenty-second, upon which I congratulate you and hope the Officers and Men that were wounded in the late unfortunate Affair are upon the Recovery.

As soon as I was informed of the Defeat of the

Forces under General Braddock, I Summoned the Assembly of this Province that they might take proper Steps to retrieve the Loss we sustained in that Action, and they are considering of the means necessary to that end, and I have hopes that they will enable me to take some vigorous measures upon the present Occasion, in which I have no room to doubt but the neighboring Provinces will join, and we may yet attempt the reduction of the French Fort on the Ohio this Year, and probably be successful.

But then this Measure so absolutely necessary to humble the Insolence of the French, prevent the cruel Assassinations of the Indians, and retrieve the glory of His Majesty's Arms, cannot be executed unles the Army under your Command shall continue on the Frontiers, for should you march your Troops to this City you must be sensible that the Grain of a plentiful Harvest may be destroyed by the Savages, the Inhabitants drove off from their Farms, and all that extensive and Rich Country which lies West of the River Sasquehannah be abandoned and laid waste, and in consequence thereof the march of the Army against the French at Ohio either this Year or the next rendered almost impracticable, as it will be very difficult to supply such an Army with Provisions or the necessary Carriages when that part of the Country best situated for such supply shall be destroyed, and Its Inhabitants become a burden upon the rest of the Province.

You will see the Sense the Assembly now sitting have of this matter by their Message to me on the head, which is inclosed; and agreeable to their Request I take the liberty to lay these matters before you, and if they should receive your Approbation, and you incline to the measures proposed, I request of you to order such parts of the Troops as you shall not otherwise employ to be posted on the great Road leadi

from Patowmec to this City, at or near the place called McDowell's Mill, at the Town of Shippensburg and Town of Carlisle, which are in a very plentiful part of this Province, and where the Troops may be well supply'd.

Some of the Inhabitants of that part of the Country have already left their farms, and the better sort of them have been with me to beg that they may not be laid under the hard necessity of quitting their habitations, or of being exposed to the cruelties of the Indians.

Whatever be the disposition you may make of the Troops upon the present occasion, I shall be proud of the pleasure of your Company in this Town, where it will be my endeavour to make every thing as agreeable to you as possible.

I am, Sir, Your most Obedient humble Servant,

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

To Colonel Dunbar.

Letter to the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of Philadelphia Concerning the Contemplated Arrival of Colonel Dunbar and two British Regiments.

In Council, 1st August 1755.

GENTLEMEN:

I have received a Letter from Colonel Dunbar, who has the command of his Majesty's Forces at Fort Cumberland, informing me that he is on his March with two Regiments to this City, and desiring I will provide Quarters for about an hundred Officers and twelve hundred men.

I have used my endeavours with the Colonel that those Regiments may be posted on the West side of

uehannah for the Protection of the Inhabitants
is Province against the Incursions of the Enemy;
not knowing what success my Application may
with I think it best to be prepared in case he
ld march here, and, therefore, desire you will
e the necessary provisions as well for Quarters as
an Hospital, which by the Extract of his Letter
e, sent you herewith, you see he thinks absolutely
ssary.

am, Gentlemen, Your most obedient and humble
ant,

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

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er to Thomas Penn Concerning the State of the Province.

Philadelphia, July 31st, 1755.

giving a more perfect Account of the defeat of the Forces, and among others one from Captain Orme, a Copy of which you have herewith, relating the particulars of the Engagement, with a list of the Officers killed & wounded. From the several Accounts that are given of that unhappy affair, there is reason to believe that our forces were surprized and fell into an Ambuscade for want of the precaution necessary in marching thro' an uninhabited Wilderness; That the General dispised an Enemy of whose strength and situation he was not sufficiently informed, and contemn'd the Indian manner of fighting in a Country where it has infinite advantages. But that you may form your Judgment of this Affair, I send you all the Letters and Papers that have come to me upon the head. What greatly surprises me is, that Colonel Dunbar, who says the Enemy's numbers were not more than five hundred, should with fifteen hundred effective men make a precipitate retreat, or rather flight from where he was at the time of the Action, and destroy his Provisions, Ammunition, and Baggage. This I say is what I cannot account for, as he certainly might have defended himself there by proper intrenchments, or even without them, against an Enemy said to be much weaker than himself, and his continuing there would have had at least this good Effect, that the French must have kep'd their forces at Duquesne, which they are now at Liberty to employ at Niagara or to harass Shirley in his way thither, and the Army would in that case have been a protection to the back parts of Virginia, Maryland, and this Province; and you will see by his Letter to me of the 16th Instant that he proposes even to come to this Town to winter Quarters immediately, which is entirely leaving the back County exposed to the Incursions of the Indians, who will certainly destroy every

g beyond the Sasquehannah if the people should
when the Army retires, which I have reason to
k they will not, but will quit their farms and
e in with the Army or immediately after them.
pon this head I have sent to the Assembly, who
e requested me to use my Endeavours that those
ps may be posted upon the Western Frontiers,
east till the winter season, and I have wrote to
eral Shirley to give order accordingly, and I think
most for his Majesty's service in the present con-
ture that those forces should be posted at Cone-
e, Shipepnsburgh, and Carlisle, as they will then
n a plentiful Country, or the Western frontiers
his Province, which will be thereby secured and
near the new Road that is open'd to the Alle-
y Mountains, and along which any forces that
l be raised for the Ohio Service must go, that road
g already carry'd within about fifteen or twenty
s of the Road that the General took, and is much

offer, which I do not expect will be accepted from what pass'd with Mr. Franklin previous to the making it, will, I think put them in the wrong at home, tho' it should fail of having any effect upon the people here, which I imagine it will not intirely do; and if the offer could have been made upon the same terms as in Virginia it would have left them less room to find fault. I know not whether I shall be in time for a Ship that is bound from New York to Hull, by which I intend this to give you as early an account of this sad defeat as I can, that you and the Governments may take your measures accordingly; but tho' in consequence of this defeat the Province is exposed to imminent and immediate danger, yet no Dependence is to be had on the Assembly or people here for any Assistance of consequence, as they are in such a temper that the danger of their Country has not the effect upon them that it ought to have; The principal thing they have in view being to distress you and your Governor into a complyance with them, or to oblidge you to give up your Government; the former they seem to have laid aside the hopes of, and therefore bend their force to obtain the latter.

General Shirley, who was at Albany, on the 23rd, will find the taking of Niagara more difficult by Braddock's defeat and Dunbar's retreat. The great difficultys and delays which he has met with in the course of his own and the Crown Point expedition in the Province of New York has made him thus late in his March, and probably may be the means of his miscarriage, but I suppose he has mentoined these things to the ministry, and I much wonder since there were things of such consequence going on in America, and a new Govern'r was named for that Province, that he was not sent out in time.

I am, Honour'd Sir, Your most obedient and most humble Servant, ROBT. H. MORRIS.

To the Honble. Thomas Penn, Esquire.

ch to The Owendats and Six Nations Indians.

ETHREN, THE OWENDATS OR TCHANUN-
datyhagas:

Our good Friend and Brother Scarrooyady pre-
d Jagrea to me in the winter, telling me he was
ged with a Message from some of the principal
iors of the Owendats, to assure the English of
Friendship for them and abhorrence of the
ch Schemes, and that they had a desire to come
ee their Brethren, but would come under Ground
appear at any place they should appoint in the
g; they would give out at home that they were
to trade, but when they were in the woods they
d turn their Forces to such place as I should ap-

ave this answer to be delivered to them by Jag-
That his Majesty had committed the care of
Var to the Governor of Virginia, and I had just

passable by all our friendly Indians, and have wished for an opportunity of seeing them in this City. We assure you by this String that we are glad to see you.

Gave a String.

Brethren:

We shall take care to give you some testimonies of our Affection; we shall cloathe you and supply you with a little powder and lead to enable you to hunt for your Subsistence.

Brethren:

You may perhaps find it difficult to hunt, as so many Men are now running up and down your Grounds. We expect you will continue to be our true Friends and tell us when you hear or see of any thing doing against us. Good Friends always tell one another every thing that can de them either good or harm; if they love one another they watch for one another's good. To testify our regard for you, and to enable you to continue Faithful to us, we give you this Belt.

Gave a Belt.

Brethren the Six Nations:

You have heard what we have said to the Owendats; we say the very same to you.

Your coming to see us after the late misfortune in the loss of the General and the Defeat of that part of the Army that was with him, shews that you still continue our true and hearty Friends, and we take this visit very kindly.

Gave a String.

Brethren of the Six Nations:

You that are now here, to wit, Scarrooyady, Cashuwayon, Froson, Kahuktodon, Attschechokatha, Kashwughdaniunto, Dyioquario.

You fought under General Braddock, and behaved with Spirit and Valour during the Engagement; we should be wanting to ourselves not to make you our

y acknowledgments of your Fidelity and Assist-
We see you consider yourselves as our Flesh
Blood, and fight for us as if We were of your own
ed. By this Belt we return you our hearty
s.
ve a belt.
gust 15, 1755.

ıe Assembly Concerning a Bill for Raising Fifty
ousand Pounds for the King's Use by a Tax
All Estates, Real and Personal.

NTLEMEN:
In answer to your Message of Yesterday you will
ve me Leave to observe that in the Proprietary
ission appointing me to this Government there

and Dignity of Government, and to enable them to do the Duties of their Station.

2. For that this Exemption from Taxes arising from the Nature of Government is enforced by a positive Law in this Province which expressly declares that the proper Estates of the Proprietaries shall not be liable to Rates or Taxes.

3. For that the Proprietaries by their Governor having consented to a Law for vesting in the People the sole choice of the persons to Assess and lay Taxes in the several Counties without reserving to themselves or their Governor any Negative upon such Choice, and this concession being made with an express Proviso that the Proprietary Estates should not be Taxed, it will be very unreasonable to empower such persons by a Law without their previous consent to tax their Estates at Discretion.

4. For that it is contrary to the constant practice and usage in this and all the Proprietary Governments upon this Continent, so far as I have been informed, to lay any Tax upon the Lands or Estates of the Proprietaries exercising the Government by themselves or their Lieutenants.

For these Reasons principally I made the Amendments relating to the Proprietary Estate to your Bill for granting fifty thousand Pounds to the King's use, and I hope, Gentlemen, they will be sufficient to induce you to agree to those Amendments. Were the Proprietaries now upon the spot I know their Love and Affection for this Country to be such that they would do any thing in their power for its preservation and safety, But as they are not here, I have on their behalf proposed to give Lands West of the Allegheny Mountains without any purchase Money and free from the Payment of Quit-Rents for fifteen Years to come, and then not to exceed the common Quit-Rent in this Province. The particular quantity proposed

n additional Encouragement for each Officer and
lier is expressed in a Message to you upon that
l.

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS

iladelphia, August the 6th, 1755.

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the Assembly Urging the Establishment of
Militia.

ENTLEMEN:

Your long Message of Yesterday is now under
ny Consideration, and I shall give you an Answer
as soon as I have fully weighed the several parts
. But in the mean time I think it my Duty to
nd you that this Province is still without a Mi-

their Power to make themselves Masters of the whole Continent.

As I have frequently recommended this matter to you and have had no Answer from you, I must now desire you will give me an explicit answer upon the subject.

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.

Philadelphia, August 9th, 1755.

To the Assembly Recommending Legislation Enabling Magistrates to Provide Quarters for Troops.

GENTLEMEN:

Colonel Dunbar, the now Commander of his Majesty's Forces to the Westward, by Letter of the sixteenth of July notified to me his intention to march those Troops to the City, desiring me to provide Quarters for One hundred Officers and twelve hundred Men, and on the first instant informed me that he should begin his March from Fort Cumberland the next day, and hoped every thing would be ready here for the reception of the Troops. As it was quite uncertain what Effect my Letters to Colonel Dunbar to post his Troops on the Western Frontiers wou'd have, I wrote to the Mayor and Corporation of this City to provide the Quarters for the Men and Officers mentioned in the Colonel's Letter, to which they have answered that they know of no Law that Authorizes them to provide Quarters for those Troops, and, therefore, have it not in their power to comply with the Directions I had given. As these Troops are marching into this Province, and whether they are come quite to this City or not, there will be a neces

y of Providing proper Quarters for them and the Of-
ers that command them, I must recommend it to you
a Law to enable the Magistrates to Quarter such
his Majesty's Officers and Soldiers as they March
rough or be posted in any of the Counties or Dis-
cts within this province.

This will prevent all Contests between the Civil and
ilitary Officers, between the Soldiers and People,
d be a great means of preserving the internal peace
the Province.

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.

Philadelphia, August 11th, 1755.

) the Assembly Concerning the Treatment of the Indians, and, in Particular, the Owendats.

NTLEMEN:

To the Assembly Concerning the Bill for Taxing All Estates, with Special Reference to The Proprietaries and Governor's Estates.

GENTLEMEN:

When I amended and sent down to you the Bill for raising Fifty thousand pounds for the King's Use, I expected you would have returned it to me with the Amendments and informed me which of them you agreed to, this being the common and ordinary Method in such cases; but you departed from this and desired to know whether I was restrained by the Proprietaries from taxing their Estate, and the reasons for my opinion as to that measure, and tho' this Application was Unparliamentary, and I believe unprecedented, yet upon this Occasion I indulged you therein, and gave my Reasons in the mildest Terms, on which, however, You have been pleased to treat both the Proprietaries and Myself in a very unbecoming Manner.

As you have returned me the Bill without the Amendments, and in your Message that accompanied it offer no reasons against any of them but such as relate to taxing the Proprietary Estate, I conclude you have agreed to the others. I shall, therefore, consider the several parts of your Message and make such Observations upon and Answer to it as I think it merits.

Having told you that I had no power by my Commission to hurt or encumber the Proprietary Estate, you take Occasion in your Answer to play with the words hurt and encumber, and having viewed them in different Lights tell me "that your Bill is intended to free the Proprietary Estate from Hurt and Encumbrance by removing the French, and that you are as much bound not to hurt or encumber the Estates of your Constituents as I am with respect to the Proprie-

tary Estate;" and have shewn as you think that the Proviso in my Commission does not prohibit me in the present case; you then proceed to reason upon the clause itself, and after producing a very good opinion of a former Council, Judge, and Secretary, as to a particular saying in the late Proprietary Commission, you very roundly pronounce that Proviso to be a Nullity and not at all binding on me.

You must give me Leave to differ from you in Opinion as to the force of the words in that Clause, which, notwithstanding what you have said, have still the same plain and determined meaning they had before —every Tax in my mind being an Encumberance upon an Estate from which it cannot be cleared but by the payment of a certain sum of Money; and I being expressly restrained by my Commission from consenting to any Act that may encumber the Proprietary Estate, every unprejudiced person will see clearly that my Powers do not extend to the present case, and that if I acceded to your Opinion I should be guilty of a manifest Breach of Trust.

As to the validity of Prohibitory Clauses in the Proprietary Commissions, I am not fortunate enough to comprehend the Force of your Reasonings upon this Head, which are drawn from the fourth Section of the Royal Charter; for though by that Charter power is given to the Proprietaries, their Deputies and Lieutenants, to make Laws, yet it does not alter the Relation which by Law subsists between a principal and his Deputy—the Intention of the charter in that particular being no other than to impower Mr. Penn and his Heirs to administer the Government by his and their Lieutenant or Deputy, which being a Judicial Office he could not otherwise have done, and so far is the Charter by its general Tenor from making the Deputy equal to or independant of the principal that it makes the Proprietaries alone civilly answerable

for what is done in the Province, whether by themselves or their Lieutenants, which would be unjust if the Lieutenant by the Charter was equal in power, independent of and uncontroulable by the person that appoints, & is answerable for his Behaviour. Tho' I allow the opinion produced to be good as to the point then under Consideration, yet it is not applicable to all cases, which your Arguments without any foundation suppose, and in the present one there is a wide difference, obvious to every one who considers them both with the least degree of Attention, because that saving was even reserving a power to the Proprietary in his own person to repeat a Law which he by his Lieutenant had consented to, whereas in the present case the restriction amounts to nothing more than a reasonable Prohibition upon their Governors as such from passing Laws to injure their Estates.

I cannot help observing that you formerly used these Arguments against the Validity of Royal Instructions, and using them now to destroy the Force of Proprietary Prohibitions you would, it should seem, be willing that the Lieutenant Governor should be independent of every Body but yourselves.

You say "That the same Proviso restrains me from letting or selling the Proprietary Lands, and yet I propose to give away six or seven hundred thousand Acres upon the present Occasion, and seem vastly surprized that I should think myself restrained from incumbering the Proprietary Lands by Act of Assembly and yet at Liberty to give them away, for if, say you, the grant of Lands contrary to such Prohibition would be valid, why not the passing the Bill for a Tax?" And this you call a question you cannot solve. It is something very extraordinary that the Representative Body of Pennsylvania should know so little of the Affairs of the Province as never to have been informed that the Governor grants the Proprietary

nds under a certain power of Attorney regularly oved and recorded, called a Commission of Prop- ty. That this power was formerly vested in private rsons, but for some Years past has been given to e Governors, and being the foundation of property nnot be unknown to any the least acquainted with e Circumstances of the Province. And to ask a uestion or two in my turn, how could you think that e Lands in this Province were granted under the wers of a Commission that expressly prohibits the anting of any? Or that the people would be so ak as to give Money for Lands and take Titles under ch a defective power? As to the proposal itself, was made with a good intention, and as I am ac- untable to the Proprietaries for my conduct under at Commission of property, you may be assured I l not make it without proper Power to carry it into xecution, and had you raised Money for an Expedi-

may be so, but how does it appear they are equally good? It is plain they are not equally convenient, because of their greater distance from a Market. The Quit-Rent in Virginia, I suppose, was the same formerly that is now, and yet very great numbers have chosen to purchase Lands in this Province of the Proprietaries at the rate of Fifteen pounds ten Shillings per Cent., and of private Men at a much higher price, and in both cases under the Quit rent of Four Shillings and two pence Sterling, when they might have had them in Virginia for much less; and the proposal ought not to be considered by comparing it with other Provinces, but with the Rate that Lands have for a number of Years past been sold at in this Province, some of them lately in the new purchase within few Miles of the Allegheny Mountains and others very remote, without any Road of Communication with this City, which is not the Case as to the Lands proposed to be given, there being a very good Waggon Road thither; And notwithstanding what you have said upon this Head, I am convinced that if you had enabled me in conjunction with the neighbouring Governments to have sent a body of Troops into that Country, an offer of Lands upon the Terms above mentioned would have had very good Effects, and would have induced many to have gone and become Settlers there that would not otherwise have thought of doing either, and by that means have formed a Barrier for the Protection and Security of the Province, and, therefore, I cannot but be astonished that you should have taken so much pains to depreciate it.

And now having effectually removed in your Judgment my greatest objection to passing your Bill, you proceed to consider my Reasons in their Order. And to the first, that Governors from the nature of their Offices are exempt from the paying of Taxes, You take a very nice Distinction between the Proprietary as

vner of Land and the Proprietary as Chief Governor, ıd say "you do not tax him as Governor but as a and Holder and Felow Subject." Though this is a istinction that he has no Existence in Law or Rea- ın, yet I shall for the present admit it and consider accordingly. Have the Proprietaries a Right to ote in the election of Representatives as Land Hold- 's? surely not, being hereditary Governors of the rovince and having a Voice in the Legislature by ıeir own particular Representative the Governor. ow, then, came you by a right to tax them as fellow- ıbjects and Land-Holders, seeing they had no Voice chusing you, nor were entitled to any tho' owners lands in every County? From the very principles, ıerefore, of the English Constitution, you have no ght to tax them as Freeholders or Fellow-Subjects you cadll them. If, therefore, you tax them at all it ust be as Proprietaries & Chief Governors, which the only Capacity by which they are connected with

would insinuate, given to the Lieutenant for doing the Duty of the principal; the Chief of them are publick house Licences which were originally granted by charter, not by any Concession of the People (tho' you from time to time have taken it for granted to be so), and in favour to them, as former Governors took much larger Sums for this Service, moderate Fees have been consented to be fixed by Law as Considerations for the business done, not as sufficient for the support of Government, all the Fees and perquisites whereof do not amount, communibus Annis, to more than a Thousand Pounds.

As to the Land tax Acts of Parliament you refer to, they may be as you say with respect to the Crown's Fee Farm Rents, but I do not conceive they amount to a proof that the King pays Taxes, all taxes whatever being paid to him, and there seems to me an inconsistency in supposing he can both pay and receive; I take the Clause you mention to have no other meaning than to appropriate part of the Revenues of the Crown to one publick use which we before appropriated to another, For I must observe to you that the King can have no private estate, but from the Dignity of his Office holds his Lands in right of the Crown; And another reason why a poundage is collected upon the Crown's Fee Farm Rents, may be that the Land tax should not fall heavier upon the other lands in the same Hundreds or Districts as the Quotas of each were long ago settled as they now stand in the King's Books, and cannot without confusion be altered upon the Crown's acquiring Lands in any of them.

And upon this you break out into a lofty Exclamation, "That this is not the first Instance by many in which the Proprietaries and Governors of petty Colonies have assumed to themselves greater Powers, Priv-

ges, Immunities, and Prerogatives than were ever imed by their Royal Master on the imperial Throne all his extensive Dominions." I must acknowledge, ntlemen, that these are sounding words; but what stances among the many can you give of that as- ning Behaviour in your Present Proprietaries? ve they ever claimed any Rights or Prerogatives t granted to them by the Royal Charter, or reserved that of their Father, under which you sit? Can u lay to their Charge, during the course of a long ministration over you, one act of Injustice or Se- rity? Have they even exercised all those powers ich by the Royal Charter they might legally do, d to which that Charter requires the People to be edient? On the contrary, have they not given up the People many things they had a right to insist and indulged them in every thing that they judged their benefit? How just is it, therefore, gentle- n, to accuse them of assuming powers and preroga-

proceedings a secret from the Crown, with many others unknown to an English Constitution, and never heard of in the other plantations in America. Who, therefore, can be so justly accused as yourselves of assuming unwarrantable Powers, greater than were ever claimed by a British House of Parliament, or to use your own Words, "by your Royal Master on the Imperial Throne of all his extensive Dominions," who pretends to no powers but what the Constitution gives him, and disclaims a Right of dispensing with Laws.

To these Encroachments on the Constitution you give the sacred name of Privilege; and under the mask of Zeal for the publick conceal your own schemes, pretending they are all for the benefit of the People, when they can answer no other purpose but to encrease your own power and endanger the just Rights that the people enjoy under the Royal and Proprietary Charters, by making it necessary for his Majesty and a British Parliament to interpose their Authority to save the Province. The people have no way so effectually to secure themselves in the enjoyment of their Liberty as strictly adhering to the constitution establish'd by Charter, making that the Foundation and standard of their proceedings, and discountenancing every Deviation from it.

The second and third reasons given by me, and your answers to them, being deduced from the Law for raising County Rates and Levies, I shall consider them together.

I do not see why the Proprietary Estate in each County is not benefited in common with other Estates, and by the same Means. The Proviso, therefore, relating to their Estates was not inserted because he had no benefit by the Money raised, but was properly a Condition upon which his Governor consented to vest the whole power of chusing the Tax Officers in

e people, and is declarative of the Rights of his ation, of which the People in general might be norant.

I think with you that the Proprietary Tax would not more than an hundredth part of the whole; but nnot, therefore, admit that if he is taxed he should excluded from any Voice in the Choice of those powered to tax him, or that the Votes of his Offi- rs in their own Right can make the Assessors his epresentatives; nor can I easily conceive that a Neg- ive upon a choice is half the choice of indeed any rt of it; but as what you say upon this Head has ry little Argumentative Force, I shall not dwell on it but say something as to the Law itself.

From the Tenor of the Act it appears to me to be tended not only for laying and raising Taxes to fray the necessary charges in every County, but to ttle the mode of raising Money upon all Occasions; directs the manner of chusing Commissioners, &c-

pose of all Money that shall be raised, that being no part of the Charter, but must depend upon the Legislature that raises it, who may reserve the Disposition to themselves, give it to you, or any body else they think fit.

And here I cannot help taking notice of an Expression in your Message, That you have allowed me a share in the Dispositions of the Fifty thousand pounds. Is it from you, Gentlemen, that I derive the right of governing this Province, or from your Allowance that I have a Voice in the Legislature? Are you the Sovereign Disposers of Power? Have you a Right to give and take away at Pleasure? If not, whence that lofty claim of allowing your Governor a share in the Disposition of Publick Money? Is not the whole property of the People subject to the power of the Legislature, and have I not a voice in that Legislature not derived from or dependent upon you? And how came you, therefore, by a Right to allow me a share in the Disposition of Money which cannot be raised without my Consent? Such Language may possibly be agreeable to your Notions of your own superlative powers, but is not justified by the Constitution established by Charter, or any Rights properly belonging to an Assembly, and your claiming such power shews the Extensiveness of your Plan, which is no less in that Respect than to render yourselves independent and assume a Superiority over your Proprietaries and Governors, a plan you would not fail to carry into Execution were your power equal to your Inclinations.

The Proprietaries do not shrink, as you call it, at the payment of a small sum of Money, nor it that the Motive for insisting on their Right, they having by me offered much more than their proportion of this Tax can possibly amount to, but to preserve the Rights of their Station, which if they give up whenever they are demanded, as Claims will never be wanting, they

ill very soon be stript of every thing they have a ght to enjoy, both power and property.

Your Answer to my fourth Reason admits that tax- g the Estates of Proprietaries is contrary to the sage and practice in this and other Governments by ying that Custom and Usage against Reason and stice ought to have but little weight. But I do not mit that reason and Justice are on your side of the estion. On the contrary, I think I have shewn they e with me, and look upon the Usage and Custom as strong evidence that the Legislatures of this * * * * and other Proprietary Governments were of y Opinion, and I am very much concerned, Gentle- en, that you should this Time of imminent danger, hen your Country is invaded, to introduce a new and traordinary Claim to the prejudice of persons that e absent, when you know that, however right you ay think it, I have not in my power to consent to consistent with Duty and Honour

Province into a posture of Defence by establishing a Militia, which is putting the Sword into the hands of the people for their own security? And where can it be trusted with more safety to themselves? Are these Impositions or are they abhorrent to common Justice and Reason? I have, it is true, refused to give my assent to some Bills proposed by you because they were contrary to the King's Instructions, and amended others to make them agreeable to the Charter and consistent with the safety of the People by lodging the Disposition of the publick Money in the Hands of the Legislature, and from this, which is no more than a due Obedience to the lawful Commands of the Crown and the free Exercise of my Reason and Judgment in matters of Legislation, am I branded with Infamy and Reproach and sat up as the object of a People's Resentments.

I am not, Gentlemen, conscious to myself of having done or intended to do any the least injury to the people committed to my charge; and the Man that has been oppressed or injured by me let him stand forth and Complain. Who is it in your Province that does not enjoy the Freedom of his own Religious Worship? Whose Liberty have I taken away, or whose property have I invaded? Surely if I have taken advantage of the people's Distress and of your regard for your Country to force down your Throats Laws of Imposition, abhorrence to Justice and Reason; If I have done or attempted any thing to deprive the people of their Liberties and reduce them to the abject state of Vassalage, you will be able to point out some Instances of these things; and I call upon you to do it if you can and make good your charge. It is not to the people I am hateful, Gentlemen, but to yourselves, and that for no other reason but doing the Duty of My Station, exercising my own Judgment as a branch of the Legislature with Freedom and Independancy, and keep-

g you as far as it was in my power to the Duty of
urs.

Had you really any tenderness for your bleeding
ountry would you have acted the part you have
ne? Would you have looked tamely on and see the
rench seat themselves within your Borders? Would
u have suffered them to encrease their Numbers and
rtify themselves in a place from whence in a few
ys they may March an Army among the Inhabitants?
ould you have been deaf to all the affectionate
arnings and Calls of his Majesty, the faithful Guar-
an of his people's safety? and would you have re-
sed the proper, necessary, and timely Assistance to
Army sent to protect these Colonies? or would
u now when that army is defeated waste your time
disputing about new and extraordinary Claims of
ur own raising when every head and hand should
employed for the public Safety.

However, Gentlemen, to conclude let me entreat you

To the Assembly Declining to Approve the Taxation Bill Except with the Amendments Suggested.

GENTLEMEN:

Having amended the Bill for raising Fifty thousand pounds, and not being yet satisfied that it is in my power or consistent with my Trust to pass it without those Amendments, whatever I may be when I hear what you propose to say to me upon the Head, I think it necessary in answer to your Message of Yesterday to inform you that I do adhere to the Amendments made by me to the said Bill.

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.

Philadelphia, August 14th, 1755.

To the Assembly Inviting Attention to the Imminent Defenceless Condition of the Frontiers.

GENTLEMEN:

I have received from Colonel Dunbar an Answer to what I wrote to him about posting part of the Troops under his Command upon the Western Frontiers of this Province, in which he tells me that he is willing to employ them in the best manner he can for the honour of his Master and the Service of the publick, and enclosing the Opinion of a Council of War desiring me to meet them at Shippensburg where they would wait till I could join them, that proper measures might be agreed upon for the publick Service; and I should readily have gone thither for that purpose had I not received a Letter from General Shirley in answer to one I wrote him requesting his orders for employing the remainder of the two English Regiments for protecting the Frontiers of this and the neighboring Provinces, in which he tells me he thinks

his Majesty's Service to employ these Troops
er way, as the populous Provinces of Pennsyl-
, Maryland, and Virginia are able to protect
own Frontiers upon the present emergency, and,
fore, has sent orders to Colonel Dunbar under
to me to march his Troops to this City, which I
forwarded to him.

d as the March of these Troops will leave the
ern Frontiers exposed to the French and Indians,
nk it is my Duty to communicate this matter to
hat you may as soon as possible make Provision
ne Security of the back Inhabitants, and for the
stence of the Troops during their March through
Province, which may prevent great Michiefs to
eople inhabiting near the Road from Shippens
to this Town; and I heartily recommend these
rs to your Consideration.

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.

set out from the French Fort, with design to fall upon and destroy the Inhabitants of this and the neighbouring Provinces. You have, Gentlemen, this piece of intelligence as I received it, and will form your own Judgment of the Truth of it. For my part I think it probable, and therefore recommend it to you to take immediate thought about it, as the consequence will be very terrible to the Inhabitants if this account be true; and it can do them no injury to be upon their guard if it should prove false.

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

Philadelphia, August 15, 1755.

Speech to Certain Owendat Indians.

BRETHREN, THE OWENDATS—

The Goods now lying before you are the Gift of the Good People of this Province. They desire your acceptance of them as a Mark of the sincere affection they bear you, and of the graetful sense they have of your Friendship in coming to pay them this visit at such a dangerous time.

Brethren:

We consider you as united to us in a firm League of Friendship and as having the same Interests with us, in consideration of this we desire that when you return home, as You live at a great Distance and among our Enemies, You would observe every thing that is doing, keep up a close Correspondence with us, and give us early notice when any thing is intended against us.

We expect you will do all in your power to prevent any Injury being offered to our back Inhabitants; and if it should be told you that notwithstanding your good

es Hurt is projected against us, You will dispatch
of your Tribe in whom you can repose a Confi-
ce, and whom you know to be a Friend of the
glish, to give us notice of such intended Harm that
may be prepared to defend ourselves.
We cannot give you the Hatchet, but we depend
the continuance of your Friendship, and that you
ill neither be concerned in any attempts against
ne Lives or properties of our Inhabitants, nor as far
s lies in you to suffer other to do us hurt. This we
say to your nation, and accordingly you will acquaint
them with our request. In Confirmation whereof We
give you this Belt.

Here a Belt was given.

August 18th, 1755.

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urther to the Assembly Concerning the Treatmer
of the Indians.

their Attachments to us, and give them Room to expect some presents as a token of our Regard.

As the Treasury is exhausted I can only say that I will readily pass a bill for striking any sum in Paper Money the present Exigency may require, provided Funds are established for sinking the same in Five Years.

The Secretary will communicate to you what was said to the Indians Yesterday, and I shall lay before you what may further pass between us, & earnestly recommend to you to enable me to send these people away perfectly satisfied.

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

Philadelphia, Aug. 16th, 1755.

To the Assembly recommending Legislation to prevent the French at Louisburgh from Obtaining Supplies from the Province.

GENTLEMEN:

By an Extract of a Letter from Governor Lawrence to Lieutenant Governor Phips sent me by Governor De Lancey, I find that the French at Louisburgh are in great distress for provisions, insomuch that he thinks they may be reduced to the necessity of giving up the place to us if a supply can be prevented.

I therefore recommend it to you to think of some proper Law that may most effectually prevent their being supplied from this Province.

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

Philadelphia, August 16th, 1755.

Letter to General Shirley upon the Military Affairs of the Province.

DEAR SIR:

I am favoured with yours by Express, and send forward your several Leters to Colonel Dunbar and the two neighbouring Governments. I wish the Information upon which you founded the Orders you have now sent had been true, or that an Expedition could possibly be formed from these Provinces in time, which I have great reason to fear it cannot.

My Assembly met on the Twenty-third of July, much sooner than any of those of the neighbouring Governments, and have done nothing towards an expedition. It is true they profess great Loyalty to the Crown & Zeal for the publick, yet their Conduct does not by any means come up to their professions, as may be observed from the whole Tenor of their Behaviour, and their insisting upon new and extraordinary points

additional Encouragement to those that would engage in an expedition to remove the French and become Settlers I made a proposal to the Assembly to give Two hundred Acles to every Soldier, Four hundred to every Subaltern, Five hundred to every Captain, One thousand to every Colonel, and Seven hundred and fifty to the other field Officers, without any purchase Money and free from the payment of Quit-Rent for fifteen Years, yet this or any thing else I could do had no effect upon the Assembly, who seem'd determined to take advantage of their Country's distress to get the whole powers of Government into their own hands, and unless I will join with them in this their Scheme and betray the trust reposed in me by the Crown and Proprietary Family, they will not come into a Law for the Establishment of a Militia nor raise any supplies.

From what I have said, Sir, you will form some Judgement of the disposition of the Assembly of this Province, and how little is to be expected from them; and as I cannot conceive that the other Provinces will or indeed can carry on an expedition against Fort Duquesne without the aid of this, I have not the least hopes that any thing of that kind will be undertaken this Year, nor even in the next without Parliamentary Inteposition.

I shall, however, once more call upon the Assembly of this Province and let them know the Destination of the Troops under Coll. Dunbar depends very much upon their Resolutions, and in the mean time shall take the Liberty to advise the Colonel to continue his March towards this City, where he may soon Recruit his Regiments and furnish his Men and Officers with what they may have occasion for, and if an Expedition to the Westward is agreed on he can be at Carlisle before the Provincial Troops can possibly be raised, and in case nothing should be done on the part of the

ıce, as I am fearful there will not, he will then
far on his Way towards Albany.
here you will give me leave to say that I think
Troops can be no where so well employed as
ngthening you and contributing to your success
gaining that important pass at Niagara, in
if you succeed, Fort Du Quesne will become of
or no consequence to the French, as it will be
sible to supply or reinforce it.
gara, therefore, is the strong point that every
else ought to submit to, and I not only think you
ght in ordering these Troops to your Assistance,
ould have you by all the means in your power
then yourself as much as you can, and call upon
ovince of New York to garrison their own Forts
ir own Militia, for if Niagara is taken this Year
be a glorious point gained, and if you miscarry
nt of Force when all the Troops upon the Conti-
s under your Command, the blame will justly be

rence of these three Colonies in the proposed expedition against Fort Du Quesne, I am clear of opinion that it would be more adviseable for you to adhere to the former Instructions of General Shirley and continue the March of the Army to this City. If, contrary to my expectation, it should, however, prove otherwise, you may without any difficulty return to the Frontiers, and in the mean time furnish your men with Cloaths, tents, and other necessaries, which can only be had in this City.

The Assembly of this Province have been sitting since the 23d of the last Month, and have consumed all this precious time in a fruitless Controversy, and will, I fear, do nothing adequate to the present Exigency.

I am, Sir, Your most humble Serv't,

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

P. S.—The Officer I employed to recruit continues to have success, & has added 30 Men more to the 100 I mentioned in my last.

To the Assembly Concerning The Assistance Needed to Justify a Movement against Fort Duquesne.

GENTLEMEN:

I have by Express received Letters from General Shirley, wherein he acquaints me that he has wrote to Colonel Dunbar that it appears clear to him as there will be four Months of good Weather before the winter sets in, that with the number of Forces the Colonel now has, and the Assistance he may receive from the Provinces of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, he may yet have it in his power to retrieve the Loss sustained by the late defeat of Major General Brad-

lock, by proceeding directly to Fort Du Quesne, and has sent him orders for that purpose; and further says to me that it will depend upon this Government and those of Virginia and Maryland to assist Colonel Dunbar with Reinforcements, Provisions, Ammnuition, Artillery, Ordnance Stores, Carriages, Horses, and all other things to fit him out for his March and the Service he is ordered upon, and that he has wrote to the same effect to Governor Dinwiddie and Governor Sharpe, whose Assistance, with that of this Provinve, he entirely relies upon at this Extraordinary Crisis.

I must, therefore, recommend it to you to enable me to do the several things expected by the General from this Province, and that you would take this matter immediately into your Consideration and give me your answer thereto, that I may send the same forward to Colonel Dunbar and the Governors of Maryland and Virginia, whose Resolutions will in a great measure depend on what I shall be enabled to do.

I recommend it to you whatever Resolutions you

that we shall have on all Occasions their kind Assistance. We thank you for acquainting us with your abode at Deonandady, and if Providence favours the King's Army with Success we shall be glad to see you and pay you a Visit in the most friendly manner. Brethren:

We shall not fail to send your string to the Governor of Virginia, who would have been glad to have seen you. We are all Subjects to the Great King over the Water, and are all joined together in one common Cause to prevent the French taking your Land from you.

August 20th, 1755.

Further to the Assembly Concerning the Bill for the Taxation of Estates.

SIR:

The Governor having by Message of the Fourteenth Instant informed you that he did not think it consistent with his power or Trust to pass the Bill for raising Fifty thousand pounds without the amendments he had made to it, and that he adhered to those Amendments, is surprized at your Message of this day, to which he can only say that he thinks it his duty to adhere still to the Amendments he made to that Bill.

To the Assembly Demanding a Categorical Answer to his Question as to Whether or not It will Establish a Militia.

GENTLEMEN:

On the ninth instant I recommended to you to establish a Militia for the Safety and Defence of the Province, and having frequently before recom-

... Province of Pennsylvania is
ture of defence or not.

ROBERT E

Philada., August 21st, 1755.

Speech to Certain Indians, bespe
with a Reply.

BROTHER—

In token of our Affection for
expectation of your being a u
perillous Times, I do in the mo
adopt you by the name of Newcas
to be called hereafter by that name
you, because in 1701 I am informed
presented you to the late Mr. Will
castle. A belt of 8 Rows. The
the Council that he had called the
Instance of Scarroyady, who wante
of Importance to this Governmen
cil, but fearing least some of the In
along with him in case they

"Brother the Governor of Pennsylvania, & all the English on this Continent: It is now well known to you how unhappily we have been defeated by the French near Minongelo. We must let you know that it was the pride and ignorance of that great General that came from England. He is now dead; but he was a bad man when he was alive; he looked upon us as dogs, and would never hear anything what was said to him. We often endeavoured to advise him and to tell him of the danger he was in with his Soldiers; but he never appeared pleased with us, & that was the reason that a great many of our Warriors left him & would not be under his Command.

"Brethren: We would advise you not to give up the point, though we have in a manner been chastised from above; But let us unite our Strength. You are very numerous, & all the English Governors along your Sea Shore can raise men enough; don't let those that come from over the great Seas be concerned any more; they are unfit to fight in the Woods. Let us go ourselves, we that came out of this Ground, We may be assured to conquer the French."

Gave a String of Wampum, & desired that the English would consider the matter well.

"Brethren the English: We let you know that our Cousins the Delawares, as well as our Brethren the Nanticokes, have assured me that they were never asked to go to war against the French in the late Expedition, but promised in the strongest Terms that if their Brethren the English (especially those of Pennsylvania) will give them their Hatchett they would make use of it, & would join with their Uncles against the French. So we assure you by this belt of Wampum that we will gather all our Allies to assist the English in another Expedition. One word of yours will bring the Delawares to join You; and you are a strong Body and very able; if you will but Exert Your-

we can beat and humble the French; to which
o wit, to admonish You to exert yourselves, We
ou this Belt of Wampum. Pray consider well
e encouraged, & consider also what shall be said
wer to this Belt. I am going to the Nanticokes,
hall pass by the Delawares, and any Message
ave to send or answer you have to give them I
eliver to them."
e he delivered the Belt in the presence of An-
Montour, Canuckracayink, Sonahrawano, New-

gust 22, 1755.

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narks to Scarroyady the Six Nations Chief.

THER: WHAT YOU TELL ME OF THE

which they may expect to receive very soon from themselves.

August 22, 1755.

Letter to General Shirley upon Sundry Military Matters.

Philada., August 24th, 1755.

DEAR SIR:

With this you will receive Colonel Dunbar's return to Your orders of the 12th Instant & the reasons that he and his Officers have for that Opinion, in addition to which it may be observed that Pennsylvania, the Province in which Fort Du Quesne is, and the best able to contribute largely to such an Expedition, as it abounds with men, Horses, Carriages. & provisions, will do nothing towards it, the Assembly having sett a Month & Adjourned themselves without raising any money for that Service.

My intelligence from the Army is that they are in a very bad order, the Officers disagreeing with one another, & most of them having a Contempt for the Colonel that Comands them, that the men are in a poor and ragged Condition & don't relish another Campaign, as it is called. I find also that the Scheme is to Loiter as much time and make as many difficultys as possible, that these troops may not move from this place, or if that cannot be done then they may go no further than Albany this Season. I think it right to hint these matters to you that You may in Your orders & instructions quicken their motion a little without taking any notice of this information, which, tho' I believe it true, I have not such authority for as will bear a publick examination.

I have yours from Canada Creek, & immediately sent

ward by a fresh Express your letter to Colonel Dun-
about filling up vacancies. I have mentioned to
several times the recruits that Captain Benzitt
raised for his and the ôther Regiments, but have
no answer upon the head. Benzitt has now about
hundred & fifty very fine men, who I think should
the Regiments as soon as possible.

am in hopes you are now quite Master of the Lake
tario with your little fleet, and that by their Means
have full intelligence of the strength of the En-
y, who, I knowing the Importance of the pass you
to attack, will doubtless draw all their force thith-
and I heartily wish that these Troops under Dun-
were already at Albany.

Should you prove successful against Niagara, as I
e high hopes and warm wishes that you may, you
permit me to say that you should employ an Of-
r well attached to you to carry the News to Eng-
d, who should be furnished with every Argument

curing that pass that will put it in the power of the English to become Masters of America, will be wholly yours, & you & your Family should receive the advantage of it. You will pardon the Freedom that I have taken in giving you my sentiments upon this subject, but you know the Friendship I have for you, and how much

I am, Dear Sir, Your most obedient and humble Servant,

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.

His Excellency, Gen'l Shirley.

Letter to the Secretary of State upon the Affairs of the Province.

Philadelphia, August 28th, 1755.

SIR:

Immediately upon the News of General Braddock's defeat near Fort Du Quesne, of which I informed you in my last, I summoned the Assembly of this Province and pressed them to grant Supplys for raising men to reinforce the remainder of the British Troops, that another attempt might be made this Season for the Reduction of that fortress, In which I had reason to think the neighbouring Provinces wou'd have joined, and we might together have made up a body of about five thousand men, besides the King's Troops, if this Province had begun and set a good Example, which being best able and most immediately concerned it was our duty to do.

The Inhabitants were so alarmed at their Situation after the defeat, and so much afraid of being attacked by the Indians that great numbers petitioned the Assembly to make provisions for their Defence; upon

ese Petitions, and while the people were under the
fluence of their fears, the Assembly talked of con-
ibuting largely but took care to make all the Delay
ey could, and in the mean time all the Quaker
eachers and others of great weight were employed
shew in their publick Sermons, & by going from
ouse to House through the Province the sin of taking
Arms, and to persuade the People to be easy and
here to their principles and privileges; and they
rupled not to give out that the Defeat was a just
dgment upon our Forces for attempting to disturb
e French in their Settlement.

Immediately after the meeting of the Assembly I
t them know that on behalf of the proprietarys I
as willing to give two hundred Acres of Land West
the Allegheny Hills to every Soldier, and a larger
antity to every Officer in proportion to their Rank
at would go on an Expedition from this or the neigh-
oring Provinces against Fort Du Quesne; that the-

and the other Provinces. But they insisted on my passing their Bill without Amendments, a claim never made till lately, and upon my refusal they have sent me two long, very abusive Messages, highly reflecting upon the Proprietarys, and plainly calculated to render them odious to the people and particularly so to the Germans.

The Messages Mr. Penn will lay before You, and I am satisfied that they will appear to be of a very dangerous nature at this critical Time, being intended to heat and inflame the minds of the people and to set them against the Government; and as the lower Class of people, particularly the Germans, who are very numerous here, implicitly believe what the Assembly say, these Messages will make them Jealous of the Government they live under, backward in assisting it, and more inclinable to submit to the French, & accept of the offers they will doubtless make them.

I think it my duty to observe to You that Mr. Benjamin Franklin, who holds an office of profit under the General post office, is at the head of these extraordinary measures taken by the Assembly, writes their Messages and directs their motions.

The remainder of the late Sir Peter Halkett's and Colo. Dunbar's Regiments with three Independent Companies will be in this Town to-morrow, on their way to Albany, in the Province of New York, where General Shirley, upon whom the command of the Forces devolved by the death of General Braddock, has ordered them in case these Provinces declined another attempt this Season against Fort Du Quesne, which this Province has already done.

From Albany they will be ordered to assist Colonel Johnson against Crown point, or General Shirley against Niagara, as will be thought most for his Majecty's Service when they arrive there, which I imagine they may do in about 15 days from this time.

My last accounts from General Shirley are that he as within three days of Oswego, that the last division his army was about four days behind him, that ree Vessels were launched upon the Lake Ontario d fit for Service, and that a fourth would be unched soon after he got there. He intended to stay little time as possible at that place and proceed to agara, whence he had intelligence that the French ere very busy in putting their works in the best der.

The four Vessels upon Lake Ontario will make us asters of it, and is a matter of the greatest import- ce, for while we are so the French can send no con- derable supplys to Niagara or their Forts to the uthward, which must all fall into our hands if we n maintain our Superiority upon that Lake.

I am, Sir, Your most Obedient humble Servant,

ROBERT H. MORRIS.

To Sir Thomas Robinson.

assistance he should receive from these Provinces to make a second attempt upon Fort Du Quesne; but he and the Officers have given reasons to General Shirley why the thing in their opinion is impracticable, and continued their March to this Town, where they all arrived the 29th of August, and I am in expectations of Shirley's orders to them to proceed to Albany, which will be as disagreeable to the Colonel as a Western march; however, as they may be useful there for some months to come, and can be of none here, I hope they will be hurried thither.

I am much with you in opinion that it would have been right in these Colonies to have made an second Attempt upon the French Fort this Fall, & can't help thinking that it might have been attended with success, but the Concurrence of this Province and Maryland wou'd have been necessary, & how little I am able to do towards that or any other publick Service my last Letter will inform you, wherein I have mentioned the disposition of my Assembly, who instead of promoting the King's Service are doing all they can to render his administration odious, and to set the great Body of Germans in this Province against the Government under which they live, which may, and I believe will, more than anything prepare them to receive the French proposals. This State of Affairs makes it absolutely impossible for me to afford You the assistance I would otherwise do in a work so necessary to protect our Frontiers and to facilitate an attack of the French as the building some place of Strength at the most convenient pass near the great Meadows. If you persist in this scheme you may have all Tools and other things necessary sent from hence, and I shall be glad of your orders upon that head.

I have this Minute Letters from General Shirley, he was at Osgego w'th the greatest part of the Troops on the 20th ult., and the last division under Colo.

rcer was expected in a few days. He has three ssels upon the Lakes that are very useful, and not y reign Masters of it but bring him constant In- igence from every part. He has also some Whale ts & Men and Indians stationed at proper places to erve the French Motions; the best accounts he can from Niagara are that they have thrown a new cads round the Fort, but have made no other ks, and that there were only 150 French and 50 ians; but this last is only Indian Intelligence.

am, Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant,

ROBERT H. MORRIS.

overnor Dinwiddie.

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the Assembly Declining to Lay before it offici[illegible] Documents.

ENTLEMEN:

In answer to your Message of Yesterday [illegible]

Further to the Assembly Concerning the Taxation of Estates.

GENTLEMEN:

In the course of my short administration among You I have often regretted that at a time when it becomes every one of us to be consulting & acting for the publick good, you should still delight to introduce new and unnecessary Disputes, and turn the attention of the people from things of the least Importance to their future safety.

Your very tedious Message of the nineteenth of August is a sufficient proof of your temper of mind: it is indeed of such an inflammatory Nature that did not the Duties of my Station and Justice to the people require me to take some notice of it, I should think it beneath me as a Gentleman to make any reply to a Paper of that kind, filled with the grossest Calumny and abuse as well as the most glaring Misrepresentations of Facts, and what I shall now say in answer to it would have been said in your last sitting had you not adjourned yourselves so soon after the Delivery of it that I had not time.

You set out with claiming it as a privilege to have your Bills granting Supplies past as they are tendered, without amendments, & say "it is far from being an ordinary method to receive or debate upon amendments offered by the Governor."

This Claim is not warranted by the words of the Charter nor by the usage of former assemblies, and You yourselves must know that from the first Settlement of the Province to the latter end of the administrations of Mr. Hamilton, my immediate Predecessor, the Governors have occasionally amended Bills for raising Money, and their right of doing so was never till then contested.

Notwithstanding all you have said as to my offer

Lands to the Westward, I am persuaded unprej u-
ed Men will see it in its true light & be convinced
was made with a good intention and under a proper
thority. I mentioned my Commission of Property
Contradistinction to the Commission of Gover n-
nt as that under which I granted Lands upon the
mmon and ordinary Occasion, which you seem to
nk was done under the other. But as to the offer
question I had such directions from the Proprie-
ies as were sufficient to justify me in making it,
d would have been obligatory on them to confirm
same to the Adventurers, and this I did then and
ll do think a good authority.

As you do not profess to understand Law, I am not
prized at your quoting an abridgment in stead of
case abridged. Viner, who is no authority, may
ve the words you mention for aught I know, and
y be of opinion that the King can purchase and
d Lands in his private Capacity, but in that he has

that the money, when raised, should not be disposed of by any less authority? Your claim, therefore, of a natural exclusive Right to the Disposition of publick money because it is the people's is against reason, the nature of an English Government, and the usage of this Province, and you may as well claim the exclusive Right to all the powers of Government and set up a Democracy at once, because all power is derived from the people, & this indeed may be the true Design.

As to what you insinuate concerning the enormous Growth of the proprietary Estate, I shall oppose plain Facts to your presumtions. By the original Concessions and agreement between the late Mr. William Penn and the first Settlers, nine-tenths of the land were to be granted to the adventurers, and the remaining tenth to be laid out to the proprietary; but instead of this the late proprietary, out of the Lands purchased of the Indians in his time, contented himself with taking up a very small part of what he might have done under that agreement, and out of the three Indian purchases made by his sons since his decease, in the two first, consisting of Four Million Acres of Land, they did not survey upwards of Twenty-Five thousand Acres, and those neither of the richest nor best situated, & in the last, which is by far the largest of all, no surveys have been made for their use, but they gave early directions that the settlers should, as the applied, take their choice of the best lands, and accordingly great numbers of peopel are seated on these Lands to their entire satisfaction. As to their Manors and appropriated Tracts it is well known that they are mostly settled by persons without leave or title, and that these pay their Shares of all Taxes. In short, Gentlemen, if, instead of setting the proprietaries forth as encreasing their Estates and using their

nts like Vassals, You had represented them as
aring with them and using no compulsory Meth-
or the obtainment even of their just Debts, and
for these and many other instances of their
usage of them the proprietaries are intitled to
haracter of good, nay of the best Landlords, you
done them no more than justice, and said only
is notorious to all that know their Treatment of
People in this Province.

an by no means allow you to argue justly in
g that the proprietaries ought to submit their
te to be taxed by Assessors chosen by the peo-
because they are sworn or solemnly affirmed to
ual Justice. When you are taxed by these As-
rs it is by persons who may be considered as
equals, and who are interested to do you Justice,
ou in your turns may become their Assessors.
the proprietary Estate and Interest being con-
d as separate from yours, because the Proprie-

Or, gentlemen, can you think that if the Enemy are suffered to keep up Fortifications in any private Estate whatsoever within the Limits of this Province, You could preserve your Estates, or the English Nation preserve its Dominions? What end then can such Insinuations serve, but to cool the Ardor of his Majesty's good Subjects in recovering the country unjustly taken from them, as if they were contending for a thing of no consequence, which is but too much the opinion of many amongst us, raised and confirmed, no doubt, by your strange Conduct.

You charge me with contriving all possible methods of expence to exhaust your Funds and distress your affairs, and give an instance of an exorbitant Demand of Five thousand pounds for cutting the Road for the use of the Army, an undertaking You say I engaged You in on a Computation of its costing only Eight hundred pounds. How could you stumble on a matter which, on a very slight Examination, must appear to be without the least Foundation? Your own Minutes will shew that you resolved to bear the charge of cutting two Roads, one to Wills' Creek and the other to the Mohongahelo; and in one of your Messages to me wherein You enumerate your meritorious acts, You set this Road to enumerate your meritorious acts, such a manner as to have it believed that it would prove an heavy expence, which, nevertheless, you would not decline to bear as the King's Service required it; and now you insinuate that had you known it would have cost more than Eight hundred pounds you would not have undertaken it, and this for no other Reason than to lay to my charge a pretended Estimate of which I am to tally ignorant, having never seen nor heard of one. The sum of Eight hundred pounds might have been mentioned as what it would cost in some Men's private opinion, but not upon an estimate of the Commissioners, nor as such sent to me. To be plain, *Gentlemen*, it was the resentment



oblige the Inhabitants to do this
nothing else, that induced you to
Expence, and had the two Ro
would thave cost a very great
by a Representation I cau
to the General he consented
to Wills' Creek, and instead
other to the Ohio, to order
no farther than to the Crow-Foot
last saved the clearing of many
consented that the Road should n
by one-third as the Quarter Maste
directions for. These were great
ince, which added to the Regulati
in the price of Provisions and Liq
of the Waggons, would at any c
duced you to speak in Commen
and frugal use of the public money
me with a Demand that I never
could it have been then made by
the accounts were not come in,
delivered to You it does not app
amount to the sum of Three thous

have much weight with you, yet as they were engaged in this hazardous work by my Intreaties, Justice requires they should be handsomely rewarded for their indefatigable attendance and generous advance of their own private Fortunes.

You have in the Message now before you, and in several others, taken great pains to infuse into the minds of the people, particularly the Germans, that the Government have designs to abridge them of their Privileges and to reduce them to a State of Slavery. This may and will alienate their affections from His Majesty's Government, destroy that Confidence in the Crown and its Delegates, which at this time is particularly necessary, and render all the Foreigners among us very indifferent as to the success of the French attempts upon this Continent, as they cannot be in worse Circumstances under them than you have taught them to expect from the King's Government.

This you may with your usual Confidence call Duty, Loyalty, and Affection to his Majesty, but I am convinced it will not be esteemed such by his Majesty and his Ministers, before whom all these matters must be laid, and how the innocent people of this Province may be affected thereby Time will shew.

You are pleased to tell me that I am destitute of Skill and Abilities for my Station, and have not the Spirit of Government in me. Gentlemen, I never made any Boast of my Abilities, nor do I pretend to know what you mean by the Spirit of Government; But this I know, that if I had enough of the spirit of Submission, I was early given to understand, by some of your Messages, that you would have then pronounced me well qualified for the administration of this Province even without the assistance of Instructions or the advice of my Council.

To your Spirit of Government, however, or in other words your Inclinations to increase and render per-

nt your own powers, is to be attributed all to
late extraordinary proceedings and the defence-
tate of the Province; for the sake of gratifying
ou scruple not to stir up his Majesty's Subjects
st his Government, forgetting all Duty to your
eign and all Decency to those in authority under

ır answers do not exculpate you from my charges
st you for taking on yourselves great and mighty
s, and since you call upon me to particularize
I shall gratify you. You have created a paper
ney of your own, and ordered the collectors of
e and the Trustees of the Loan Office to receive
inst Law. You pay your own wages out of the
ncial Money, when the Law requires and provides
eir being paid in another manner, notwithstand-
is declared by Law that no persons indebted
ortgage to the Loan Office shall be delinquent

eral Braddock, and for the Defence of the Province, and say, You have Letters from the late General thanking You for your Service. The truth of this I must beg leave to question, as the late General was too honest to say one thing to you and another to the King's Ministers. He might acknowledge the services of particular men, but how you can take those to yourselves as an assembly when you had no hand in what was done I am at a Loss to know. I think it will not be doubted but that had you in Time opened the proper Roads, raised men, and provided carriages and necessary provisions for the Troops, as this was the only Province able, in the General's situation, to furnish him with them, we might now have been in peaceable possession of Fort Du Quesne.

In fine, Gentlemen, I must remind you that in a former Message you said you were a plain people that had no joy in Disputation. But let your Minutes be examined for Fifteen years past, not to go higher, and in them will be found more artifice, more time and money spent in frivolous controversies, more unparallelled abuses of your Governors, and more undutifullness to the Crown, than in all the rest of his Majestie's Colonies put together. And while you continue in such a temper of mind I have very little hopes of good either for his Majesty's Service or for the Defence and protection of this unfortunate Country.

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.

Philad'a, September 24, 1755.

Message to the Indians of the Province.

BY THE HONOURABLE ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, & Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware,

To all our Indian Brethren & Allies on the River Susquehannah or elsewhere within the said Province Greeting.

Agreeable to the Treaties of Friendship between this Government and the Indian Nations, I take this first opportunity of communicating to You the agreeable account I have received of a Battle that was fought on the 6th Instant on Lake St. Sacrament, now called Lake St. George, between General Johnson and Monsieur Dieskau the French General, in which the English have obtained the victory, and have wounded Mons'r Dieskau, the General, and taken him prisoner with his Aid-de-Camp and many of his Officers, and killed Eight hundred Soldiers. It was fought for a long time and with great Spirit on both sides, but the French were at last obliged to retreat and fly away.

Our Brethren, the Indians, behaved extraordinary well in the action and lost some of their men, but we have not yet heard how many nor who they are when we do we shall write you the particulars.

I most heartily congratulate all the Indians on this success of General Johnson, and have the satisfaction to acquaint You that the number of French killed wounded, and taken prisoners, exceeded the number of all the English who fell in the unfortunate action on the Banks of the Monongahela. Mons'r Dieskau, now General Johnston's prisoner, was a person of extraordinary note in France, being a Marischal-De-Camp and Commander of all the Forces in North America.

The request delivered by Tohashwughdonyiondy, called by the English the Belt, is now before the wise men of this Province, and he may be assured I will send him my answer as soon as I know what they will enable me to do.

I acknowledge the receipt of Scarroyady's Letter and thank him for his Intelligence, and desire he will continue to give me the earliest accounts of every thing he judges of Importance enough for this Government to be acquainted with.

Letter to the Governor of Maryland upon Certain Border Disturbances.

SIR:

I have received a petition from several of the Inhabitants of Air Town'p situate on the Waters of the Conolloways, a Branch of the River Potomack within the County of Cumberland, setting forth that they and their neighbours have been lately disturbed by some Officers and Surveyors from your Government, tho' they have for many Years paid Taxes within this Province, and have settled their Lands under the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania. They say, likewise, that some of their possessions have been lately surveyed by the Surveyors of Frederick County, in virtue of Warrants from Lord Baltimore's Land Office, and that they are threatened with an armed force as you will see by their Petition, which is Copied and herewith sent.

It is a little surprizing that at such a time of Publick Danger & Calamity these unneighbourly practises should be carried on, tho' I am very well persuaded they are unknown to you, and that you will discountenance them the moment you are told of them.

: may happen that your people may have settled
ome places northward of the Temporary Line and
s to the Southward of it, but if that Line be con-
ied for a few Miles it will soon be known which of
n are rightly settled. I therefore propose it to
to have this forthwith done, the month of No-
ber is one of the best in the Year for this service,
if begun then it may be finished before the severe
ather comes on.

! this be agreeable to you I will issue a Commis-
to Mr. George Stevenson and Mr. John Arm-
ng, surveyors of the two Counties that border on
Temporary Line, and to join with any two you
ll please to appoint for this purpose.

have sent orders to the Officers & Surveyors of the
nty of Cumberland not to disturb any persons set-
under Lord Baltimore, nor to Survey the Lands
which any of your people are settled, and I must
the favour of you to send the like orders to the

passed the Sasquehannah and killed all before them, and were within five miles of Harris' Ferry. They may from the defenceless state of this unhappy Province do infinite mischief and penetrate very far into it. The people are mostly without Arms, and struck with such a Panick that they flee as fast as they can from their Habitations. The accounts were brought me to this place & will oblige me to leave the Assembly in the midst of their Sessions, and to hasten to Philad'a in order to do as much service as my little power will enable me. If that Assembly which I have called by Writ to meet me on Monday next shall strengthen my hands and do what is incumbent on them, We may be able to make some Resistance, But if they shall still be deaf to the Calls of their bleeding Country, I know not what Lengths the Enemy may proceed.

I think it my Duty to give you the earliest Intelligence that you may not be put upon your own Guard, but afford that assistance which the progress of the Enemy and the safety of the Colonies may require.

If you have any Arms or Ammunition belonging to the Crown not immediately necessary for the Defence of your Province, it would greatly assist his Majestic's Service if I could be favoured with the use of them, and on your being so kind as to let me have immediate advice of this I will send for them.

I am, Sir, Your most humble Servant,

ROBERT H. MORRIS.

Newcastle, 29th October, 1755.

Letters to Conrad Weiser Referring to the Danger of the Province from Hostile Indians.

SIR:

I have your two Letters of the 26th Instant, that to Mr. Read being sent forward to me with the other, and I am heartily concerned at the melancholy situation of the Inhabitants in the remoter parts of the Province. If the Assembly had paid any the least regard to my Recommendations, as every thing that has happened was reasonably to be expected, the people would not at this time have remained without protection or such a quantity of innocent Blood have been spilt. However, I have upon this occasion summoned them to meet on Monday next, and hope they will now (tho' late) make some Provision for the safety of the Province, and in the mean time must commend to your care and diligence, and recommend it to you and the people in your neighborhood to do every thing for their defence that their Circumstances and situation will admit of. Let me know from time to time what is done and the motion of the Enemy, and you may assure the people that whenever the Assembly enables me to act vigorously in their defence I shall most readily do it, and if they do not my best advice and assistance shall be employed in their Protection. I have neither Arms nor Ammunition at my disposal or I should have sent you some of both before now.

I shall set out for Philadelphia this day or to-morrow.

And am, Sir, Your friend and Servant,

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.

Conrad Weiser, Esq'r.

Philadelphia, October 31st, 1755.

SIR:

I had the pleasure of receiving your favor of the 30th Instant, and of being thereby set right as to the Indians passing the Mountains at Tolkeo, which I am glad to find was a false alarm. I heartily commend your conduct and Zeal, and hope you will continue to act with the same Vigour and Caution that you have already done, and that you may have the greater Authority I have appointed You a Colonel by a Commission herewith.

I have not time to give you any Instructions with the Commission, but leave it to your Judgment and discretion, which I know are great, to do what is most for the safety of the people and service of the Crown.

I have seen your Letter to Mr. Allen and want much to have some certain Intelligence upon which I may depend, of the number and motion of the Enemy, distinguishing between the French and Indians, for this I must greatly depend upon you, and for that purpose I send this Express to you, and I must desire you will appoint some one or two trusty men, Indians or others, to go upon that service in such a manner as you shall think best in order to get me the most certain Intelligence. You may, on behalf of this Government, make such offers of Rewards to the Indians or others that you employ in this service as you shall Judge best, and I will remit you the Money or other things you shall agree for as soon as you please, and whatever intelligence you get by this means you will as soon as possible send to me and no other.

If the design of the French be to strengthen themselves at Shamokin or elsewhere on this side of the Allegheny Mountains, they must certainly have a good number of Regular Troops with them.

Since writing the above I have yours of the 31st, and am obliged to you for the punctuality of your

Correspondence, which I must beg you would Continue. I wrote you from Newcastle, and send this by Mr. Gist, concerning whom you will have a particular Letter from Mr. Peters. I approve of your offer to Gabriel, and hope he will bring us certain Intelligence that we may depend on concerning the numbers of the Enemy and their motions, from which we may in some measure Collect their Designs. If our Shamokin Indians leave us, I must think they are forced into the French measures for want of Assistance & Protection from us, for I can't persuade myself to think that Jonathan and some few that I know are false to us from Inclination. I am glad you stoped the Flower. I desire you will use it in any manner for the Service of the Publick that you shall think best. I am sure it can't be applied to better purpose, and I wish I had every other necessary thing upon the present occasion, I should freely use them. You will only take care to keep an account of the number of Casks you use, and give me an account of them, that there may be no confusion in the accounts.

I have only to wish you all imaginable success, and to recommend it to you to Continue your Care and Diligence for his Majestie's Service.

I am, Sir, Your most Humble Servant

ROBERT H. MORRIS.

Conrad Weiser, Esq'r.

Letter to John Harris Congratulating him upon his Escape from Dangers from Indians.

Philadelphia, October 31st, 1755.

SIR:

I have yours of the 28th by Express, and heartily congratulate you and your family upon your safe arrival and escape from your Danger. I much Commend your Zeal for the service of your Country, and

am sorry that it is not in my power to afford you the Assistance that your service and situation deserves, but I have neither Arms nor Ammunition at my disposal or you should not have been so long in want of those necessary Articles at this dangerous time.

I must recommend it to you & the people that are nigh you to act with caution and spirit upon the present occasion in the defence of your Families, and to give me intelligence from time to time of what passes, not only among yourselves but of what you can collect of the numbers and motions of the Enemy.

I am, Sir, Your most humble Servant,

ROBERT H. MORRIS.

Mr. John Harris.

Letter to the Governors of New Jersey and the Other Provinces Concerning the Indian Operations.

Philadelphia, October 31st, 1755.

SIR:

The accounts since I came here confirm the particulars set forth in my Letter of the 29th, and say further that the French intend to seize and fortify Shamokin, an Indian Town situate at the Conflux of the two Main Branches of the Sasquehannah, and to make use of their Indians against the Inhabitants, that they may be fully engaged and rendered unable to give the French any Interruption. This is not said with absolute certainty, but the situation of the Town is so Extreamly convenient for a communication with the Ohio by the Western branch of Sasquehannah which interlocks with the Mississippi and rises within Fifty miles of Fort Du Quesne, and with the Six Nation Country by the Eastern Branch, which has its

rise near the Mohocks river not far from Fort Hunter that it is very likely to be true, and that they have obtained the consent of the Delaware Indians by assuring them that they will put them into possession of their own former country, and render them independant of the Six Nations.

Our Inhabitants are arriving in such a manner as they are able, expecting the Indians will fall on the Country side along the Blue Mountains, which they will prevent if they can, but considering that they have no Discipline, very few Arms, and little Ammunition, I am afraid the Indians will be able to perpetrate this part of the Design and put numbers of our Inhabitants to Death.

I am, Sir, Your most Obedient & most humble Servant,

ROBERT H. MORRIS.

Letter to General Shirley Commanding in the Provinces Urging him to send Some Regular Troops to the Province.

Philadelphia, October 31st, 1755.

SIR:

Whilst I was in my Lower Government I received certain accounts that our Inhabitants on the West Side of Sasquehannah were surprized & murdered, & their Plantations plunder'd and burnt by the French and Indians, and that a large body of these were seen to pass the Allegheny Mountains moving towards this Province.

On this Intelligence I immediately issued Writts for the Assembly here to meet on Monday next; and having enacted a Militia Law there, and obtained a Resolve of Assembly for a grant of Two thousand

Pounds for his Majesty's use, I hastened to this City where I have this day received further Intelligence from Mr. Weiser, the Interpreter of the Province, that there is reason to apprehend that the French have designs upon Shamokin and are going to seize and fortify it—having, it is said, obtained the consent of the Delaware Indians to do it under the ensnaring pretence of putting them again into possession of their own former Country, and rendering them Independant of the Six Nations. Those Indians we know are gone against us, and with the Shawonese, a Nation ever averse to the Six Nations, committed the murders and Devastations in Virginia, and are now in several parties killing our Inhabitants in the Country near Shamokin, with design no doubt to give the French time to build their Fort and to hinder any obstruction from us.

Shamokin is situate at the meeting of the two Main Branches of Sasquehannah, one of which takes its rise about fifty miles from Fort Du Quesne and interlocks with some of the Branches of the Mississippi and the other heads in the heart of the Six Nation Country near Fort Hunter. Its situation has very many advantages, being in the Latitude of Staten Island, and not more than Sixty miles from Jersey and 120 from this City, and a little below it on this side the Blue Mountains lies one of the finest parts of this Province, where we raise an abundance of Grain & Cattle, which the Enemy may overrun at pleasure, & stock themselves and their Garrison with plenty of Provisions.

I had two opportunitys of sending the first accounts to the Secretary of State from New Castle by two Vessels then passing by, one for London and the other for Liverpoole; And I informed the neighboring Governments of it, and recommended it to them not only

r Guard but to be ready to afford such
e progress of the Enemy and the safety
s may require.
ending the Intelligence to you till I came
ld have the opinion and advice of the
this Important Turn of our Affairs, and
nanimously advised me to apply to You
, that you would be pleased to order such
esty's regular Forces as the present Exi-
the Province require, and his Majesty's
the other Colonies will permit you to spare.
ou may be able to form a Judgment of the
the intelligence and of the necessity there
e regular Forces for the preservation of this
I have sent you extracts of the most material
the Letters I have received that relate to this

.
all take all imaginable care that the Troops
ed here be well provided with every sort of nec-
es and Conveniences that this Country affords.
e are in great want of Powder, and as I under-
d there is a large Quantity in Fort Cumberland,
hould be obliged to you to give directions to the
manding officer there to deliver to me or my orders
of you shall think proper, and I will
where it is most wanted
ver remains

To the Assembly Announcing the Invasion of the Province by the French and Indians.

GENTLEMEN:

Having received Intelligence that a party of French and Indians had destroyed some of the Settlements nigh the River Sasquehannah, killed a number of the Inhabitants, and carried others off Prisoners, and that a considerable Body of them had passed the Allegheny Hills and were moving towards the settled parts of this Province, issued Writs for calling You together, since which I have had repeated accounts of the motions of the Enemy, who, I am informed, are Fifteen hundred in number, & are encamped on the Sasquehannah about thirty miles above Harris' Ferry.

The papers that I have ordered to be laid before you will inform you of the Cruelties their Parties had committed upon the Inhabitants of this Province on both sides the Sasquehannah, and that they have penetrated as far as the Kittochtinny Hills, within about eighty Miles of this city.

This Invasion was what we had the greatest reason to believe would be the Consequence of General Braddocks defeat and the Retreat of the regular Troops, & had my hands been properly strengthened I should have put this Province into such a posture of Defence as might have prevented the Michiefs that have since happened.

It seems clear from the different accounts I have received that the French have gained to their Interest the Delaware & Shawanese Indians under the ensnaring pretence of restoring them to their Country, Their intimate knowledge of which will make them very dangerous Enemys to the Colonys in general, and to this in particular.

As soon as I could inform myself of the number and motion of the French & Indians, I signified the same to

e neighbouring Governments, that they might not
ly be upon their Guard but prepared to afford us
ch assistance as the progress of the Enemy might
ake necessary, and at the same time transmitted to
s Majesty's Ministers the Intelligence I had received,
d acquainted them with the defenceless state of the
ovince.

The people of the back Counties have on this impor-
nt Occasion behaved themselves with uncommon
irit and activity, but complain much of the Want of
der & Discipline, as well as of Arms and Ammuni-
n. As we have no Militia it is not in my power to
rm the people into such regular Bodies as the pres-
t Exigency requires, and you must be sensible that
have neither Money, Arms, or Ammunition at my
sposal; all I have, therefore, been able to do has
en to issue Commissions to such as were willing to
ke them and to encourage the people to defend them-
lves and their Families till the Government was

such as are conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, it being impossible without such a Law, tho' large sums of Money should be raised, to prevent Confusion and disorder or conduct matters with any degree of Regularity.

As the Enemy are now laying waste the Country and Slaughtering the inhabitants there is no time to be lost, I therefore think it necessary upon this occasion to inform You that I am ready and Willing to consent to a Law for emitting any sum in Paper Money the present service may require, if Funds are established for sinking the same in Five years, but I cannot think it consistent either with the powers of my Commission or the duty I owe to the Crown, to pass any Bill of the same or a like Tenor of those I have heretafore refused, And I hope you will not waste your Time in offering me any such Bills as you must know from what has passed between me and the late Assembly and the information I now give you it is not in my power to consent to, & I earnestly recommend it to you to afford in Time that assistance which your bleeding Country stands so much in need of.

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.

Philadelphia, November 3rd, 1755.

To the Assembly Announcing the Sacking of Great Cove by Hostile Indians.

GENTLEMEN:

I this minute received intelligence that the Settlements at a place called the Great Cove, in the County of Cumberland, are destroyed, the Houses burnt, and such of the Inhabitants as could not make their Escape either slaughtered or made Prisoners;

is and the other Cruelties committed upon our Fron-
ers has so alarmed the remaining Inhabitants that
ey are quitting their Habitations & crowding into
e more settled parts of the Province, which in their
urn will become the Frontier if some stop is not
eedily put to the cruel Ravages of these Bloody
vaders. In this melancholy situation of our affairs
ay be attended with the most fatal Consequences.
must, therefore, again most heartily press you upon
is further Intelligence to strengthen my hands and
able me speedily to draw forth the Forces of this
ovince against his Majesty's Enemies, and to afford
e necessary and timely assistance to the back In-
bitants.

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.

Philadelphia, November 5th 1755, P. M.

ever to my knowledge been made by them of any Injury done them.

I am sorry you should at this time send me the Bill I have just now received when I had heretofore refused my assent to one of the same kind, and in my message of the third instant informed you that I cou'd not give my assent to such a Bill.

I shall not enter into a Dispute whether the Proprietaries ought to be taxed or not. It is sufficient for me that they have given me no power in that case, and I cannot think it consistent either with my Duty or Safety in matters of Government to exceed the Powers of my Commission, much less to do what that Commission expressly prohibits.

Upon the repeated accounts I have had of the miserable situation of the back Inhabitants, & the Disorder and Confusion among those that are assembled in their Defence, the Council have unanimously advised me to go into the back Counties to put things into the best order possible, and to afford my countenance & Assistance to those that are willing to take up Arms in Defence of their Country. This I declined doing till I knew what you would propose upon the present occasion; and having now received from You a Bill that you well knew I could not give my assent to, I dispair of your doing any thing, and shall, therefore, immediately set off for the Back Counties, and if they have not all the Assistance their present Distresses make necessary, it will not be for want of Inclination in me but Power.

I shall take with me a Quorum of the Council, and if you shall have any Bills to propose that are consistent with the Duties of my Station and the just rights of Government, I shall readily give my assent to them whenever they are brought to me.

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.

Philadelphia, Novemr. 8th, 1755.

Speech to Scarrooyady, an Oneida, and Jagrea, a Mohawk, Concerning the Indian Difficulties—with a Comment to the Speaker and the Assembly.

BRETHREN:

In behalf of the Government & People of Pennsylvania I give you thanks for this friendly visit.

We are obliged to you for the Journey you took to the Nanticokes and for waking and warning them of their Danger. They are our Friends, and in doing a good Office to them you do a kindness to us.

We also thank you for coming down & giving us warning of our Danger at this Time of Trouble.

From the nature of our Government it is not in my power nor the power of ony one man to say what the whole people shall do. I therefore cannot give you a positive answer to that part of your Speech wherein you desire to know whether we Will fight or not; but as the several men who have a right to determine that point now met, they are considering the present State of this Country and will consider what you have now said, and when we have agreed what shall be done you may depend on knowing it.

The Government and Goverring part of the People of this Province have never accused the Six Nations of any Breach of Faith; they ever did and still do esteem them their fast Friends and Allies but as our people are numerous & scattered all over the Country, & not under the immediate eye of the Government, it is impossible to keep every Mouth in order. We therefore, hope you will not take amiss any idle Tales that foolish chattering People may utter, or attribute any thing to the Government that they may say to your prejudice, but regard only what you hear from the Government, as that alone is to be depended upon as the true sense of the People of this Province.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly:

You have heard what the Indians have said; Without Your aid I cannot make a proper answer to what they now propose and expect of us. I therefore desire you will return to your House, consider well of it, and whenever you will strengthen my Hands and enable me to give them a full and proper Answer I shall most readily do it.

November 8th, 1755.

To the Assembly Concerning the Request of the Province for Assistance in Making War Against its Enemies.

GENTLEMEN:

After the Indians had in publick demanded the Assistance of this Government and desired to know what we intended to do, & whether they were to depend upon us for Protection or take care of themselves, They came to me in Council & informed me by Mr. Weiser, the Provincial Interpreter, that they and their Brethren living upon the Sasquehannah, who were about three hundred fighting men, were now the only Indians in this part of the Continent besides the Six Nations that remained firm to the English Interest, the French having, at a great Expence and by variety of Artifices, gained to their Alliance not only the Delawares & Shawanese, but other very numerous Nations to the Westward, compared to whom they were but a Handful; that the French & those their Allies were coming down against the English and had given them notice to get out of the way; That the Body of the Six Nations were employed in protecting their own Country and assisting the English to the Northward, and

d not, therefore, afford them any help at so great istance, wherefore they declared that they and r Brethren were willing to act in Conjunction with English against the French and their Allies, but in their present Situation and Circumstances they d not take the weight of the War upon themselves. hat they desire from us at present is, that we ld put the Hatchet into their Hands; that we ld send a number of our Young Men to act in Con- tion with their Warriors and furnish the neces- Arms, Ammunition. & Provisions; That we would d some strong Houses for the Protection of their men, Women, and Children, and that they may be plied from time to time with necessaries.

hey further insist upon knowing the resolutions- his Government as to these matters, & upon having explicit answer without further Delay, that they prepare to act with us or take the necessary meas- for their own Security. They have assured u

ands of the French, our busy Enemy, who will spare o Expence or Trouble to gain such an advantage. & e at this time using every Artifice to corrupt & alien- e them from our Interest.

How fatal this must prove to us and all the English olonies You, Gentlemen, cannot be ignorant The fects of our last Disputes have already been too se- erely felt, and it is to be feared if the present Poli- **cks and Pacific Measures are persisted in the Conse- uences will be still more dreadful. Let me, therefore, arnestly recommend it to you that you will enable ie to put the Hatchet into their Hands and afford hem the Assistance of the Province in such a manner s they desire.**

Your vigorous and hearty Compliance may be a ieans of restoring Quiet to our poor Back Settlers, ho are daily calling out for that protection from us hich is justly due to them. But if thro' refusal iese Indians should be obliged not only to leave us it to act against us, all the dreadful Consequences it must be left at your door; for I am ready and de- rous to do any thing consistent with any duty to the rown for the protection & Assistance, as well of iese our Allies as of the Inhabitants of this Province general.

Upon this important affair, Gentlemen, and at the ressing Instances of these Indians, I have put off my ourney to the back Settlements, altho' I conceive my resence among them at this time to be extremely nec- ssary. Let me, therefore, recommend Dispatch to you s these Indians are so pressing to be gone, in order o see after their Families and Friends, declaring in ie strongest manner that they have not a moment to se, and must take their Measures immediately.

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.

Philadelphia, November 10, 1755.

Instructions to the Commissioners to the Indians of the Six Nations.

INSTRUCTIONS OF THE HONOURABLE Robert Hunter Morris, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &c.,

To Scarroyady, one of the Chiefs of the Oneido Nation, and Mr. Andrew Montour, of the County of Cumberland:

Our former Friends the Delawares residing at Ohio, having fallen upon our back Inhabitants in a most cruel manner without giving us the least notice of it, I have thought it necessary to send an account thereof with all possible Dispatch to the Six Nations, & as you have kindly offered to undertake this Journey by the way of Sasquehanna, I instruct you to make all the haste possible, & as you travel along apprize all our friendly Indians of this unexpected Treatment of

hat you say and give it the strictest attention, and
ien make the following Speech in my name:
rethren:

Your Cousins the Delawares, who live at Ohio, whom
e have hitherto looked upon as our own Children,
hom we nursed and cherished in our Bosoms, whom
e have supported, and with whom we have lived from
ır Infancy in perfect Love & Tenderness, have in a
ost cruel manner fallen upon & murdered our In-
abitants. People whose Houses were always open
) them, and who had given them every kind thing
ıey asked.

rethren:

It was but the very last Year they gave us a kind
ıd a friendly Meeting, and at their own Instance the
reaties subsisting between us were mutually re-
ewed; and when they parted with us they gave us
ssurances of their continuing our Friends whilst the
'aters should run down the Rivers. And on our part,
ı token of the sincere Love we bore them, we then
)ld them that the Times were Stormy, that they were
ıuch exposed where they lived to Danger, and were
ut few in number, & consequently a very unequal
'atch for Onontio's People; & therefore in Tenderness
) their Lives, & to prevent Evil befalling them, we
'sired them not to engage but to continue quiet till
ey should hear further from us. They acknowledged
is as kind advice & thanked us, & promised to do so,
ıd confirmed all by Belts of Wampum.

'ethren:

All this passed between us but the very last Year,
d we never dreamed that their Hearts could be pois-
ed by the Enemy; or the Flame of Love so soon ex-
ıguished in their Breasts; but the Truth is, that with-
t giving us any notice these Indians have entered our
'ovince in Arms and killed the poor People that were
ttled on our Borders. Innocent Persons who were

resting Peaceably in their beds and expecting no harm! they struck the Tomahawk in their Brains; Their Houses and Stacks of Corn & Hay were set on Fire; Their Cattle stabbed and their Carcases they left weltering in their Blood exposed to The Wild Beasts—no friendly hand daring to put them under the earth.

Our People lived without arms—they thought there was need of Arms, being secure of the Friendship of the Indians. The Warriors of all Nations passed and re-passed and never hurt them, but partook of what they had. Your Cousins knew this, and yet they have not only fallen upon our Inhabitants and killed them, but have exercised greater Cruelties that the French Indians ever did in all the last War.

Brethren of the Six United Nations:

These Delawares are your Cousins & under your Direction. We therefore acquaint You that they have

Brethren:

In behalf of this Government I thank you for undertaking this Journey to us, and thank the Six Nations for the friendly Message, and hope it is sincere. The People have been sitting ever since they came to Town, But cannot agree with them. They want to break open the Key of the Proprietaries Chest, but they not having entrusted me with the Key I cannot permit them to break it open. But tho' we differ in other matters, and don't at present agree about paying our own people, yet we all agree in this to preserve our Friendship with them the Indians of Six Nations, & to accommodate them with every thing necessary.

As to building a Fort at Shamokin or other proper place I doubt not we shall agree to do it, but till we are agreed on it I cannot give them positive Assurances of it, but shall as soon as we have agreed.

As to necessarys, they are to apply to Mr. Weiser's where every thing will be lodged fitting for them.

In return for your friendly Offices in doing what we have & shall do, we desire they will keep a good Look-out and strike & oppose any that might attempt to hurt us, and from time to time give us timely and early notice of such attempts; That there are many idle people that make no Distinction between Friends and Enemy Indians, & therefore recommends it to them to keep together and avoid going into places where they may be in danger of being hurt; That he expected them back with the Answer from the Six Nations, Yt. they may apply to Mr. Weiser for Advice. ——— Wishes them a good Journey, & that his good wishes shall always be imployed for them.

and now the Campaign is brough
you will enjoy Ease & Leisure en
Opportunity of perfectly re-establi

The unhappy defeat of Genl. Br
an Indian War upon this and the
inces, and from a Quarter where i
I mean the Delawares and Shawa
thought there was no danger, as th
Year given us assurances of the
and taking part with us when we s
so; and they made the same pro
tions, so that we depended on the
neuter but to prevent other Indi
French. But to our great surpriz
of their Treaties & in Defiance of
whom they are subjects. fallen u
tants and exercised on their perso
Barbarities, killing their Cattle
Houses, and destroying all before
conceive what a vast Tract of Cou
ulated by these merciless Savages
all the Families from Augusta
to the River Delaware have been

take the Freedom to desire on the part of this Government that you would be pleased to send a Message to the Six Nations to inform them of this Defection of the Delawares and Shawanese both from us & them, with all its horrid Circumstances, and assure them that is it without the least Provocation from us, but that as they say themselves it is to shew the Six Nations that they are no longer Women, by which they mean no longer under their Subjection; they have the further Imprudence to say they will come & attack such of the Six Nations as have taken up the Hatchet against the French. It will, therefore, be right to warn the Six Nations in your Message not only against any attempts that may be made on their Castles, but to require them to send Messengers to all the Indians under their dependence not to assist or join the French or their Indians, but to take up the Hatchet & assist the English, and to let them know that if they go out a fighting against the English the Six Nations will consider them as Enemies & treat them as such.

You will see by the enclosed Papers that these French Shawonese and Delawares have offered the French Hatchet to the Sasquehannah Indians but they have refused to take it, and have sent a Message to this Government that they have done so, & will fight with us if we will support them, and they shall be ordered to do so by the Six Nations. Be pleased, therefore, in your Message to inform the Six Nations of this, and desire they will send a particular Message to these Sasquehannah Indians, commanding them to assist the English against the French.

I intend to build a Fort at Shamokin this Winter, of which be pleased likewise to acquaint the Six Nations, & I doubt not they will approve this measure as absolutely necessary to protect the Indians for the common Security of them and us.

I have enclosed you the minutes of Council containing what passed between this Government & Scarrooyady, & likewise some secret Intelligence, which you will make your own use of, concealing the name of the Author.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant,

ROBERT H. MORRIS.

To Genl. Johnson.

Philada., 15th Novembr. 1755.

To the Assembly suggesting a Plan by which the Taxation Bill can be Made Satisfactory.

GENTLEMEN:

I have again taken in Consideration your Bill for striking Sixty thousand Pounds and sinking it by a Tax, and tho' I cannot recede from my former Opinion that I am restrained by my Commission from passing, any law for taxing the Proprietary Estate, yet I agree with you that the Dispute between us whether the Proprietary Estate ought to be taxed by Act of the Legislature here, and whether I have a power by my Commission to pass any Act for that purpose, must in the end be determined by his Majesty.

But as I conceive the Method you propose by a Clause in your Bill of leaving that matter to the Royal Determination is unprecedented, and that his Majesty cannot properly give his Assent to some parts of an Act and reject others, but will agreeable to the usual Forms in such Cases approve or disapprove of the whole, I have, therefore, returned & am ready to pass your Bill with some Amendments, the most material of which are the striking out that Clause and those parts of the Bill which subject the Proprietary Estate to Taxation, and in lieu thereof I propose that you shall prepare another Bill, whereby the Proprietary

Estate shall be taxed in proportion to the other Estates in the Province and for the same purposes; not by Assessors chosen by the People, but by Commissioners to be mutually chosen by you and me and named in the Bill, with a suspending Clause that the same shall not take effect or be in force till it has received his Majesty's Royal Approbation.

This Mode of doing it will, in my opinion, as effectually answer the end you propose of laying this affair before his Majesty for his Determination, & I think more properly and methodically, and in the mean time, without waiting for that Determination, Money will be raised for supplying the present Exigencies of the Province.

I must confess that nothing but the implicit Confidence I have in his Majesty's goodness & justice that he will disapprove of it if it is wrong, & the most sincere and ardent desire I have of doing every thing in my power for the good & security of the people committed to my Care, could induce me to pass a Law in any shape for the Taxing the Proprietaries estates, And if you are equally sincere & equally affected with the Distresses and Miseries of your bleeding Country, you can have no objection to this Method of affording them immediate Succor and Relief.

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.

Philada., November 7th, 1755.

To the Assembly Recommending Immediate Provision of Funds for Present Necessities.

GENTLEMEN:

The Secretary will lay before you the Intelligence I have received that the Indians have fallen upon the Inhabitants of Tulpehoccon, many of whom they have destroyed.

the Bill I have amended and returned to you
ney can be issued till January next, before which
reatest part of this Province may be laid waste,
e people destroyed or drove from their Habita-
I think it, therefore, my duty upon the present
ncy of Affairs to call upon you to grant an im-
ate Supply of money that I may be thereby en-
to afford the necessary and timely assistance
distressed Inhabitants in the Back Counties and
ure the Province in general.
uld you enable me to raise men upon the present
ion I must recommend and press it upon you to
a Law for the better Government of such Forces
e time when they are not joined by any of his Ma-
's regular Forces, For which you cannot have a
r standard than the Act of Parliament for pun-
g Mutiny and Desertion, which is in some things
dy extended to this Province.
thout a Law of this kind it would be impossible

the Town of Reading, which is within about Sixty Miles of this City, and tho' I am in hopes their cruel progress will be stopped long before they can come hither, yet as I can get no certain Intelligence of their Strength or of the number of french men that are among them, I think it my duty to take every cautionary measure in my power for the preservation & safety of the People & Province.

I must, therefore, recommend it to you, Gentlemen of the Corporation, & through you to the People of this City to be upon their Guard, and ready to take such measures for the safety of the City and Province as the motions of the Enemy may make necessary; And that you may be prepared not only to defend yourselves but to afford your assistance to such parts of the Country as may stand in need of it, I must desire that you, the Mayor, Recorder, and Alderman, will recommend to me proper persons to be appointed Officers upon the present occasion, To whom I will immediately issue Commissions. I am, Gentlemen,

Your most Obedt. humble Servant,

ROBERT H. MORRIS.

To the Assembly Further Concerning the Taxation Bill.

GENTLEMEN:

I am no less astonished than grieved to find by your Message of the eighteenth Instant, that altho' I have even ventured to exceed what I judged to be the Powers of my Commission, in order, if possible, to accommodate our unhappy Differences and afford the necessary Succor to our bleeding Country, yet still you adhere to your Bill & refuse to agree to the reasonable



late French encroachments up
that time the Assembly being
ject of Defence first introduced
sionally continued this Claim
Bills passed as tendered, with
And this appears to be done v
wit, either wholly to avoid givi
purposes, or by means of the Co
gate Powers which Assemblies
from the nature of our Constitu
in possession of.

In my Message of the 24th of
that this Claim was neither v
nor yet by usage; and it appea
Council (some Extracts of which
the Governor's right of Amend
never questioned by your Prede
And yet, Gentlemen, they were n
Fortune were at least equal to
them were singularly remarkal
Knowledge of the Constitution
well as an inviolable attachme
osts

come from me, however reasonable and necessary they may otherwise be.

You say there is no necessity in the method proposed, that the Crown should assent to some parts of the Act and reject others. It is not my business to determine what the Crown may account necessary in any of its Actions; but this I know, that is, is the established mode either to approve or reject the whole of any Law; And I presume every Legislative Body in these Colonies expect to have their Acts wholly rejected or wholly approved. You ought, therefore, previous to your risking the rejection of so important an Act on account of the Proprietary Exemption, to shew more than a bare probability that the Crown will adopt this unprecedented method by which a whole Law may be first approved, then a part of it suspended from taking effect and yet the whole is to remain all the while compleat and in Force. And all this you say by a very nice distinction is to be done by means of some wonderous Virtue of the Law itself, and in execution of the Law, and yet that it is to Cost two distinct Acts of the Crown to do it.

But was I to enquire into the reasons of this indirect and perplexed method, scarce any other it should seem to me can be assigned, but that it is your Sovereign pleasure to have it so, unless you are diffident of the Justice of your Cause and dare not trust it on its own Bottom, perhaps vainly imagining that if both the Taxes are blended together you have a better chance of being gratified in your ambitious view of getting your Chief Governor and his Estate subject to your Mercy than if the Bills are separated, in which case you probably fear that the Merits of the Cause alone might determine it against you.

For my part, I have such an implicit Confidence in the Royal Justice, that I am certain if the Proprietary Claim to an Exemption be just in itself, the pres-

ent or any other Law by which they are taxed would be rejected in the Common Method, although the Crown should be thereby for a time deprived of the greatest sums. Wherefore as I foresaw the manifest inconvenience that might ensue from a total rejection of the present Law, I proposed a separation of the two parts of the Bill by which method the present Exigencies of the Province would be supplied whatever might be the Royal Determination with regard to the Proprietary Exemption.

But you tell me in the next place that my proposal also implies a contradiction, namely: to pass one Bill declaring positively that the Proprietary Estate shall not be taxed and another expressly to Tax it; and the good-natured Construction you put upon this is that I thereby aimed to secure an infallible Exemption of the Proprietaries from Taxation by leading you into an absurdity in the mode of taxing them. This I shall leave among the rest of your groundless Charges against me, and observe that the Bill as amended by me only excepts the Proprietary Estate in the Taxes to be laid by that Bill, but no where that I can find declares either positively or otherwise that it shall not be taxed by another Bill, so that the absurdity you mention does not appear to me. However, if what you are pleased to call the diametrical Contradiction of the two proposed Bills be really any objection with you, I shall very readily agree to one Amendment more, which will perfectly reconcile them by the addition of a very few Words to the Exemption Clause in the first Bill as follows: [The Estates of the Honourable Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esquires, excepted, which shall be taxed in the manner directed by a particular Law passed (or to be passed) for that purpose]. Thus both Bills will declare positively that the Proprietaries are to be taxed if his Majesty shall so think fit.

Your Extracts from the votes of the House of Commons prove nothing to the purpose for which you quote them; they only shew what nobody denies, that by the constitution of England the Commons have long claimed the Priviledge of having their Supply Bills passed or rejected without Amendments, but are by no means applicable to the Circumstances of this Province.

The Constitution of England is of long standing, founded upon antient usage & ripened by time & the wisdom of Ages to its present perfection. There the King, Lords and Commons make up the Supreme Power, to each of which the Constitution has assigned particular & peculiar prerogatives, Rights, & Privileges, in order to keep up a proper Ballance and make them (what for the benefit of the Nation they ought to be) a check upon each other.

The Constitution of this Province is founded upon certain Royal & Proprietary Charters, being subordinate, and no way similar to that of England, nor composed of the like constituent parts. Here the whole power is lodged in the Governor & Assembly, who have all along exercised equal Legislative powers, each of them having a right to propose Laws and to amend what is proposed by the other.

Till, therefore, you can shew that the Constitution of this Province is similar to that of England, composed of the like parts, and that each of them have the like or similar powers and privileges, you can found no claim upon the usage of Parliament for having your Money Bills passed without the Governor's Amendments and therefore your Extracts from the Votes of the House of Commons were a very needless addition to your Message.

You mention twenty Amendments offered by me to the Bill of last Assembly, & that you being a new body [composed almost wholly of the same Members],

admitted every one of them that was of any Consequence into the present Bill, excepting that of exempting the Proprietary Estate. But this one Amendment was of so material Consequence that your refusal to admit of it made the proposal of a separate Bill a necessary Expedient and obliged me to make other Amendments, so that you had no reason for bursting out into such a lofty strain of Rhetoric, telling me that now I am for amending my own Amendments, altering my own Alterations, and adding to my own Additions; for had you agreed to my first Amendments, Alterations, and Additions, any future ones would have been needless.

You speak of many Bills proposed in vain by you for the relief of your distressed Country. 'Tis true you have in all proposed to me five Money Bills, three of them rejected because contrary to Royal Instructions. The other two were rejected on account of the unjust method proposed for taxing the Proprietary Estate. If you are disposed to relieve your Country, you have many other ways of granting Money to which I shall have no objection.

In this as well as in some other Messages, you affect to treat me as a Stranger, and tell me that it is at least probable you are more deeply concerned for the Distresses of this Country than I am, because most of you are natives of it and have your Estates in it. I am surprised, Gentlemen, that you do not blush to have recourse to such weak and fallacious reasoning. Altho' I was not born within the Limits of this Province, I was born in its Neighbourhood. Nay, the Chief part of my Estate lies much nearer to this City than the Estates of some of you who sit in Assembly, and when your Estates are in danger I can by no means think mine safe. And here I would observe, that if the Consideration of being bred up among You and possessing large property in the Province could have

ecured your good Treatment of any Governor, my mmediate Predecessor had the fairest Claim to such 'reatment, & would have been exempted from those lanifold abuses which it has been his Lot as well as ıine to receive at your hands. But I conceive, Gentlemen, that our Actions, not the place of our Estates r Nativity, are the best Test of our Affection for this ·ountry. You will suffer me, therefore, briefly to reiew your Conduct and mine, and to leave them both o speak for themselves.

And here was I inclined to go beyond my own times; might begin with remindg. You how contemptuously you treated the Proprietary offer of Four hundred 'ounds for erecting a place of Strength on the Ohio, ogether with an offer of one hundred Pounds per anıum towards its support, which offers were made at time when your Concurrence would probably have ›revented many of the Calamities we now groan unler.

I might also observe, that when Mr. Hamilton first :alled upon you persuant to his Majesty's orders, to ;rant such Supplies as would enable him to draw forth he Strength of the Province & to repel Force by Force, ;ou would not admit that the French Encroachments ınd Fortifications on the Ohio were within our Limits, ›r his Majesty's Dominions, thereby seeking an excuse :o avoid doing what was required of you; And when ıfter the loss of much time you thought fit to drop his dispute, you then entered upon a fresh one con:erning the Legality of Royal Instructions in order ;till to gain more time & avoid doing what you judged nconsistent with your Principles; nevertheless, it is ·lear, that if you had complied with Mr. Hamilton's ·equest, and given Seasonably what Money the excise ;ould raise in the Term he proposed, the French might ıave been prevented from strengthening themselves n their present unwarrantable Encroachments.

On my accession to the Government you began upon the same Dispute and delay; but as I am informed that there was a full and strong Representation, both of your Conduct & mine so far as related to the Disputes in the beginning of my Administration, laid before his Majesty in a Report of the Lords Commissioners of Trade, upon your Address concerning Instructions, I shall go no farther back than December last.

On the 19th of that Month, I communicated to you a letter from Sir Thomas Robinson, notifying his Majesty's intentions of employing four Regiments for the defence & Security of these Colonies to be raised and augmented in America, & requiring a sum of Money towards a general Fund, and to have Three thousand men in readiness with a proper quantity of Provisions &c., the whole to be under the direction of a General Officer of Character, who was to be sent as Commander-in-Chief of all his Majesty's Forces in these parts, but you did not think fit to raise a single man, or give one farthing of Money in Compliance with this request; I did also at the same time recommend it to you, to prepare a Law for regulating the Wages to be paid by such Tradesmen, Horses & Carriages, as it might be necessary to impress into his Majesty's Service; To this you replied "That you could not presume the Military Officers would, or ought to have any Power of impressing Tradesmen within this Province, & that the other parts of my Message might remain under Consideration without any considerable Inconvenience."

As soon as the General arrived I again recommended it to you to make an immediate Provision for raising the men & supplying the Money and other necessaries expected from this Province, and did throughout the whole Summer from time to time press you to grant your aid & assistance to the Expedition then on Foot, but you had one general answer for all, namely, That

if some Bill which you had always ready to offer for striking a sum of money for the King's Use should once be passed it would answer all the purposes required of you, and yet every one of those Bills were all the while liable to one & the same objection, on the footing of the Royal Instructions. And, besides this, you never took the least notice of the Demand for a supply of men, which from this populous Province was at least as material an Article as Money.

At last, upon the Defeat of his Majesty's Forces for want of that timely suport & assistance which it was in the Power of this Province to have afforded, I laid before you in the strongest Terms the Dangers to which this Country stood exposed, and called upon you to put it into a posture of Defence that the People might be secured against the Invasions naturally to be expected in consequence of that defeat, but all this was to no purpose. However, having been informed of the Report of the Lords of Trade against your address, and that your conduct was generally condemned in England, you thought fit to drop the old dispute concerning Instructions and to start a new one about taxing the Proprietary Estate, which you very well knew I had no power by my Commission to do, Besides, as the Proprietaries were absent and this your extraordinary Claim related to a matter of Property, and was contrary to a Law in Force, you could not imagine that it would be easily given up or speedily determined, and, therefore, you could propose nothing by it, but, as usual, to evade the point of raising an armed Force & granting the necessary supplies; And now, when in Consideration of the Distresses of this unhappy Country I have consented even to exceed the powers of my Commission in order to lay that dispute before his Majesty by a separate Bill for that particular purpose, you start a new Claim unknown to former Assemblies of having your Bills, giving Money, passed without

Amendments, and upon no better Foundation than this imagined privilege you refuse the necessary Assistance to your bleeding Country. But, Gentlemen, I must tell you that I cannot consistent with my Duty or the Trust reposed in me, recede from my Amendments to that your Bill; And here give me leave to express my Satisfaction at your intended Complaint against me, and to assure you that nothing gives me greater pleasure than the hopes of having my Conduct and yours laid before the Crown, where I hope they will both undergo the strictest Examination, and as I expect no favour from you, so I am not afraid of the utmost efforts of your malice, being conscious to myself that I have done nothing to the prejudice of the people committed to my Care, or neglected any thing in my power that could tend to their security or lasting happiness.

Upon the whole it appears clear to me that you never intended that any of your Bills should pass for raising Money to defend the Province, and this seems now to be placed beyond all dispute, since those People under whose Influence you are chiefly known to be are said to have declared publickly to you that they would sooner suffer than pay towards such purposes.

However, I shall put one proof more, both of your sincerity & mine in our professions of regard for the publick, by offering to agree to any Bill in the present Exigency which it is consistent with my Duty to pass, lest, before our present Disputes can be brought to an issue, we should neither have a privilege to dispute about nor a Country to dispute in.

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.

Philadelphia, Novr. 22nd, 1755.

Extracts from the Minutes of Council Commencing from the Proprietary William Penn, Esqr., His Leaving the Province in 1701.

On the old Proprietary's Departure from the Province in 1701 Andrew Hamilton, Esqr., was appointed Lieutenant Governor,* but by reason of the unsettled state of the Province, and the Assemblies differing with him chiefly on account of his pressing them to make a Militia Law. & to provide for the Defence of the Province, no Laws passed in his time, and he dying in March, 1703, the Council acted till Governor Evans' Appointment to the Government in February, 1703-4.

IN GOVERNOR EVANS' TIME.

1705, Decembr. 27th. A Bill for granting a Supply for Support of Government read in Council and agreed to with some Amendment.

January 12th. An Amendment insisted on by the Governor to the Bill entitled "An Act for a raising a Suply of Two-pence halfpenny Per Pound, and ten Shillings Per Head, vizt: That the Assembly should not have power to dispose of any part of the Money to be raised by that Act, without the Governor's Concurrence," and it was agreed by the House [all then present with their Speaker David Lloyd] that the Assembly should have no power to dispose of any of the said Money but for discharging of Debts then incumbent on the Province, and for the necessary Charges of their own House, and that in all other Cases the Governor's Concurrence with the Assembly should be required, and the said Supply Bill was accordingly passed with the said Amendment.

NOTE.—Governor Evans, soon after passing this Law, likewise differing with his Assemblies on the dis-

*Extracts from the Minutes of Council, 1701.



1709, July 29th. In a mes
to the Governor pressing h
which had been sent up to hi
that and former Assemblies, a
Bills for raising Monies by C
are these words vizt.: Where
thy Concurrence with what ot
be prepared by this Assembly
to let us know thy objection
shall readily agree to any r
Amendments to them.

August 16th. In a Messag
the House, on his sending ba
new drawn by them, with son
Clause:

The Governor is very desirc
distinct from that of Courts m
ceeded upon by a Committee
for he is of opinion with the
the safest method to bring ea
a separate Act, that in case o
the rest may not fall with it.

And accordingly a distinct B

for raising a supply of two pence per Pound and eight Shillings Per Head:" "An Act for licensing Taverns;" "An Act for laying a Duty on Negroes, Wine, Rum, &ca.," called the Impost Act, and an Act for compelling the paying of all former Taxes allowed by the House & passed therewith.

1711, July 20th. Amendments proposed by the Governor and Council to the Bill entitled "An Act for raising of Two thousand Pounds to the Queen's use [for the Canada Expedition] by a Tax of 5½s. per pound and twenty Shillings Per head;" one of which Amendment was, that the Monies should be paid by the Treasurer as the Governor should direct and appoint.

And the said Act was passed with the Governor's Amendments.

1712, May 27th. Amendments proposed by the Governor & Council to the Bill intituled "An Act for raising Money on the Inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia for the Publick use and benefit thereof;" Which passed the seventh of June after, with several other amended Bills, for raising Monies by Duties, &ca.

1714-15, Mar. 23. Impost Bill amended by the Governor.

1715 May 26th. A Bill for laying a Duty on Wine, Rum, &ca. A Bill for raising a Supply of one Penny Per Pound, and one Shilling Per head, & a Bill for laying a Duty on Negroes imported; all amended by the Governor, allowed by the House and passed.

IN GOVERNOR KEITH'S TIME.

1717 February 21st. Amendments proposed by the Governor and Council to several Bills, vizt.: "An Act for laying a Duty on sundry Liquors retailed;" "An Act for laying a Duty on Wine, Rum, &ca., and



were finished by the House."

1721, January 19th. Amend
and Council to two Bills, vizt.
Duty on Wine, Rum, &ca.," an
Duty on Negroes, &ca.," & both

1722, May 3d. Amendments
ernor and Council to "An Act
Convicts, &ca."

May 9th. And to the Suppl
ing County Levies.

IN GOVERNOR GORD

1729, May 10th. "An Act lay
ers & Irish Servants;" Also "
Thirty thousand Pounds," both
ernor's Amendments.

1730-31, February 4th. The
Governor's Amendments to the
for striking Forty thousand Po

1731, January 20th. Clause i
of the Governor's to a Message

positions on any Bill that should come before him, he had done so in the present Case.

1733, January 19th. Excise Bill passed with the Governor' Amendments. One of which was an alteration from Six-pence per Gallon to four pence; and another was to reduce the Time of the Continuance of the Act from Five to three Years.

IN GOVERNOR THOMAS' TIME.

1739, May 18th. A Money Bill, vizt.: An Act for re-printing & re-emitting the Bills of Credit, & for striking Eleven thousand Pounds, passed with several amendments of the Governor's.

1740, May. In a dispute between the Governor & Assembly (Mr. Kinsey then Speaker) on the Bill for raising Money on the Inhabitants of the City, are these Expressions of the Assembly: If the Bill abridges the Corporation in their Privileges or be deficient in the Powers of the Commissioners and Ase sess, it may be amended by the Governor, & to which they would chearfully agree. And further, And the Gevernor's power of insisting on any Amendment proposed by himself where he shall think it just is what we never contended against.

1744, May 26th. Governor's Amendment of Excise Bill, agreed to by the House & passed so Amended.

1745, May 3d. Money Bill, vizt.: An Act for re-emitting & continuing the Loan of the Bills of Credit, &ca., Passed with Governor's Amendments.

1746, June 24th. Act for raising Five Thousand Pounds for his Majesty's use, Passed with the Governor's Amendments.

the Assembly Approving the Bill for Ordering nd Regulating those who are Desirous to be United for Military purposes in the Province.

ENTLEMEN:

I have considered your Bill for the better order- ing and regulating such as are willing and desirous be united for Military Purposes within this Pro- ce, and tho' there are many things in it of a very raordinary nature, and I am convinced that it will er answer the purpose of defending this Province, n if it could be carried into Execution in any reas- ble Time, which I am afraid it cannot, Yet to shew that I am desirous of doing any thing that has n a Chance of contributing to the safety of the ple and Province, I shall consent to your Bill in shape you have sent it, as it would be entering new Disputes should I amend it properly.

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.

for them that they have purchased the most of them more than once; and the Indians on their parts have upon all occasions acknowledged this Justice, and in return made warm professions of their Friendship & Affection to the Proprietaries & People of this Province, and I never heard either of the particular Complaint you mention in your Message of the Eighth Instant or of any Complaint of the kind. However, as it was before my administration, I referred the matter to the Consideration of a Committee of the Council, who have carefully examined the several Treaties & Transactions of those Indians, & have made a full Report as to the matters you enquire about, which I send you with this, and from which it seems clear to me that no such Complaint or promise was ever made.

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.

Philadelphia, 22nd November, 1755.

To the Assembly Concerning the Arrival of Certain Deported French Nova Scotians.

GENTLEMEN:

The success of his Majesty's Arms employed in driving the French from their Encroachments in Nova Scotia, put it into the power of Governor Lawrence to reduce the French Inhabitants of that Colony, commonly called French Neutrals, to a proper obedience to his Majesty's Government, or of forcing them to quit the Country. But they refusing to swear allegiance to his Majesty, it was thought by him and his Majesty's Council there, as well as by the Admirals Boscawen and Moyston, for the safety of that Province, that a considerable number of them should be removed and divided among the other Colonies, and

ıose destined for this province are alread[illegible]
ıt as I did not think it safe in our preser[illegible]t
nces, to permit them to Land, I have o[illegible]r-
Vessels that brought them to Land, I have conv[illegible]e
tance below the Town, & have put guards u[illegible]p-
& ordered them Provisions.

ning General Shirley to be at New York, [illegible] I
equainted him of their arrival, and the dang[illegible]er
ight accrue to us from such a number of Peop[illegible]ple
ir principles coming amongst us at this tim[illegible]e,
esired his particular Instructions in what ma[illegible]n-
might best dispose of them, and I wait his a[illegible]n-
. But as I hear he is still at Albany, and t[illegible]he
tors have reported to me that it is dangerous to
er them to continue in such a crowded state, I
refore think it necessary to land them at the P[illegible]o-
nce Island, and recommend it to you to make P[illegible]o-
sions for them, and to enable me to place a proper
Guard over them.

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.

Philadelphia, November 24th, 1755.

[illegible]ncerning the Opportune and
[illegible]roprietaries.

they sent me an order upon their Receiver General for Five thousand pounds as a free Gift to the publick, to be applied to such uses as that Event might make necessary for the common Security of the Province.

This timely and generous Instance of the Proprietaries care & anxiety for the Inhabitants cannot fail of making the most lasting impressions upon the minds of every well wisher to this country.

I have directed the receiver General to have the money ready as soon as possible, and it will be paid to such persons as shall be appointed by Act of Assembly for the disposition of any sum you may think necessary to raise for the Defence of the Province in this Time of Danger.

Upon this occasion, Gentlemen, I must again recommend it to you to lay aside all Disputes, and to grant such Supplies, in addition to what the Proprietaries have given, as his Majesty's Service & the present exigencies of the Province require.

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.

Philada., November 24th, 1755.

Letter to the Proprietaries Concerning the Affairs of the Province.

Philadelphia, November 22nd, 1755.

SIR:

I wrote you a few days ago by way of Dublin, and now send you a Duplicate of that Letter, and the Intelligence I have since received of the mischiefs committed by the Indians, who you will observe, have fallen upon the Inhabitants at Tulpehoccon, killed several of them and destroyed many Plantations. The

le Resistance that is given to these People will only encourage them to go on in their Cruel Trade may tempt the French to come down upon us, they know we have no Militia nor any other means defending ourselves. Should that be the case, this e happy and flourishing Province will be in a mis- ble Condition by the Spring, but even without their , the Indians themselves may do more Mischief this nter than twenty years will repair, as they lay waste ry thing before them.

You will judge by the Messages that have passed ween me and the Assembly of the temper they are much better than from any thing I can say. I ught it right while the Province was invaded and rodigious clamour raised by the Assembly against on account of your refusing to contribute any ng towards the common expence to make the offer my Message of the 15th Instant, which they have used to agree to, insisting on their new Claim of

and to take the whole powers of it into their own. To which end Mr. Franklin and others have sent Arms and Ammunition into the several countys and distributed them to such People as they thought proper without my knowledge or consent. This I esteem a very extraordinary measure, as the people will be thereby taught to depend upon an Assembly for what they should only receive from the Government, and if it is not criminal I am sure it ought to be so.

They have also given presents to the Indians without my privity or Consent, and by a Bill they have sent me this Session, under pretence of regulating the Indian Trade, they propose not only to take that whole Trade into their own hands and manage it by a Committee, but to take the Indians entirely out of the hands of the Government, and least the trade itself should not give them all the Influence they may have occasion for, the profits of it are to be given by the Assembly in presents to the Indians.

I sent you by way of Ireland Copies of the Quakers' address and the Representations of the Inhabitants of Philadelphia to the Assembly, upon which I need not make many observations. I think that of the Quakers a very rash thing and a dangerous use of their Influence at such a time as this, when it becomes every good subject and true lover of his Country to further his Majesty's measures rather than obstruct them. But this their address will shew whatever their pretences and professions have been that they never intended to do any thing in defence of their Country, and that the Bill they now propose and insist on, is intended only to save appearances, as they have put it in such a shape that it is not possible for me to consent to it, & have refused to agree to the method proposed by me for taxing your Estate upon the Idle pretence of not suffering a Money Bill to be amended.

Upon my word, Sir, I am much at a Loss what to do
n the present situation of Affairs, or what to advise
ou to do. It is very apparent to me that if some
easures be not soon taken at home for regulating
atters here, that this Province will be either overrun
y the Indians & French, or thrown into Internal and
ivil Commotions, the end of which no one can ven-
ure to foretell. The people have lost all sense of
bedience to Government and are countenanced by the
ssembly who have their own Scheme in view &
ake use of the people to gain their points.

The Quakers indeed do not wish you to part with
he Government because they will have much less
ower under the Crown, but would willingly throw
s much weight as possible into the Assembly.
ranklin has views that they know nothing of, and
ho' they submit to him in the Assembly, the more
ensible part of them are not heartily satisfied with
is attachment to them. The truth, I believe, is that



wrote to General Shirley upon that Subject, who I hope by this time is at New York.

I own that had we a regular Militia these people might be an advantage by adding to the number of useful Inhabitants, but under our present Circumstances I am fearful they may prove more injurious here than they could possibly have done at Nova Scotia; however, when I have General Shirley's thoughts upon the head I shall endeavour to dispose of them in the manner most consistent with the security of the Province.

You will observe by one of the Assembly's Messages herewith, they mean to throw the odium of the present Indian War upon you, by insinuating that you have not paid the Indians for their Lands, and tho' nothing can be more false and wicked yet such is the present temper of the people that it will be too generally believed. However, to prevent as much as may be any such Impressions, I have referred that Message to a Committee of Council, who will report to me the several Treatys and Transactions with the Shawonese Indians, which I shall send to the Assembly and have published in the next Paper.

Herewith I send you the copy of a most curious Militia Bill that I have this day received, which you must be sensible can answer to no good purpose, and is really intended to amuse the people who call aloud for a Law to establish military order, without which they seem convinced that nothing effectual can be done for their defence, and tho' I am convinced that it will do no good yet I believe I must consent to it in the present Circumstances of the Province, if it be only to shew that I am willing to do any thing that has even a chance of contributing to the defence of the Province, and thereby to avoid the resentment of a Mob that I am informed will be in Town from the back Countys in a few days, and as the Assembly have

nore Engines to employ than the Government, and cruple not to propagate any falsehoods that suit hem, it is more than probable that these people, when hey come, notwithstanding any thing I can do, may hink me the cause of all their sufferings and act ccordingly. The people from York and Cumberland Counties I am told are to come down in a body and petition for a greater number of Representatives, as hey have not their due proportion, & a body of five undred dutch from Berks are to demand Laws for mmediate defence.

This manner of applying is extremely dangerous, nd I am satisfied will be productive of mischief of ome sort or other, but time alone must shew where t will fall.

I must think that the Government at home have too ong neglected the internal Conduct of these Colonies, nd have suffered Assemblys to go such unwarrant-ble lengths in almost every one of them that they

beg you will lay these matters before him and make my Excuses for not writing by this opportunity.

I have only to add that I have besides Mr. Lardner named Benjamin Chew, Thomas Cadwalader, and John Mifflin, Esq'rs. of the Council, and find great assistance from them.

I have the Honour to be, Sir,
Your most Obedient humble Servant,
ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.

The Honble. Thos. Penn, Esqr.

Letter to the Proprietaries Acknowledging the Gift of Five Thousand Pounds.

Philadelphia, Novembr. 22nd, 1755.

SIR:

Since closing a long Letter to you of this day I am favoured with yours of the fourth of October by way of New York inclosing an order for five thousand Pounds. I have only time to give you my hearty thanks for the sentiments you are so good as to entertain of my Conduct, and to assure you that I shall continue to exert my best abilities in discharging the Duties of the Station you have honoured me with. You will give me leave to add that nothing could come more critically than your generous & free Gift, which will enable me to shew you to the people in a proper light, and I am in hopes will in great measure get the better of the Malice of those who have gone great lengths to injure you in their opinion. Few of your friends know of the offer as yet, but I shall send a Message on Monday to the House upon the head, As soon as they meet, and this is Saturday night. I would not let this Vessel go without acknowledging

the receipt of that Letter; and can only add that I am,

Sir, Your most faithful and obedient Servant,
ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.

The Honble. Thomas Penn, Esqr.

To the Assembly Concerning the Bill for Regulating the Indian Trade.

GENTLEMEN:

Since your Bill for regulating the Indian Trade has been before me my Time has been so much taken up with the variety of Business that the circumstances of this Province made necessary to be dispatched without delay, that I have not been able to give it the Consideration a Bill of that Nature re-

Letter to the Provincial Commissioners Directing the Convocation of the Friendly Indians on the Sasquehannah to a Council at Harris' Ferry.

Philada., 1st December, 1755.

GENTLEMEN:

Upon considering the state of our friendly Indians on the River Sasquehannah, I think it necessary that Messengers should be immediately sent to convene them to come down to Harris' Ferry, in order to concert measures with this Government upon the present Circumstances of affairs, when it may be proper to communicate to them such parts of the General Plan of operations as they may assist in the execution of.

I am, Gentlemen, Your most humble Servant,

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.

To ISAAC NORRIS, JAMES HAMILTON, JOHN MIFFLIN, &ca., Esqrs.

To the Assembly with Regard to an Invitation to Participate in a Congress of the Colonies at New York.

GENTLEMEN:

General Shirley, pursuant to his Majesty's Orders for that purpose, has requested me to meet him at New York, in a Congress he has there appointed, as you will observe by the Extract of a Letter from him upon that Subject which the Secretary will lay before you. At that Meeting business of the greatest Consequence to his Majesty's Service and the safety of these Colonies will be considered and concluded, and the success of the next Year's operations may in

great measure depend on the timely resolutions of that Council.

I have lately received such Intelligence as to the State of Indian Affairs as will make it necessary for the Colonies to join in some General Treaty with those People, as well to the Southward as to the Northward, which can no way so well be resolved on as at the Congress now already met.

And on the other hand the late Incursions of the Enemy, and the necessity there is of putting this Province into a posture of defence, as well as carrying into Execution the several matters now in Agitation, call for my presence and the Authority of the Government. Under these Difficulties I find myself at a loss which service to prefer, and desire you will give me your Sentiments on this momentous & pressing occasion.

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.

Philada., December 2nd, 1755.

It gives me a true pleasure to find you are under the force of Religious Impressions, and speak in so affectionate a maner of the great Author of the Christian Salvation, our Lord Jesus Christ.

As you have made it your own Choice to become Members of our Civil Society & Subjects of the same Government, and determine to share the same Fate with us, I shall make it my Care to extend the same Protection to you as to the other Subjects of his Majesty, and as a Testimony of the Regard paid by the Government to the distressed State of that part of the Province where you have suffered so much, I have determined to build a Fort at Gnadenhutten, from which you will receive equal Security with the White People under my Care.

I have not the least suspicion of your having been concerned in the late Mischiefs. Your precaution & flight are an Evidence of your Innocence, & I take in good part your Professions of Truth and Fidelity to your Brethren, and thank you for them.

I heartily Commiserate your losses, and think you entitled to Relief; and as I intend to send for all our friendly Indians to come and confer with me in this Time of Danger, I shall let you know the time when I shall meet them, and desire you to be present, that I may speak to you at the same time.

In the mean time I desire you will be of good behaviour, and remain where you are.

Given under my hand and the Lesser Seal of the said Province at Philadelphia, the Fourth day of December, Anno Domini, 1755.

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.

Message to the Indians Living at Wyomink, Nescopecka and Shamokin.

THE HONOURABLE ROBERT HUNter Morris, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor & Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware,

To the Indians living at Wyomink, Nescopeca, and Shamokin, Greeing:

Brethren:

The People of the Province have always considered you as their own Flesh & Blood, and it being a time of Danger, are anxious to know the state and Condition of your Affairs, & to give you the strongest Assurances of the Continuance of their Affection for you.

Brethren:

Brethren:

I mean this invitation to come to Council, not only for you but for all the Indians that are in your Neighbourhood, & desire you will send Messengers forthwith, to invite them to it in my Name; and I expect a large number will Accompany you as I have many matters to communicate of very great Consequence to all the Indians.

Brethren:

Hitherto we have not been a Warlike People, but we have seen our Error, and are determined to act with Vigour, and let the Indians see we are capable of defending of ourselves against our Enemys, & affording our Friends and Allies the Protection they have a right to demand of us, in virtue of the Treaties subsisting between us.

Brethren:

I desire you will not hearken to any Stories that may be told you, to the prejudice of us your Brethren; We are your hearty Friends; We propose to give you the strongest Marks of our Confidence, and whatever you hear to the contrary, give no Credit to it.

Brethren:

A Company of Warriors of the neighbouring Province of Jersey found some Indians near a place where mischief had been just done by the Enemy, and not knowing but they might have been concerned in that Mischief, they took them up and confined them. As soon as I heard of it I sent a Message to the Governor of Jersey, and desired him to send them to me; and you may be assured they shall be well taken care of, and if I find them innocent I will bring them with me to the Congress.

Given under my hand & the Lesser Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the eighth day of De-

cember, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five.

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.

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structions to the Commissioners to the Wyomink Indians.

NSTRUCTIONS OF THE HONOURABLE Robert Hunter Morris, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor & Commander-in-Chief of the Province of nnsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, & ssex, upon Delaware,

Aaron Dupui, Esquire, Mr. Benjamin Shoemaker, & Mr. Charles Brodhead, of the County of Northmpton:

ntlemen:

In case the Indians cannot be got together of offer good reasons that they cannot be ready to come with you directly, endeavor to persuade as many of their Chiefs as you can to come, and desire the rest may follow as soon as they conveniently can.

But if they give you a cool Reception and decline the Invitation altogether, then you are to endeavor to discover their true Sentiment & future Designs by the softest and most prudent methods in your Power, but if these have not the desired effect then you are to demand an explicit & positive Declaration whether they will join with us or no.

As soon as you receive a determined answer either favorable or otherwise, dispatch a trusty and proper Messenger to Mr. Horsfield at Bethlehem, who has my orders to send it forward by Express to this City.

You are to keep an exact Dairy or Journal of your proceedings & make report to me thereof at your Return.

You are to conduct & accompany the Indians from Wyomink to Harris' Ferry, & take care that they be well treated. & that none of the White People molest or give them any uneasiness in their Journey; and when you draw near to our back Settlements, You are to dispatch a Messenger to me at Harris' Ferry to acquaint me when I am to expect them there.

You are to take with you a sufficient quantity of the best White Wampum, to give at the delivery of the Message.

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.

Philadelphia, 8th Decemr.,1755.

Letter to the Council from Reading.

GENTLEMEN:

I got to this Place at twelve o'Clock this day after a cold but not a disagreeable ride, and about one was joined by the Commissioners from Easton, who have left that Part of the Frontier very well guarded. What stay I shall make here is as yet uncertain, but if nothing extraordinary happens to detain me, I hope to be at Harris' Ferry on Tuesday, where I have some reason to expect a few Indians from the West but none from the East Branch of Sasquehannah, as they have not had my Invitation, and are said to be in the French Interest, having given their Indians Leave to seat themselves at Neskopeken, a Town about midway between Wyoming and Shamokin, and even undertaken to conduct them to our Settlements. This matter is hinted at in Weiser's last Letter, but he has now more fully informed me of the Intelligence upon which he grounded the notice he then took of it, and which convinces me that the Enemy's Head Quarters are there, and that they will annoy us from thence, not only this Winter but the next Summer, unless they are dislodged from that advantageous post.

There are I find above one hundred and thirty men upon the Frontiers of this County, besides the Guard in this Town, and I shall consider with the Commissioners whether it will be sufficient and in what manner to post them, so as best to contribute to the Public Safety. I do not learn what Croghan has done to the west of Sasquehannah, but expect to be informed when I get to Harris' Two Men were carried off last week from Swahatawro.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

Reading January 1st, 1756.

Letter from Reading to the Council Referring to the Destruction of the Town of Gnadenhutten and Other Outrages.

Reading, January 5th, 1756.

GENTLEMEN:

I have only Time by the Return of the Express to acknowledge the receit of your Favour, and to approve of what you have done since I left you.

I beg you wou'd open all Letters that come to me upon his Majesty's Service, and in every case do what you think most for his Majesty's Service and the good of the Public, of which you are very good Judges. The Commissioners have done every thing that was proper in the County of Northampton, but the People are not satisfied, nor, by what I can learn from the Commissioner, would they be unless every Man's House was protected by a Fort and a Company of Soldiers, and themselves paid for staying at home and doing nothing. There are in that County at this Time three hundred Men in Pay of the Government, and yet from Disposition of the Inhabitants, the Want of Conduct in the Officers and of Courage and Discipline in the Men, I am fearful that whole County will fall into the Enemy's Hands.

Yesterday and the Day before I received the melancholy News of the Destruction of the Town of Gnadenhutten, and of the greatest part of the Guard of forty Men placed there in order to erect a Fort. The particulars you will see by the inclosed Papers, so far as they are yet come to hand, but I am in hourly Expectation of further Intelligence by two Men that I dispatched for that Purpose upon the first News of the Affair, whose long stay makes me apprehend some mischief has befallen them.

Last night an Express brought me an accot. that seven Farm Houses between Gnadenhutten and Naz-

areth were on the First Instant burnt, about the same time that Gnadenhutten was, and some of the People destroyed, and the acounts are this day confirmed.

Upon this fresh alarm it is proposed that one of the Commissioners return to Bethlehem and Easton, and there give fresh Directions to the Troops and post them in the best Manner for the Protection of the remaining Inhabitants.

I am very busy in preparing the necessary Orders and Instructions upon this new Turn in the Affairs, and can therefore only wish you all Health and Happiness.

And am, Gentlemen, your most obedient humble Servant,

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

To the Gentlemen of the Council of Pennsylvania.

I propose to set off to-morrow.

Letter from Carisle to the Council Reciting the Situation.

Carlisle, January 15th, 1756.

GENTLEMEN:

The Messenger has been detained longer than was intended on account of the Business we have had to transact, and now brings with him my Orders for the Destination of the Regulars at Easton and Berks, where I am in hopes they will contribute to the security of the Province and give ease to the Inhabitants in those parts. I have not time to have my Letter to Captain Jocelyn upon that Subject copied, so send you the original inclosed under a flying Seal, which you will order to be closed and sent to him immediately.

I have had two Conferences with the Indians that are here, who are but few, and they seem hearty in our Cause; the smallness of their number leaves us Room to do little more that to exchange our Assurances of Friendship and to engage some of them as Messengers to procure Intelligence.

The Commissioners and I have agreed to engage three hundred Men for the Protection of the Western Frontier, who are to be stationed in Five forts, extending from the Sugar Cabins near Sidling Hill to a Place within about twenty Miles of the Sasquehannah, and probably we may order a Fort on the West side of that river.

I imagine it will require all to-morrow to dispatch the Business that remains to be done here, and then we shall set out for York and from thence to Lancaster, where I propose to meet the Conestogoe Indians and make them some Presents,, after which we shall go round by Reading and return. I am, Gentlemen,

Your most faithful and obedient humble Servant,

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

Instructions to Captain Joselyn Commanding the Detachment of Regulars in Pennsylvania.

Carlisle, January 15th, 1756.

SIR:

I have yours of the Seventh Instant, giving an Account of the Arrival of the Detachment of Regulars from New York, with General Shilrey's Orders to you to put yourself under my Command; and when I was at Reading I consulted with the Members of the Council and Commissioners in what manner these Troops might be disposed of so as most effectually to

ntribute to the Defence of the Province, and they vised me to post the Independents at the town of ıston, in the County of Northampton, and the Gren- iers at the Town of Reading, in the County of Berks, ıere Quarters will be provided for them.

You will, therefore, please to order the Detachment Grenadiers to march to Reading under the Com- ınd of such Officers as you shall think proper, and ıu will order Lieutenant Ogelvie to march to the ›wn of Easton with the Detachment of the Indepen- nt Companies and such other Officers as you may ink necessary for that Service.

You will give Orders to the Commanding Officers spectively to use all possible Diligence in their arch, and to be particularly careful that the Sol- ers under their Command do no Injury to the In- ıbitants or their Goods.

And whereas, there are several Parties of Men in

inform me from Time to Time of the Situation and Circumstances of their Men and of the Intelligence they may receive of the Numbers and Motions of any Parties of Indians or French that may appear near the Settlements in that Part of the Province.

You are to apply to John Mifflin, John Hughes, and Evan Morgan, Esqrs., Commissioners, for such Waggons as you may judge necessary for carrying the Baggage of the Officers and Men, and for a Supply of Provisions sufficient for the Time the Troops may be upon their March to their respective Stations.

The Provincial Commissaries at the Towns of Reading and Easton, will have Orders to supply the Men with three Pounds of Pork, three Pounds of Beef, one Pound of Fish, and ten and an half Pounds of Bread or Meal per Week, and one Gill of Rum per day. I am, Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

Letter from Lancaster to the Council with Further Information upon the Indian Situation.

Lancaster, January 21, 1756.

GENTLEMEN:

I am at last got to this Town, having in Conjunction with the Commissioners done every thing we thought would contribute towards the Defence of the Western Frontier, and I am well assured if the Orders we have given are carried into Execution, and the Men employed in that Quarter do their Duty, the Inhabitants will be for the future secured against any small scalping Parties. The Force on the West Side of Sasquehannah consist of three hundred Men,



What makes me think the higher
than I do of those employed t
that they are all regularly inlis
vice for a certain Term, and th
by the Government, and not by

Mr. Peters has been very mu
since we got to Carlisle, with
very much recovered and now o
he come up, I would send you
passed with the Indians, but as
I can only say that the few th
Assurances of their Affection,
me against the French, but co
act against our Indian Enemie
the Six Nations would do, who
sequence of the Messages sent
Province, would chastise the
wares for their Behaviour.

They strongly and repeated
would build a Fort at Shamok
them reason to expect, and he
be resolved on and steps taken
tion before we return, but th

thence, I cannot at present say, as it depends upon the Circumstances in which I find the Northern Frontier.

I am, Gentlemen, Your most faithful and obedient humble Servant,

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

Lancaster, Jany. 21, 1756.

To the Gentlemen of the Council.

Remarks to two Indians on the Sasquehannah.

BRETHREN:

I thank you for staying here. You see that agreeably to my message I am come at the Time appointed, but I find no other Indians here than you two, and indeed I expect no more, as I believe my Messengers were prevented going to Wyomink by the Ravages of the Indians which began in their Neighbourhood at the Time they were preparing to set out on their Journey.

Brethren:

The publick Business requires my presence at Carlisle, where I am now going, and I invite you to go along with me. If you incline to take any of your Families with you I shall readily agree to it, and provide a Carriage for them and you."

A String.

To this the Belt replied:

Brethren:

I thank you for sending for us to Council, and for your kind Speech. What you have said is very agreeable.

Brethren:

The sky is dark all around us. The Mischiefs done to you I consider as done to the Six Nations, and am

dry up your Tears that you n
when you come to Council.

"I accept your Invitation
Carlisle."

Gave a String.

January 8th, 1756.

To Representatives of the
the Late Outbreak of

BRETHREN:

I came to this Part of
with me some of the wis
the People of Pennsylvania,
Treaty with the Indians tha
and for that purpose sent
Branches of Sasquehannah
me at Harris' Ferry, but fro
tend the present Times, I ha
the Messengers I have empl
to go to all our Friends upo

to thank you for the kind Expressions of Condolence which the Old Belt, in your behalf, made me at Harris' in my way to this Town, upon the Losses we had sustain'd and the Blood that was shed by our Indian Enemies, which he was pleased to say was a common Loss and affected you as well as us, thereby signifying that we were one People and our Cause the same; And you will allow me by this String to wipe the Dust from your Eyes and Ears, and to desire that what I shall now say to you in behalf of the People of Pennsylvania may be heard with Attention and make a proper Impression on your minds."

Gave a String.

"Brethren:

"You very well know, and your Ancestors must have informed you, of the Antient Friendship that has subsisted between the People of this Province and the several Tribes and Nations of Indians, as well those of the Six United Nations as others in their Alliance, from the Time that William Penn first landed in this Country till within these few Months.

"This Friendship has ever been sacred on our Parts, and we cannot accuse ourselves of having violated any Treaties that ever subsisted between us, but on the contrary have at all Times and upon all Occasions given Marks of our Love and Affection for our Indian Allies. You cannot be Strangers, Brethren, of the manner in which we have lately been treated by some that not many months before gave us the strongest Assurances of their Fidelity, and of their own Accord renewed the former Friendship subsisting between them and us.

"They have in the most cruel and barbarous manner fallen upon our peaceable Inhabitants, living quietly under the Faith of those Treaties that subsisted between us, and slaughtered them without Distinction of Age or Sex. Such a Treatment is what we least

expected, and having settled in Peace were not prepared to resist such an Attack. But tho' we have been unused to a Warlike Life and were at first unprepared for War, yet our Enemies may be assured that we are not incapable of it, or defending ourselves. In behalf of the People of Pennsylvania, I desire you will tell me who these Indians are that have acted so unfairly by us, and whether, in this particular, they have the Advice and Consent of the Six Nations; and I further desire you will tell me what is the Reason of their becoming our Enemies, and whether they have any just Cause of Complaint against us, for they never complained to us of any Injury."

Gave a Belt.

"Brethren:

"In this critical State of our Affairs, I do in the Name and Behalf of the Province, desire your Advice and Assistance, in what manner we may best put a Stop to the Ravages of our Enemies; and as it may be necessary to send Messages to several Tribes of Indians in Alliance with us, and it is dangerous to send our own People, I must desire some of you will undertake to carry such Messages, as there may be thought Occasion to send."

Gave a Belt.

January 15, 1756.

A Letter Concerning the Complaint of the Seneca Indians, on the Ground that Three of Their Warriors were Killed and one taken Prisoner by White Men at Canauaja.

SIR—

I returned to this Place on Wednesday last from a Month's Tour I made into the Frontier Counties, in order to put them into a Posture of Defence, and

to form a Chain of Forts and Blockhouses all along the Kittatinny Hills from Delaware to the Maryland Line near the River Potomack; and the Necessity I was under of setting off immediately upon my Return from New York, prevented me from making my acknowledgments to you for the Civilities I received while there.

I found here your Favour of the 12th January, relating to the Complaint of the Senecas, which I immediately laid before the Council, and made all the Enquiry I could concerning the Fact, but cannot find that anything of this kind has ever happened in the Memory of any of the Persons concerned in the Publick Affairs of this Province. I am, therefore, apprehensive that it is a Story made by some of the disaffected of that Tribe to cover or excuse some Injury done or intended against the Inhabitants of this Province. What induces me the more to believe it to be a Story without Foundation, is that the Place assigned for the Transaction is far within the Settlements of this Province, out of any Road that is used by Warriors, and, had it happened, must have been known. However, I have sent to the Provincial Interpreter to be informed if he knows, or ever heard of such a Affair, and directed him to enquire of the Indians living in this Province (many of whom are Senecas) whether such a Transaction ever came to their Knowledge, and who were the Persons concerned in it; and if that or any thing of the kind appears to have been done, I shall do all in my Power to give the Senecas full Satisfaction.

I am extremely obliged to you for communicating this Matter, and hope Col. Johnson, to whom I shall send upon the Subject, will set the Matter in a proper Light, and prevent the Senecas from taking any rash Measures till the Affair can fully be enquired into.

In about ten days I expect the Chain of Forts and Block Houses along our extensive Frontier will be compleat, and render the Settlements within tolerably secure; but the expence of defending the Province in this way will be very heavy, as it has already gone near to consume the sixty thousand Pounds, and this may possibly induce the Assembly here to come into vigorous measures for removing the War into the Enemy's Country.

My Assembly meets to-morrow, when I shall communicate to them the Plan of Operations concerted at New York, and endeavour to prevail with them to take a considerable Part in Measures the Success of which will redound so much to the Honour of the Provinces concerned, and render it very difficult for the French to disturb the Quiet of these Colonies hereafter; but I can as yet form no Judgment what part they will take.

I am, Sir, Your Excellency's most obedient and most humble Servant,

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

Philadelphia, February 2nd, 1756.

Letter to the Governor of Maryland Concerning the Warlike Plans of the Delawares.

THE GOVERNOR LIKEWISE WROTE TO GOVernor Sharpe on this occasion the following Letter:

Sir:

I have the Pleasure to acquaint you that I have received a Letter from Scarrooyady dated the Fourth of January at Oneoquago, an Indian Town situate on the Head Branches of the Sasquehannah, in which

he informs me that he and Montour were got safe there, tho' not without abundance of Danger; that the Delawares were obstinately bent on the Destruction of the English, and say they will pay no regard to the Interposition of the Six Nations tho' they should send to them their greatest Sachems. He advises me to put the Province into a Posture of Defence, but not to act offensively till I should hear further from him and be made acquainted with the Determinations of the Six Nations, who he hears were convened by Col. Johnson; and that he proposed to be at the general Convention and there represent the Conduct of the Delawares and Shawonese, and he hopes with success, as he had heard that the Six Nations disapproved of the Hostilities and woud resent it. By this Journey He and Mr. Montour have demonstrated that they are our true Friends, and as such will deserve our best Encouragements.

Mr. Clause, a young Man who has for some time past lived in the Upper Mohock Castle, and is said to understand the Indian Language, attends the Treaty which was appointed to be on the Twenty-Second of January, and which I hope is now holding at Col. Johnson's on the Part of Pennsylvania, and will hasten to this City as soon as it shall be ended. As soon as I know the Result I will impart it to you.

Two of the neutrals, one imported at New York and the other here, have obtained my leave to go to Annapolis in quest of their Families, who they think are in some of the Ships which have arrived in your Province. If they light of them or any of their Wives and Children belonging to the Men imported here, I desire the Favour of you to suffer as many to come to their Friends here as these two will undertake to conduct and defray the Charge of their Journey. I do not mean to put you or my self to any Expence for their Removal; But if Joseph Muneer and Simon Leb-



To the Assembly Concerning
fence of the Province from t
of Operations against the Fre

THE FOLLOWING MESSAG
ernor to the Assembly was
sent to the House with one
moning the Assembly:
Gentlemen:

As the Season for Military P
vanced, I judged it necessary as
I was engaged in with the Co
Frontiers would admit of my
to call you together to consider
tions concerted in the late Co
York for the security of his
on this Continent. I have dire
lay the Plan before you, but as
cret, and the execution of it ma
frustrated if it should be divu

of the Countries they have seized, and to disturb us in the Enjoyment of the narrow Limits which they would prescribe to us, sufficiently shew what we are to expect from those restless and ambitious People if we do not by a united, vigorous, and steady Exertion of our Strength, dislodge them from those Encroachments and confine them within their own just Bounds, And this I am persuaded you will find the best and most effectual Way of securing the Inhabitants of this and the other Colonies against the cruel Insults of them and their Savage Allies. I must, therefore, recommend it to you to grant such Supplies as may enable me to furnish what is expected from this Province towards the general Service. As you are sensible our Success will very much depend upon our being early in motion, I make no doubt you will use the greatest Diligence and Dispatch in whatever Measures your Zeal for the Public Cause may induce you to take upon the present Occasion.

Since the last Session everything has been done that the Time would admit for the Defence and Security of the Province, and I have the Satisfaction to tell you that a Chain of Forts and Block Houses, extending from the River Delaware along the Kittatinny Hills to the Maryland Line, is now almost compleat. They are placed at convenient Distances from each other, and at the most important Passes thro' the Mountains, and are garrisoned with companies and detachments all in the pay of the Province, from seventy-five to tweny Men each, according to the Situation and Importance of the Places, and if the officers and Men posted there do their Duty, I believe they will prove a sufficient Protection to the Inhabitants against such Parties as have hitherto appeared upon our borders.

I have also directed the Secretary to lay before you the Minutes of the several Conferences held with the



determin'd not to hearken to a
tions may say to them in our B
these Nations have been convene
and Orders of General Shirley,
Council to treat on these and
informed they greatly disappro
the Delawares & Shawonese, a
chastise them for taking up the
and I am in great Hopes that th
General Shirley hath recomme
them, may induce them to act
this Occasion.

R

February 4th, 1756.

To the Assembly Concerning t
vants for Military

GENTLEMEN:

I agree with you that t
Servants is a great Hards

Servants in this City, The Council, while I was upon the Frontier, wrote a Letter to General Shirley upon the Head, setting forth the particular Injury it would be to this Province, and desiring his Interposition, a Copy of which Letter I have ordered to be laid before you, and I shall immediately write to him on the same Subject, and send him a Copy of your address, in which the many Inconveniences attending the taking away of servants are strongly set forth.

His Majesty has ordered the Regiments now employed in America to be augmented and recruited in these Colonies; and General Shirley by a late Order, has countermanded the One he formerly gave to Colonel Dunbar, forbidding the inlisting of Servants and Apprentices; and the Officers think it their Duty to take all Volunteers that offer, without considering whether they are Servants or not.

Whether the Crown has such a Right to the personal Service of its Subjects as cannot be abridged or taken away by any private Contracts, or whether a Servant regularly indented and imported into the Colonies, under an Act of Parliament, is not by such Indenture deprived of the Power of becoming a Volunteer in his Majesty's Service, are Points of Law that you are sensible have been controverted in this Province ever since the Beginning of the late Spanish War, and have never to my knowledge received an authoritative Determination, and as the Rights of the Crown, as well as the Property of the Subject, will be greatly affected by a Determination of those Points, I cannot take upon me to do it, by issuing the Proclamation you propose, which will be extrajudicial, and by no means obligatory on the Persons concerned.

You will permit me to observe, that tho' the Majistrates may be appointed by the Government, yet they receive their Authority from the Law, which must be the Rule and Measure of their Conduct; and

a Proclamation in the present Case cannot create or vest any new Powers in them. If they refuse or neglect to do the Duties required by Law, there is a Court in the Province has Power to punish them for such Neglect or Refusal; and if any Subject is or thinks himself injured, the Law and Courts are open, to which he may apply, where his Right and that of the Crown will be properly considered and determined in the ordinary course of the Law.

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

Philadelphia, February 13th, 1756.

To the Assembly Recommending the giving of a Present to the Six Nations.

GENTLEMEN:

His Majesty, sensible of the great Importance it is to the British Interest and to the Success of our Schemes against the French, to preserve and improve our Friendship with the Indians, has been graciously pleased to order a considerable Present to be sent to New York for the Six Nations, and Sir Charles Hardy proposing to go very soon to hold a Meeting with those Indians to distribute among them that Present, with an Addition which he has prevailed on the Assembly of New York to make to it, has recommended it to my Consideration in the Letter I herewith send you whether at this critical Juncture great Good may not arise from this Province's likewise taking some Notice of them.

The cruel Proofs, and daily Experience we have of late had, how much it is in the Power of a few, even of the most inconsiderable of those People, to do us irreparable Mischiefs when they are disposed

e our Enemies, make it needless for me to use any r Arguments to induce you to consider whether ill not be quite proper and necessary for this Pro- e to make some Present now to the Six Nations, rder to keep up and Strengthen our Alliance with n, and engage them to be more earnest and ready ssist us against these Savages that have done and still committing the Murders and horrid Ravages ngst our back Inhabitants.

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

hiladelphia, February 16th, 1756.

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the Assembly Recommending Measures for the elief of some of the Inhabitants suffering from carcity of Provisions.

ENTLEMEN:

The Secretary will lay before you Petitions from a Number of the Inhabitants of this and r Counties, setting forth that the last Year's Crop rain was not so plentiful as usual; That great ntities had been destroyed by the Indians, and t the Back Inhabitants being drove from their ntations, the Publick would be deprived of the efit of the Grain they had put into the Ground. y therefore pray that a Stop may be put to the ortation of Provisions, in order to prevent a Scar- , which they are apprehensive there will be, if such easure be not taken.

s you come from the different Parts of the Pro- e, you are the best Judges of the Circumstances he Country in that Particular; and I recommend o you to consider of this Matter; and if you judge

cessary to prevent the Exportation of Provisions, will prepare a Bill for that purpose.

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

iladelphia, March 3d, 1756.

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ch to the Representatives of the Six Nations oncerning the Warlike Movements of the Delares and accepting the Alliance of the Six Nons against Them.

ETHREN:

We have considered the several Matters mentioned in your Speeches, and are now going to n you our answer.

e thank you for the care you have taken in the ness recommended to you at Carlisle, and at

they will, we doubt not, inflict proper punishments on them, as they are in Subjection to them. Justice requires that we should distinguish the innocent and friendly Indians from such as are guilty and at War with us. This Distinction, the Indians may rest assured, we shall ever make.

We desire you will on your Part hold fast the Chain of Friendship, and not listen to any Stories, or take Offence at the ill Language you may receive from the meaner Sort of our People. There are among you, as well as among us, bad People, whose Words are of no Signification. Consider only as Truth and worthy of your notice what shall be communicated to you from the Government from time to time at this Fire; and you will always find true Information of the State of Publick Affairs.

A Belt.

Brethren:

As to the strong House you have frequently desired us to build at Shamokin, you well know that we are ready to do any thing for the Safety of our Friends among the Indians, and our own People. We expect every Day to see Scarroyady and Andrew Montour, with agreeable News from our Brethren the Six Nations; and as soon as they arrive in this Town, you will have Notice immediately and we shall build the Fort.

Brethren:

We thank you for the kind offer of your Warriors to assist us; let them be ready at a Moment's Warning.

A String.

Brethren:

We think Harris' an inconvenient Place for your Residence, even until the Fort shall be built at Shamokin, and would rather chuse you should live with

the Conestogoe Indians, where you may be in greater Security, and better povided with necessaries.

A String.

March 4, 1756.

Speech to the Representatives of the Six Nations Concerning the Imprisonment of the Interpreter Callender for debt, and plans for their Safety.

BRETHREN:

By our Laws, and the nature of our Government, where any person owes another a Sum of Money, and refuses or neglects to pay it, the Person to whom the Debt is owing has a Right to take and imprison his Debtor, and keep him in confinement till he pays the money, or makes satisfaction for it, and it is not in my Power to prevent it. This happens to be the

our Power to prevent; and therefore, I leave it to our option, whether you will reside on that Manor, t a proper Distance from the Connestogoe Indians, r you will chuse to go to Pennsbury, another Manor f our Proprietaries, situated on this River, about venty miles above the City, where you may remain fe and well provided for till Scarroyady returns, hen further Measures will be taken for disposing you to your Satisfaction.

But if you shall rather chuse to be on the Manor of onnestogoe, I will take care to order a proper Pro-sion to be made for your Residence there, and for ur Journey, and send a sufficient Guard along with u to protect you from the Insults and Abuses that u might meet with from the rash, dissolute, unthink-g People amongst us, who, paying no Regard to my dvice and Orders, and not making a proper Distinc-on between our Friends and Enemy Indians, may ll upon and attempt to do you some Injury in your urney.

March 9, 1756.

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n Order and Regulation for forming the Militia Companies into Regiments.

BY *THE HONORABLE. ROBERT MORRIS, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle, ent, and Sussex, upon Delaware,*

Whereas, in Pursuance of the Act of General Assem-ly of the said Province, intitled "An Act for the rdering and regulating such as are willing and de-irous to be united for military Purposes," divers of

the Inhabitants of the several Counties within this Province have formed themselves into Companies and chosen their Officers, vizt.: a Captain, Lieutenant, and Ensign for Each Company, whom I have commissionated accordingly; And Application having been made to me to form them into Regiments agreeable to the Directions of the said act. I do, therefore, by and with the Advice of the Council, hereby order and direct that all the several Companies formed and to be formed under the said act within each County shall be, make, and compose One distinct Regiment, and be called by the Name of the County in which the Companies forming such Regiment respectively shall reside; *Provided*, that no less number of Companies than eight shall be or are hereby intended to form any Regiment.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Philadelphia the thirteenth Day of March, in the twenty-ninth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

Speech to the Indian Messengers Scarroyady and Montour Concerning the Warlike actions of the Delawares and engaging the Assistance of their Tribe in War Against Them.

BROTHER SCARROYADY AND MONTOUR:

We have attentively considered the Relation you have made of your Journey and Proceedings and in Behalf of this Government and the good People of this Province we return you our hearty Thanks for the Diligence with which you have executed the Trust reposed in you; we are sensible of the many Dangers you have been exposed to, and the

Fatigue such a long Journey must have given you in so severe a Season, and we make you our hearty Acknowledgements, and shall order you an handsome gratification for your Trouble.

Here gave a String.

Brethren, the Six Nations:

Your Nephews the Delawares, and some in Alliance with them, have continued, and still do continue, committing the most barbarous and cruel Murders on every Part of our Borders, tho' they must certainly have received the Messages from the Onondago Council, by the Two Delawares from Diahoga, ordering them to desist on Pain of their displeasure and correction; and it is probable that the second Message of the same Import, from the Great Council held at Fort Johnson, must have been delivered likewise, as Scarroyady says in his Report that the Messengers were set out before he came from thence.

Brethren:

It appears to us that the Delawares have sold themselves to the French, and are determined to take this Opportunity to throw off their Subjection and Dependency upon the Six Nations, imagining they shall be supported in it by their New Masters, else they would not have had the Assurance to treat the Six Nations with Insolence, as it is well known they have done, even to threaten some of them to their Faces, to make Women of them, if they would not assist them in the War against the English.

Brethren:

We have, by your Advice, taken all the amicable Methods in our power to bring then to desist; you must have been able yourselves to assure the Six Nations, that the Accusations of us were all Groundless, and invented to amuse; and from what you have said in Conversation, we think the united Nations saw these false Charges in their true Light, rather as Aggra-

ations than Extenuations of their Cousins' Guilt; nd we were in hopes their Interposition would have ad its Weight with the Delawares, and that they ould not have dared to continue their Ravages, after ceiving their Orders to desist; but you see it is therwise.

Brethren:

We have remained on the Defensive, waiting for the Result of the Council and your Return; but since either the Message we have sent to them, nor these f the Six Nations are of any Avail, and that we have one everything in our Power to avoid a War, I now nd I can no longer answer it to his Majesty, nor to is Subjects committed to my care, nor to those of he other colonies, to delay any longer to declare them Enemies to his Majesty, and to act against them with ll the vigour possible; I therefore, by this Belt, de lare War against the Delawares, and all such as act n conjunction with them. I offer you the Hatche

For every Female Indian Prisoner, or male Prisoner of Twelve Years old, and under, delivered as above, one hundred and thirty Dollars.

For the Scalp of every male Indian of above Twelve Years old, one hundred and thirty Dollars.

For the Scalp of every Indian Woman, Fifty Dollars.

To our own People, I shall observe our own Forms; to you I give the Hatchet according to yours. This Belt confirms my Words.

Here gave a Belt.

Brethren:

Agreeable to your repeated Request, I am now going to build a Fort at Shamokin. Forces are raising for that Purpose, and every thing will soon be in Readiness. I purpose it as a Place of Protection and Refuge for you and your Families, and to this all the Indians who are the Friends of the English may repair, and they will ever find a kind Reception and Necessaries of all kinds.

I need not remind you of your earnest Importunities to have this done, and of your Promise to assist in it. Our Warriors will be animated when they see you join and assist them.

April 8, 1756.

To the Assembly Concerning the proposed demands to be made of the Legislature by some Inhabitants of the Back Counties.

GENTLEMEN:

I have this Day received Information that a Number of People from the Back Counties, Inhabitants, have resolved to meet at Lancaster on the

Sixteenth Instant, and thence proceed to this City to make some Demands of the Legislature now sitting.

As attempts of this kind may be dangerous to the King's Peace and the Authority of the Legislature. I think proper to give you this timely notice of it, and, by the Advice of the Council, shall give immediate Orders to the Provincial and other Magistrates to use their utmost Endeavours to prevent the mischiefs that may attend so extraordinary a Procedure.

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

Philadelphia, April 13th, 1756.

A Proclamation of War against the Delaware Indians.

BY *THE HONOURABLE ROBERT HUNter Morris, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex upon Delaware:*

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Delaware tribe of Indians, and others in Confederacy with them, have for some Time past, without the least Provocation, and contrary to their most Solemn Treaties, fallen upon this Province in a most cruel, savage, and prefidious Manner, killed and butchered great Numbers of the Inhabitants, and carried others into barbarous Captivity; burning and destroying thier Habitations, and laying waste the Country. And *Whereas*, notwithstanding the friendly Remonstrances made to them by this Government, and the Interposition and positive Orders of our faithful

Friends and allies the Six Nations, to whom they owe Obedience and Subjection, requiring and commanding them to desist from any further Acts of Hostility against us, and to return to their Allegiance, the said Indians do still continue their cruel Murders and Ravages, sparing neither age nor Sex; I have, therefore, by and with the Advice and consent of the Council, thought fit to issue this Proclamation; and do hereby declare the said Delaware Indians, and all others who, in Conjunction with them, have committed Hostilities against His Majesty's Subjects within this Province, to be Enemies, Rebels, and Traitors to His Most Sacred Majesty; And I do hereby require all his Majesty's Subjects of this Province, and earnestly invite those of the neighbouring Provinces to embrace all Opportunities of pursuing, taking, killing, and destroying the Delaware Indians and all others confederated with them in committing Hostilities, Incursions, Murders, or Ravages upon this Province. *And Whereas,* sundry of our good Friends and Allies the Six Nations, and other friendly Indians, are seated upon and do inhabit the Country to the Northward of the Mouth of a River falling into the Sasquehannah, called Cayuga Branch, and those of the Six Nations now in Town have desired that our Hostilities against the said Enemy Indians might not, therefore, be carried on more Northerly than a Line extending from the Mouth of the said Cayuga Branch, at an Indian Town called Diahoga, or Tohiccon, to the Station Point between the Provinces of New York and Jersey, at the Indian Town called Cashetunk, upon Delaware; the said Indians promising us their hearty and best Assistance. I do, therefore, hereby declare that the Indians living and being to the Northward of a Line drawn from the Mouth of the said Cayuga Branch to the said Station Point are not included in this Declaration of War.

Whereas, many Delaware and other Indians
ring the ungrateful, cruel, and perfidious Be-
r of that Part of the Delaware Tribe and
that have been concerned in the late inhuman
es, have removed into the settled and inhabited
of the Country, put themselves under the Pro-
of this and the neighbouring Governments.
ve in a peaceable Manner with the King's Sub-
I do therefore declare, that the said friendly
s that have so separated themselves from our
Enemies, and all others who shall join or act
s in the Presecution of this just and necessary
are expressly expected out of this Declaration,
is recommended to all Officers and others to
them Protection and Assistance. *And Where*
Commissioners with me to dispose of the Sixty
and Pounds lately granted by Act of Genera
bly for His Majesty's Use, have, by their Let
me of the Tenth Instant, agree to pay out of the

Towns to the Keepers of the common Jails there, the Sum of One Hundred and Fifty Spanish Dollars or Pieces of Eight; For the Scalp of every Male Indian Enemy above the age of Twelve Years, produced as Evdence of their being killed, the Sum of One Hundred and Thirty Pieces of Eight; For every Female Indian aken Prisoner and brought in as aforesaid, and for very Male Indian Prisoner under the Age of Twelve Years taken and brought in as aforesaid, One Hundred and Thirty Pieces of Eight; For the Scalp of every ndian Woman, produced as Evidence of their being killed, the Sum of Fifty Pieces of Eight; And for every English Subject that has been taken and carried from his Province into Captivity that shall be recovered and brought in and delivered at the City of Philadelphia to the Governor of this Province, the Sum of one Hundred and Fifty Pieces of Eight, but nothing for heir Scalps; And that there shall be paid to every Officer or Soldier as are or shall be in the Pay of this Province who shall redeem and deliver any English Subject carried into Captivity as aforesaid, or shall ake, bring in, and produce any Enemy Prisoner, or Scalp as aforesaid, one-half of the said several and espective Premiums and Bounties.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the Province, at Philadelphia, the Fourteenth Day of April, in the Twenty-Ninth Year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-Six.

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

By His Honour's Command,
Richard Peters, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

o the Assembly Concerning the Resolution of the Representatives of the Six Nations to return to their People.

ENTLEMEN:

J The Indians have this Afternoon been with me, and given me Notice by Scarroyady, that they in-nd to move in three Days with their Wives and hildren to the Country of the Six Nations, leaving ewcastle and two more to go with our Forces to hamokin, and demanding of me the necessary Con-eyances and Passports. I was much surprised at this esolution, to which, by Advice of Mr. Weiser, I gave o other Answer, but that I would, when every thing as ready, send for them, and take my Leave. I am arful some Discontent has given Rise to this sudden esolution, tho' I know of no Reason they can have for : However, if we cannot prevail on them to act with s (which I have directed Mr. Weiser to endeavour

have paid to the Messages sent them by our Friends and Allies, the Six Nations, are sufficient to convince us that they have put themselves under the Protection of the French, and will no longer regard their Treaties with us or submit to the Six Nations, to whom they owe Obedience.

I have, therefore, thought proper, by and with the Advice of the Council, to declare War againt them and all such as have in Conjunction with them committed Hostilities against the Inhabitants of this Province, and the Commissioners appointed to dispose of the Sixty Thousand Pounds given to the King's Use having, by their Letter of the Tenth Instant, proposed to me to offer certain Rewards for the taking of Indian Prisoners and Scalps, and promised as far as in them to enable me to pay the same, I have, by Proclamation, notified this to the People, and invited them and our Friendly Indians to make use of every Opportunity of pursuing, taking, and destroying the said Enemy Indians.

But as great Part of the Sixty Thousand Pounds is already expended, and what remains will very soon be consumed in maintaining the Troops posted on the Frontiers and other necessary Services, I recommend it to you, Gentlemen, to grant such further Supplies as may be necessary to carry on the War with Vigour, upon the Success of which the future Peace and Safety of the Inhabitants of this Province will very much depend.

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

April 15th, 1756.

tter to Sir William Johnson Concerning the War-
like Acts of the Delaware Indians.

IR:

I have the Honour to acknowledge the Receit of yours of the 6th March, which Mr. Clause de-ered to me with the Copy of the Treaty. The In-ıns adhere so closely to their tedious Ceremonies ıt I am sensible you must have had a most fatiguing ne of it. It is, however, some compensation to re-ve the Satisfaction you express in finding the In-ıns so well disposed towards his Majesty's Inter-

It was very kind and well judged to join Scarroyady th you in the several Matters relating to this Gov-ıment, and it had no doubt a good effect on the nds of the Six Nations, and I have the Pleasure to d by what you say, that Scarroyady is in high Es-em with them.

em at Shingas' Town, called Kittanning, about irty Miles above Fort Duquesne; and Scarroyady d Montour must have acquainted you, that they w more or less English Prisoners, in almost every e of the Delaware Towns, on the Sasquehannah, as gh up as Diahoga.

At first the Enemy appeared in small Parties, and mmitted their Outrages where they could do it with ost Safety to themselves; but of late they have penrated into the inhabited Part of the Country in rger Bodies, and have defeated several Detachents of our armed Forces, burned and laid waste iole Countries, and spread a general Terror iongst us, so that I have been constrained yield to the importunate Demands of the raged People (not being able otherwise to afrd a sufficient Protection, for want of Arms, imunition, and an equal and compulsory Mila Law), to declare the Delaware Nation Enies and Rebels to his Majesty, and to offer large ewards for Prisoners and Scalps, hoping that this ould engage such of our Inhabitants, as had any ourage left, as well as all others in the neighbouring ovinces, to hunt, pursue, and attack them in their n Country, and by these means keep them at home the Defence of their own Towns, and prevent the otal Desertion of the Back Counties, which there is od Reason to be apprehensive of. But this Mease, tho' loudly called for on my Return from New ork, in December last, and since importunately and equently repeated, was not taken till near a month ter the Return of Scarroyady and Montour, and by eir advice, they, as well as we, observing the Power the Enemy to be daily encreasing, and judging this e likeliest way to bring them to hearken to the x Nations, and to move for Peace on honourable rms; I own, had I had the least Notion that they

could be stopped in the midst of their furious career, I would not have gratified the People; but despairing of this, you will agree with me, that no other Method is so likely as this to bring a Force into the Enemy's Country, and drive them from their lurking Places, and from their Towns. The Proclamation, one of which I herewith send you, was not issued above a Week before I received from Sir Charles Hardy the agreeable account of the Return of the Six Nation Deputies who were sent to the Delawares, and of their having assured you they had made up that unhappy affair, and that the Delawares expected those of their People who might be taken Prisoners by us to be delivered up as soon as possible, and then they promised to deliver up those they had of ours. Be assured, Sir, that We have no Prisoners of theirs, unless they can call a Delaware Indian so who was put into Goal in order to keep him out of Harm's Way, being informed against and lying under strong Suspicions.

this charitable Opinion of the Delawares, that they were hurried into this Measure by the Artifices and Intimidations of the French, and did always believe, when they came to open their eyes, they would relent and cease injuring their innocent Brethren and allies, who have never hurt them either in Thought or Action. It was this Opinion of that good Disposition towards us, that influenced us to suffer so long their Hostilities, without declaring them Enemies, until the Blood streamed in such Quantities down our Mountains, and filled the Vallies to such a Degree, that we could no longer delay the Publication of their horrid Cruelties.

I do not perceive that any of the Delawares living on the Ohio came to the Meeting appointed by the Deputies of the Six Nations, or that they have been spoke to; and they are, as you well know, the most numerous of all. Indeed, the main Body of the Delawares live at Kittanning and the other Delaware Towns on and beyond the Ohio, and have been the most mischievous, and do still, even so late as last Week, continue to murder and destroy our Inhabitants, treating them with the most barbarous Inhumanity that can be conceived. I should be glad to know whether these have expressed a Desire for Peace, and on what Terms the Six Nations propose to settle it; for unless these be made to desist, our Inhabitants will be in as Bad Plight as ever.

A Party of Delawares lately done some Mischief in Potomack; they were headed by a French Officer, who was killed, and the Party routed; and in the Officer's Pocket was found a Paper of Instructions from the French Commandant, Monsieur Dumas, at Fort Du Quesne, ordering him to burn and destroy what he could meet with on that River; from the Ohio, therefore, we must expect the greatest Mischief and all Means possible should be used to separate the Delawares and Shawonese from the French there, and pre-

vail with them not to join in burning, ravaging, and aying waste our Frontier Counties.

Against these the Proclamation was principally calculated, and you must be sensible I cannot recall t till I know the precise Terms on which the Six Nations have mediated the Peace. However, you will be the best Judge of what is proper for me to do, or what it is the Indians will expect from me on that occasion, of which be pleased to advise me, and favour me with your Sentiments, which will always have their Weight with me, as you can always come at and settle these Matters in Conference with the Indians, and I should be apt to mistake at such a Distance from them.

The Colonies are sensible of your Influence over the Indians, and admire the Zeal with which you prosecute their true Interest, and applaud the Happy success that has hitherto attended your Arms and Negotiations; and in particular the Colonies exposed

peech to Several Friendly Indians Concerning Propositions of Peace from the Delaware Indians.

BRETHREN:

I told you in the morning I had something to communicate to you, and it is this.

I have received an account from Sir William Johnon, sent me by Sir Charles Hardy, Governor of New ork, that, immediately after the Council held at Fort ohnson, Deputies were dispatched by the Six Naons to Otsaningo, and that they convened the Delvares, Shawonese, and other Indians, from the Seval Towns on the Sasquehannah, to the number of 0, to whom they delivered Messages from that Counl, blaming them for taking the Hatchet against their rethren, the English, and commanding them to lay down immediately, and that they had hearkened this Message and agreed to strike no more. What tell you is in this Letter (here the Governor gave r. Weiser Sir Charles Hardy's Letter of the 16th April, to translate to them); and when he had made iem understand what Sir Charles Hardy had wrote, ie Governor took a Belt in his hand and proceeded. rethren:

I think it necessary that the Indians at Wyomink, s well Enemies as Friends, should know that Sir harles Hardy has sent me this account from Sir Villiam Johnson, and as two of you are of the Six ations and one a Delaware, I think it is proper that ou should undertake to notify this to them, and, at e same Time to let them know, as from yourselves, at if they are sincerely disposed to Peace, and will liver up the English Prisoners to the Six Nations, d hearken to their advice in laying down the Hatch- and abide by such Terms as shall be agreed on, u can venture to assure them, that tho' much Blood s been spilt, and that the English, in Resentment



I speak my own sincers Incl
am for Peace, and not only my o
of Others, and particularly the
great number of People who a
those that came over with th
those are extremely desirous
Government to receive the Su
wares, and to overlook what
for the future a firm and lasti
and affection between us, and h
to me for this Purpose.

Brethren:

As many Stories have been t
our Prejudice, I desire you will
particularly I charge William
the Delawares, that those of
amongst us have not had any M
but are treated with our usual
Liberty, and live in Peace and
charge you, William Lacqu
Truth to the Indians, and t
they have been imposed on,
late the Care that has been take

to Dissuade the Delawares from striking us. When they could not suceed they separated from them, and now live together in some Place near Wyomink, I would have you go to them and let them likewise know this account from Sir William Johnson, and assure them from me, that if they are enclined to come within the Inhabitants, you have my orders to conduct them, or if they do not incline to come now, but at any other Time, they will, on sending me a message, be provided with a safe Conduct and meet with a hearty Welcome. Let them know that Scarroyady related to me what passed between him and them, and that Aroas and David have likewise made me acquainted with what was said by them when they were last at Wyoming.

Then the Governor gave them a String to give to Paxanosa.

Letter to General Shirley requesting One Thousand Arms.

SIR:

As the Province is in the utmost Distress for want of Arms, the few we have being miserably bad, and those ordered from England not arrived, the Commissioners for laying out the Sixty Thousand Pounds have desired me to represent this to your Excellency by express, and having received Information of the Arrival of a large Quantity of Arms at Boston, to request of you that they may in their Great Exigency be favored with a thousand, or something less if so many cannot be spared, and that you would be pleased to give your Orders for that Purpose to those who have the Charge of them. No Province, I assure your Excellency, can want a Supply of Arms so much

this, apprehensive as we are of an attack from the
io every Day, and as I hope these Arms are gracious-
sent by his Majesty for the Defence of the Colonies,
an rely on your Excellency's Goodness to extend
s Favour, and to issue your Orders by the bearer,
o will go with all Dispatch to Boston with them,
l pay the Charges of Shipping. But if they are
ne under such circumtances that they must be paid
, if the persons who have the charge of them will
nify to me in what mode they would chuse to be
id, I will immediately order the Payment as they
ll direct, with the utmost punctuallity.

It gives me no small Concern that my Affairs here
ll not permit me to wait on you at New York.
I am setting out for the Frontiers, in order to hasten
ay the Forces that are designed for Shamokin.

I am, Sir, Your Excellency's most Obedient hum-
Servant,

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

April 29, 1756

issioners and myself have been able to do for their ıfety; the consideration of this Deplorable and Dan- erous situation, of those Counties which the most onsiderable of their Inhabitants, have in the most ffecting manner, Laid before me, Induced me o call you Together before the time to which ou stood adjourned, that the Best & speed- st measures might be taken to Prevent, if ossible, the total Ruin and Desolation of so onsiderable a part of the Province, which there is too uch Reason to fear, for what has already Happened, that our Enemies will come in Larger Bodies, and ıvoured by the Season of the year, do us much reater Mischiefs than they Hitherto done.

The Law for the Better Ordering and Regulating uch as are willing & Desirous to be United for mil- ary purposes, within this Province, has Contributed ery little towards the Defence of the Frontiers, and s I observed to you when I passed it, is so Defective ı itself, and requires so much Time to carry it into xecution, that Nothing Good is to be expected from , tho' many Companies have formed themselves un- er that Law, yet as it is not in my Power to order ny of them to the frontiers, they are, as to that most lartial Service, Entirely useless; I must, therefore, ecommend it to you, to form such a Militia Bill as ı just & Equal, that may be carried into Immediate xecution, and may enable me to Draw the Strength f the Province to such parts as Stands most in need f it, that the Burden of Defending the Frontiers, & onsequently the Province, may not fall too Heavily pon the few Inhabitants whose Circumstances oblige ıem to remain in the Back Counties.

By the Latest Accounts from Europe, there is the reatest Reason to apprehend that the French have ent, or intend to send, a Considerable Armament in



opinion, cannot be effectually d
Embargo; and we shall thereby n
but be better able to supply his
ployed in Our Defence; I therefo
you to Prepare a Bill to Enforce
by proper Penalties, and the S
such an Embargo as shall be t
my self & the Governors of th
vinces to answer those Ends.

The Affairs of the Frontiers an
pedition for Building a Fort at
of so great Importance to the Pr
Personal care and attendance
Longer, it gives me Concern that
delphia at this time; but you m
Give all the Dispatch Imaginable
propose, which the Secretary will
to time by Express.

RO

Harris' Ferry, May 9th, 1756.

before you, giving an account of the miserable Situation of their Frontiers, and the dangers they are in from the ———— of Indians and French, that have already penetrated as far as Winchester.

Upon the receipt of this Intelligence I have sent Orders to the forts and Garrisons on the Western Frontiers to be upon their Guards, and put themselves into the best Posture of Defence they possibly can, & am doing every thing Else in my Power that can Contribute to the better securing that most Exposed part of our Frontiers; but as those Garrisons are but small, and we have no body of Forces on the west side of Sasquehannah, Sufficient to Take the Field, I am fearful they will not be able to maintain their Posts against the numbers of the Enemy, that there is the Greatest Reason to Expect will soon Appear in those parts; & we should, therefore, lose no time in preparing some more effectual manner for their Defence.

I have received from the Governor of New York, Copies of an Act for a General Embargo on Provisions & Warlike stores, formerly passed there and Expired, and of an Act passed there the fourth Instant, for reviving it for Twenty-one days, and then from the time that the Legislature of this Province and New Jersey shall respectively pass Laws for those Purposes, and to be of Equal Continuance with those Laws, provided they exceed not three months, and in his Letter accompanying the Copies of the said Act, desired our Concurrence in laying a General Embargo, which being Agreeable to my Sentiments, as Mentioned in my last message to you, I again recommend it to you Immediately to Prepare and Send me a Bill for that purpose. I have ordered the Secretary to lay before you Copies.

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

Harris' Ferry, May 12th, 1756.



your meeting to-morow; but all th
been able to give them has not bro
as I could wish and as the seas
quires; however, I have the Satisf
you that we have made a Lodgme
place upon the River beyond the F
above the two most difficult Falls
considerable part of the Provisions
moved, and the Remainder will be
as fast as a Number of propper
ready.

The Secretary will lay before yo
from Governor Sharpe, with the
of his Government, for Granting
Pounds for his Majesty's Service,
see that it is expected we shall join
Expedition to the Westward, an
Thousand Pounds intended for th
ditional, and not to be employed ti
has undoubted Assurances that Vi
vince will Contribute their Rea
wards the Supporting and Carry
dition.

and Dependence upon us, will be for those Western Colonies Vigorously to unite their strength in making a well Concerted push to Dislodge the French from those their Encroachments, and no time seems so favourable for that purpose as while his Majesty's troops & those of the Eastern Provinces are employed against them to the North ward; I must therefore recommend it to you to take these matters into your immediate Consideration, and Enable me to Give Governor Sharpe the Expected Assurances that we will join and Contribute our reasonable Proportion towards that Expedition, which, if Successfull, must tend so much to the advantage and Security of this Province.

By a letter from Commodore Spry, an Extract of which will be laid before you, I find that he is in great want of Seamen for his Majesty's Ships under his Command, a Number of which he Desires may be sent him from these Colonies, as the having that Squadron manned at this time is a matter of great Importance to his Majesty's Service, and the Safety not only of Nova Scotia, but of the rest of the Continent; I therefore recommend it to you, to Enable me by Bounty or otherwise, to raise and send him as many Seamen as the Trade of the Province can spare, which will be a very Seasonable & acceptable Service.

I propose to leave this place to-morrow, or on Tuesday at fartherest, and I hope to be with you by the time you can have any Business prepared to lay before me.

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

Camp at Harris' Ferry, May 23, 1756.

against ye Delawares Indians for T
I send you, and leave it to you, af
sidering ye Present State of affair
not as you shall Judge most Prop

The Multiplicity and Great Varie
which I have been Constantly Em
I came here, and the Necessary Int
commissioners has so Engrossed my
not do myself ye Pleasure of Writin
have wished.

Mr. Peters will show you the
have thought Proper to lay before t
Perusal & Consideration.

I cannot Possibly put ye Affairs
ture as to admit of my leaving thi
night, and propose to set out on Tu
Philadelphia, where I hope soon to
of seeing & acquainting you fully
we have made in our Expedition a
Frontiers, and am

Your most Obedient Humbl
ROI

Camp at Harris' Ferry, 23 May, 1

A Letter to the Governor of Massachusetts Concerning the Exportation of Provisions and War Supplies.

SIR:

I acknowledge the Receit of yours of the Seventeenth of May, and as the like Resolutions take Place here as at New York, I laid your Letter before the Council along with Mr. Smith's application for my Orders on the Collector to clear a vessel in which were Provisions for your Province.

They were unanimously of Opinion that your Letter and Mr. Smith's application thereon could not be complied with, as it would be an express Breach of the Law, for that it ought to appear in every application of a Governor what particular Species of Provisions are wanting, and what Quantities, and that they are no more than necessary to supply those wants, and that then this Government should ship them accordingly; and they think you will concur with them in Opinion when you come to consider the words of the Act, which is, therefore, sent you, being inserted in the Gazette.

In cases where the Embargo is laid by my Warrant to the Collector, I shou'd make no Difficulty of relaxing it on any just and proper Occasion, but as the act is binding upon the Collector, and no orders of mine allowed but such as are given in the manner and with the Requisites mentioned in the Act. It gives me concern that I cannot interfere in Favour of Mr. Smith's application, but whenever you shall please to send me your Commands, comformable to the Act, I shall take a Pleasure in executing them.

I am, Sir, Your very humble Servant,

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

Governor Phipps.



...ecting to Indian affairs, as also
has been transacted with the Indi
in Consequence of those Letters
see the Disposition those People
sire they have to be distinguish
that have joined the French, an
liance and Friendship with us.

The Council have advised me
to publish a Proclamation for a S
ities, that the Measures now taki
dation may meet with no obstru
brage be given to those Indians
bringing that affair to a Satisfact
pose to send the Proclamation fo
accompanied with a proper Mes
Doubt of the necessary Support fr
ecution of these measures.

In order to render the late Emb
effectual, I have called the Asse
Counties to meet at New Cattle on
Instant, and shall recommend it
Law to the same Effect with that
and as that will only Occasion an

To the Assembly Concerning an Appropriation for the Governor's Support.

GENTLEMEN:

You are sensible that the Trouble and Expence attending the aministration of the Government since my arrival have been considerably greater than n any former Time, and that no Sums since your first Sessions have been granted for my Support; I must, herefore, desire you will take this Matter into Your consideration, and make such Provision as is agreeble to Justice and the Practice of former Assemblies.

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

Philadelphia, June 3d, 1756.

An Address to Captain Newcastle and Jagrea, Representatives of the Six Nations.

BRETHREN:

I have had good Reason to detain you here so long, for I have expected daily to receive the Result of the Council that is now holding at Onondago by the Six Nations, at the Instance of the Chiefs of the Delawares and Shawonese, this, you must be sensible, would be propper for me to know before I returned the answer of this Government to the Messages of the Diahogo Indians, least they should say one thing to the Six Nations and another to me; and was it not that those Indians might, by your longer Stay, imagine you were killed, I should encline to detain you till I could know for certain what has passed at Onondaga between Sir William Johnson, the Six Nations, and the Deputies of the Sasquehannahs, Delawares, and Shawonese.



is, that they may testify to the
kind Treatment they have rec
ren, and to confirm the testimc
and by these means intirely t
have been told those Indians
oned and put to death the Ind
us.

Brethren:

Hearken attentively to the
swer to the Messages you br
at Diahogo; the Interpretter
to you, and lay in order the S
to enforce what I say, for t
your Memory:

The Governor and the People
Indians on Sasquehannah g

Brethren:

I return you the Thanks of t
kind Reception you gave to
I look upon as an act of Frie
your kind Intentions.

A String of 4 Rows.

ay rest assured we mean punctually to perform them,
nd expect the same Disposition in You.

A String of 4 Rows.

rethren, Delawares, Shawonese, Munsies, and Mo-
hiccons:

As you, on your Part, have confirmed the Treaties
nd leagues of amity Subsisting between you and this
overnment, and given a Belt in Confirmation there-
f, and desire the same may be done on our Part, I
o now, by this Belt, ratify and confirm all former
reaties and Engagements, and assure you that they
hall be most inviolably observed as long as the Sun
hines.

Here a large Belt was given.

rethren:

As your Confirmation of former Treaties was ac
ompyneid with professions of Sincerity, so I make
ou the Strongest Assurances of Truth in the Con-
rmation this Government has now made.

A String of 4 Rows.

rethren:

That both you and I may have an Opportunity of
aking those mutual Declarations at a Publick Con-
ention, I now kindle a Council fire at the House of
onrad Weiser, who is one of the Council of the five
ations and the publick Interpretter of this Province.

A large Belt of 14 Rows.

rethren:

Having Appointed a place for us to meet in Council,
now clean the Road to this Place and remove the
ogs & other Obstructions out of it, so that it may
e perfectly Safe for every one desirous to use it to
avle to their Brethren when met in Council.

A large Belt of 8 Rows & 8 Strings tied to it.

rethren:

It is offencive to see Blood spilt upon the Road used
y people who have lived in friendship Together. I.



where they may be mistaken fo
and that the Indians may kn
send some of them along witl
hoga, who will Declare what '
from us. What few we ha'
be set at Liberty when the
brought there.

A String.

Brethren:

This last is a very Importar
absolutely depend, that all]
sides shall be delivered up, as
on Either Side where this i:
the most full and ample mann
a Single Prisoner; this Belt :
be punctually performed by
same punctually on your Sid

Two large Belts, one 7 the (

Brethren:

You have mentioned to us
been in and are in for want
owing to Your having given v
Evil Spirit, and Struck us yo

Brethren:

As you have laid down the Hatchet and desire the same may be done by us, our messenger Carries with him our Proclamation for Suspension of Hostilities within the Limits therein Specified, of which we have informed the Six Nations.

Brethren:

Agreeable to the repeated advice and Request of Scarroyady and other Indians of the Six Nations then residing in this Province, I engaged to build a fort at Shamokin for the Protection of our friendly Indians, their wifes and children; and I now acquaint you with the march of the Forces, in Order to effect this usefull work, that it may give no umbrage, the Commander having my Orders not to act offencively.

Brethren:

You are to take notice that nothing proposed by me is to Interfere with any Invitation you may have from Sir William Johnston, or Your Uncles the Six Nations; they have acquainted me that a great Council is to be held in the Country of the Six Nations, and those Indians at Diahogo are invited to it; I would have them by all means give their Attendance there; you may go to either Place as you incline, for we are both in the Service of the King and act by his Direction.

Brother Newcastle:

I have now finished what I would have you say, in the name of this Province, to the Indians gathered at Diahogo; you will adopt the several articles to Indian Customs, retaining the Spirit and Substance of them.

June 8, 1756.



"Brother Ogaghraderisha:

"Colonel Clapham has Con
Special Messenger the severa
livered to him, as well from
as from your good friends &
and I detained the Express nc
sary to lay them before the w
ask in all matters relating t
Consideration, and they concu
swer, which I am going to m
"Brother:

"I return you hearty thanks
they Give me much Satisfac
Care and sincere affection for
royady and our other friends
on the North Branch of Susq
ticularly Obliged to you for U
uous Journey."

A String.

"Brother:

You tell me that Sir Willia
too difficult for him to take th
remote Indians who live on th

rections to him; in Confirmation thereof I give this
ring."
A String.
Brother:
"You say that the six Nations living on the North
ranch of Susquehanna, have appointed you to repre-
nt them and will ratify & confirm whatever you
ransact with this Government on their behalf. As
u have so full a Power from them, I must desire you
Proceed to this City, the Place where all our Wise
en and Councilors Assemble together and transact
e Publick Business. I have several matters now un-
r my Consideration of Great Importance to our
lies, the Indians, which I cannot communicate but
Council; by this Belt, therefore, I invite you to Come
this City and afford me your assistance and advice
Council."
A Belt.
Brother:
I thank the Indians for their ready and Voluntary
nsent; they have by you given consent to our Build-
g a Fort at Shamokin; you must be sensible that
is measure did not Originally proceed from me, but
as first moved by the Six Nations who lived amongst
, and on their renewing their request, after having
en present in the great Council lately held at Sir
illiam Johnston's, I consented to it. I promised it
ould be done, and the Forces under Colonel Clap-
m are now going to carry the promise I made the
x Nations when here, into Execution.
Brother:
"I am desired to build another Fort fourteen miles
ove Wioming, at a Place called Adjouquay. I have
reed to this request and am taking measures to do
out of Hand, about which I shall likewise want
Consult you.

"Brother:

"I have given notice of your arrival amongst us to Sir William Johnston and Scarroyady at Fort Johnston, and I have sent Messengers to Diahoga to give them Information of it: at least they should be uneasy at your absence, and I mention this that you may be the more willing to come to this City, where I shall be glad to take you by the Hand, & place you among my Councellors.

"Brother:

"You may return to Susquehanna from this City by a nigh & Convenient road with out any danger, and I shall take Care that you be well rewarded for your Trouble."

A String.

"Brother:

"As I expect to see you here you must not look on this as a Compleat answer; you must be sensible from What I have said that your Message is extremely Agreeable to us and will be Complied with, but I have several things to be mentioned to you in a personal Conference."

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

14th June, 1756.

Letter to Colonel Clapham Concerning means of Securing Information in Regard to the Movements of the Indians.

SIR:

Your Express Arrived in Town last night and delivered me your dispatches, which I laid before the Council and Commissioners who were unanimously of Opinion that we should Avail ourselves of the Opportunity given us by the arrival of Ogaghradarisha to be made acquainted as well with what has

i done among the Six Nations at Fort Johnston
'hat is doing among the several Tribes of Indians
which he has passed, and that I should invite
to this City in order to settle with him several
:ers now under our Consideration, and agreeable
heir Determination I have formed my Answer to
t was delivered by him in the Conference held
our Camp, which I desire you will get Interpretted
im, and if he is reluctent I must desire you will
iim right and Encourage him to come.
s Mr. Shippen is with you I desire he may conduct
at least as far as Lancaster, if not to this City,
ng care that he be well Escorted, and when he
es to Lancaster provided with any necessary he
want, if they cannot be procured with you for the
ormance of his Journey.
ie Commissioners are acquainted with the Con-
s of your General Letter, and I hope they will not
'ou want any thing you have wrote for, either in
or your former Letters.
iptain Satter sett of yesterday with my Letter and
:uctions to you, together with some Blank Com-
ions and other Papers. I have sent you £100 by
Bard, who will set off in a day or two, and is all
money I have by me. I have paid the Messen-
Six Pounds, and leave it to you to Settle with
for the Journey and other Services.

I am, Sir, Your humble Servant,

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

ne 14, 1756.

Orders for the building of Pomphret Castle, the sending out of Scouts and Distributing Arms for the Campaign against the Indians.

ORDERS TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL ARMSTRONG.

YOU ARE IMMEDIATELY TO SEND CAPTAIN George Armstrong to build Pomphret Castle where it was laid out by Major Burd, as Colonel Clapham's regiment is now in that Neighbourhood. and you will direct him to acquaint Colonel Chapham of all his Motions, and keep up a Correspondence with him, that they may mutually assist each other if needfull.

You are also to send out, from time to time, one or more Companies, as you shall judge proper, to range and Scour the woods Westward, as far as they can be acomodated with Provisions in proper Quantities and Qualitys; which Parties are to be made up of Detachments from such garrisons as you shall think fit, but not to consist of less than fifty in Each party, and to be Commanded by such of the officers as you shall appoint, and you are to furnish them with proper Orders and Instructions to search for and annoy the Enemy Indians, and to recover as many Prisoners as they can, and to be Particularly Careful in their marches not to be Surprised.

You will receive from the Commissioners one Hundred muskets, with their Accoutrements, and two Hundred Fuzees or light Arms, with theirs. The former are to be Distributed among the Garrisons where they are most wanted, taking the Officers' receipts, and you are to send down all the Arms that are bad and Defective. The Fuzees are Intended for the ranging Service, and You are to be Accountable for the whole. A Quantity of Ammunition & provision will also be sent up, and the Commissioners are to follow and ob-

serve your Orders and Directions in the Destribution thereof.

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

By his Honour's Command,
Wm. PETERS, Millitr. Secretary.
Phila., 14th June, 1756.

Orders for the Distribution of Provisions, Stores and Ammunition of War for the Campaign against the Indians.

ORDERS TO THE SEVERAL COMMISSARIES OF THE PROVINCIAL STORES IN THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

YOU ARE HEREBY ORDERED TO DELIVER, Apply, and Distribute all the Provincial Ammunition, Provisions, & Stores, which you now have upon hand and shall hereafter receive, into such Persons and Persons, in such Parcles and Quantitys, and for such uses as you shall from time to time be ordered & directed by Colonel John Armstrong, Esqr., and not Otherwise; and his Orders and the proper receipts of the Several persons shall deliver out the same to, upon such Orders, from time to time, shall be your sufficient Voucher on making up and Settling your Accounts.

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

By his Honour's Command,
Wm. PETERS, Mily. Secretary.
Phila., 14th June, 1756.

Orders for the Mustering of Troops for the Service.

ORDERS AND INSTRUCTIONS TO JAMES YOUNG, ESQUIRE.

HAVING APPOINTED YOU COMMISSARY General of the muster for this Province, you are as often as occasion shall require, and you shall receive particular Orders for that



ing, and they whose names
ficates of Inlistments, respe
if the persons appearing at
take a true list, in which
names of the Officers and me
of the Officers' Commissions
his trade, the time of his I
whinc he was born; which m
pare with the muster Rolls i
the Oaths of the proper Offi
spectively; and if they in ai
Enquire into the Cause of s
report thereof to me, or th
the time being.

And when you shall be f
that purpose by the Commiss
Officers, you are at the time
after as Conveniently you
Officers and men from the ti
listments, or their last pay
Instructions you shall from
the Commisssioners, or othe

You are to keep an Exact

to the Inspection and Examination of the Commissioners, or the Other proper Officers.

You are also to return to me lists or Rolls of the Several Companies you shall muster from time to time, and as you will be required to swear that the same, as well as your accounts, are just and true, you will be very Carefull in making them up.

You are on every Occasion to Examine into the state and Condition of the Forts, Arms, Ammunition, Provisions, Blankets, Accoutrements, Tools, and Other Stock and things belonging to his Majesty, or the Province, and remaining at such Fort, and with each Company of which you are to return me, or the Commander-in-Chief for the time being, an exact account and report; and of all other your Transactions and Proceedings in a Convenient time, after making such musters from time to time.

June 14, 1756.

Letter to Timothy Horsfield Concerning Indian Affairs.

Philadelphia, June 23d, 1756.

SIR:

I am favoured with yours of the twenty-first by the Express, and in answer think it proper that Capt. New Castle should set off directly for Diahoga, and take with him two or three of the Indians just arrived, that they may testify along with him our good Reception of them.

I do hereby empower the Brethren and request them to receive into their Houses at Bethlehem all such friendly Indians as shall come to them and desire to be taken in, and to support and maintain them till they have my further orders, always taking Care to adver-



Castle, which I beg you will
is with all possible Dispatch
necessary, and if he should
the first Part of my Letter t
Indians from Diahoga shoul
sire you or some of the Br
name to such of the Diaho
think most trusty and sen
with my additional messages

Sir, Your

Messages to be Delivered b
the Indians at Diahoga e
Letter to Mr. Horsfield.

BROTHER:

"Having received Info
friendly Indians at Diah
selves under our Protection,
left behind are disposed to

'Brother:

"I now inform you that Ogaghradarisha, an Indian, who I suppose is well known to you, was lately at Fort Johnson along with Scarroyady and Andrew Montour, and was sent by Sir William Johnson and Scarroyady along with the Cayuga Indian who was at Philadelphia with a Message to the Indians at Diahoga, and with another to Col. Clapham at whose Camp he is now arrived, and I have sent for him to come to me that I may take his Advice in Indian Affairs. I desire you will acquaint the Indians at Diahoga with his safe arrival, and that I shall not detain him longer than is necessary.

'Brother:

"The Scalping Party who went from the Jersey s returned, and I have received assurances from them hat they will not go into any further hostile Measures. They were not acquainted with the Suspension of Hostilities, or they would not have gone; of this acquaint the Indians at Diahoga, and that they will neet with no Obstruction from any of our Warriors, but be aided by them, if they incline to remain with you.

'Brother:

"I earnestly request you will see John Shickcalamy, and entreat him to join his Family to those who are disposed to come to us, and I engage him a good reception."

June 23 ,1756.

To the Assembly Concerning His Majesty's orders with Reference to Measures of War against the French and Indians.

GENTLEMEN:

His Majesty having been Pleased to Appoint the Earl of London Commander-in-Chief of all his Forces in North America, and ordered two Regiments of foot, a Train of Artillery, and a sufficient Quantity of Warlike Stores for the Service & defence of these Colonies, he has Commanded me to give his Lordship and the Troops all the Assistance in my Power; and Particularly to recommend it to you to appropriate such part of the funds already raised, or which shall be raised for the Publick Service, to be Issued and applied to the General Service in such manner as the Commander-in-Chief shall direct.

His Majesty, Enabled by act of Parliament, has been pleased to appoint a number of German, Swiss, and Dutch Protestants to be Officers of a Regiment which he has called the Royal American Regiment, and it being of great Importance to his Majesty's Service that Proper Encouragement be given to such Persons as may be Inclined to Inlist in the King's Troops, he has Ordered me particularly to recommend it to make Provision out of such funds as Already Exist, or may hereafter be raised for the King's Service, for repaying the masters of such Indented Servants as shall Engage in his Majesty's Service the money paid by the said Masters upon the Original Contract, in Proportion to the Time such Indented Servants have to serve.

His Majesty has further Commanded me to recommend it to you to pass Effectual Laws for prohibiting all trade and Commerce with the French, and to prevent their being Supplied with Provisions; and as the Law lately passed here for an Embargo will, by the Expiration of the act for that purpose passed

in the Lower Counties, end on the Seventh of July, I hope You will prepare a proper Bill for Continuing an Embargo so necessary for his Majesty's Service and the Safety of these Colonies for some time Longer.

The Secretary will lay before you Extracts of the Secretary's of States Letter to me relating to the Matters now recommended, and I hope you will, without delay, enter upon Consideration of them, and Comply with his Majesty's Expectations.

The money heretofore given for the King's use will be very soon expended, and I shall in that case be under a necessity of Disbanding the troops raised for the defence of the Province, and of Destroying or abandoning the several forts erected upon our Frontiers. I must, therefore, desire you will grant such further supplies as the present situation of our affairs require.

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

Philadelphia, June 29th, 1756.

To the Assembly Concerning the Bills for Continuing the excise and for Regulating the Indian Trade.

GENTLEMEN:

The Secretary will lay before you the Bill intituled "An Act for the Continuing 'An Act for laying an Excise on wine, Rum, Brandy, and other Spirits,'" to which I have added a Clause: "that the money arising thereby shall be disposed off in such a manner as the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and in Case of his Death or Absence, the President of the Council and the House of Representatives shall direct and appoint;" this manner of disposing of the Public Money appears to me most Conducive to the General Interest, and you will observe by an article



of Great Britain, with Goods
porting an agent or agents
venting abuses in the India
ments I heretofore made to
that they are Just & reason
fore recede from them.

Philadelphia, June 30th, 1

To the Assembly Concern
of the Weste

GENTLEMEN:

The Secretary will lay
Intelligence of Nicodem
dians that lately came to
called Diahoga, upon the S
will see that the Western I
selves into a Body, with a

ier, any other Measures are necessary for the Public Safety, you will enable me to take them.

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

Philadelphia, July 5, 1756.

Letter to Timothy Horsfield Concerning Indian Affairs.

SIR:

I am Sorry your Messenger has been Obliged to wait my Return from Newcastle. I am afraid the Four Indians will not have Patience to stay; but if you have been able to detain them I desire you will Present a String to Holapecka and his Company, & others Present, Acquainting them with my Absence as an Apology for the slow Return of their Messenger. Tell him I wish it could have Consisted with the Circumstances of their Families for them to have given me the Satisfaction of seeing them here; but as this does not suit them now, and they are in want of Provisions, I have Ordered you to Supply them with as much as they can Carry, and a Small Quantity of Powder & Lead as much as may be wanted for the Present to serve their Necessities; more I would give them, but it would be dangerous to themselves if met by our Enemy Indians to have more.

I send another String to be given to Holapecka to Present for me to his Father when he Returns from Onondago. It is to Invite the Old man to come & see me & give me his Advice. I think three or four Pounds of Powder will be enough, & as much Provisions as they can carry; how much that will be must be left to your Judgment, but they should by all means be sent very well Satisfied.

Please to make my Acknowledgements to Mr. Spangberg for the Trouble given him in these Indian Affairs. I approve what he & you have done; nor is it for want of Respect, but Time that I am,

Your humble Servant,

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

July 9, 1756.

Letter to Mr. Parsons Concerning Indian Affairs.

Philadelphia, 11th July, 1756.

SIR:

Having Ordered the Indians at Bethleham and such other friendly Indians as shall Come thither to be Removed to Easton, I desire you will Immediately make the necessary Preparations of houses and Provisions for their Reception, and at a Certain time

Letter to Mr. Horsfield on Indian Matters.

Philadelphia, 11th July, 1756.

SIR:

I laid your Letter of the 7th Instant before the Council, and Since the Brethren find it Inconvenient, and Express their uneasiness at the Indians Continuing with them, I have determined to remove them for the present to Easton, where the Guard will be Able Sufficiently to protect them from Insults, and prevent their doing mischief, in case their Dispositions should not prove so friendly as is Pretended.

I have given orders to Mr. Parsons to receive them & to find them in Provisions, and as soon as he has fitted up a Comodious place for them in Easton, he is to Acquaint you that he has done so, & Agree on a time to send an Escort for them, and you will be Pleased accordingly to deliver them over to his Orders.

If a number of Indians should come Along with Newcastle, they must likewise be well guarded and Conducted to Easton, there to Remain till I give further Orders.

The Proclamation for Suspension of Hostilities is Continued for ——— days longer, and it is expected that all Persons, Civil and Military, will yield due Obedience thereto.

I am, Sir, Your Humble Servant,

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

To the Assembly Concerning the Act Prohibiting the Exportation of Provisions, &c.

GENTLEMEN:

At your Instance I called the Assembly of the Lower Counties & pressed them to Continue the Prohibition of Provisions and Warlike Stores to the

time limited by the Laws of New York & Jersey, but they Chuse only to continue it till the twentieth Instant, and from Thence for so long a time as the Legislature of this Province shou'd pass or continue a Law for the Like Purposes; provided the same did not exceed the twenty-Second day of October next. I am, thereby, laid under the disagreeable Necessity of Calling you together at this Busy Season in order to have the Embargo continued for the same time it is in the Provinces of New York & Jersey; & as the Acts of Assembly passed for the Prohibition of Provisions & Warlike Stores will Expire with to-morrow. I hope you will Immediately enter upon the matter, & give it all the Dispatch the Nature of the thing Requires. The Secretary will lay before you a Copy of the Act of the Lower Counties. You will, by Proper Clauses in the Law you may think it Necessary on this Occasion to propose, leave me at liberty to send Supplies to such of the King's Ships & forces as may be Employed in any part of America; & to put the trade of this Place, while the Embargo lasts, upon the same footing it is in the other Bread Colonies.

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

Philadelphia, July 20th, 1756.

To the Assembly Concerning Indian Affairs.

GENTLEMEN:

You will see by the Indian Minutes, which the Secretary will lay before you, that our good Friend & faithful messenger, Capt. Newcastle, is Returned from Diahoga, & has brought to Bethleham a Number of Susquehanna Indians & the Dalaware King Teedenscung, from Whom I have Received a message ex-

pressing his Satisfaction with what has been transacted by Capn. Newcastle, & telling him that he waits my Coming to him.

You will Observe by Sir William Johnston's Letter to General Abercrombie giving an account of his Proceedings at Onondago, which I laid before you, that by means of Six Nations, such of the Delawares as Attended that Meeting have Already laid down the Hatchet, and Engaged to follow the Example of the Six Nations and Assist us Against the French.

As there is the Greatest Reason to think, as well from Sir Wm. Johnston's transactions & the message from Teedeuscung, as from what Capt. New Castle has Communicated in Council, that the Delaware King & People living on the River Susquehanna are in a good Disposition to Return to their Alliance & former friendship with us, I think so favourable an Opportunity of fixing those people in our Interest should not be neglected. I, therefore, Recommend it to you to make Provision for the Expence that will Attend the Conferences upon this Occasion, & for fulfilling such Engagements as the Present Exigencies may make it Necessary for me to enter into, in which you may be Assured I shall have a particular Regard to the Honour & Safety of this Province.

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

Philadelphia, July 21st, 1756.

Speech to Representatives of the Six Nations.

BRETHREN:

By a Belt, which I sent by Newcastle and the other Indian Messengers to Diahoga, I informed the Indians there that I had kindled a Council fire. By



to speak to us sincerely
may do so.

A String.

July 28, 1756.

A Second Speech to the
Na

BRETHREN:

I am going to Speak
met about; my Speec
Great moment. By this St
I open your Ears, that yo
tion.

A String.

Brethren:

The Inhabitants of this
a peaceable people, and Re
Constant friendship to th
Indians in Alliance with t
habitants

them any Just Cause of Offence. As soon as we knew this, we sent to the Six Nations & informed them of it, and desired to know whether this Blow had been struck by their direction, or with their Privity or Consent; And, on Receiving Assurances from them that it was not with their Consent, and that they greatly disapproved such Conduct, we made Ready to Revenge the Injury we had Received, and we wanted neither men, Arms, Amunition, or Strength to do it, and to take Vengeance for the Injury done us; yet when we had the Hatchet in our hands, and were prepared not only to defend ourselves, but to Carry the warr into the Country of those who had Struck us, we sent again to the six Nations, agreeable to the treaties subsisting between us, to Acquaint them of our Intentions; they let us know they had held a great Council at Fort Johnston on this matter, and that Deputies from thence were sent to summon a Meeting of the Delawares & Shawonese at Ostaningo, who were Returned with an Account that their nephews had at their Interposition laid down the Hatchet and would Strike the English no more. The Six Nations having Received these Assurances from the Delawares and Shawonese, requested us not to Execute our Hostile purposes, but to suspend Hostilities, Declaring that they wou'd fully Accomodate this Breach and bring about a peace. At this Request of the Six Nations we kept our Warriors at home for guarding & Protecting our Frontiers. I then sent Capt. Newcastle and other Indian Messengers to you to notify the Advices of the Six Nations with Respect to what had been determined at Ostaningo, Instructing him in case he found you sincerely disposed for peace & inclined to return to your Alliance with us, to Assure you on the Behalf of this Government that we were willing to do it on just & Honourable terms. Newcastle and

the other Messengers Returned with your Answers in which you Acknowledge you had been under the Influence of an Evil Spirit, But were well Disposed to return to your old Amity & friendship, at the same time letting us know that you was sorry for what had passed, that you was in Distress, and Desired we would pity your Distresses. To shew our Readiness to enter a treaty, and our Sincerity in what was said by Newcastle, I sent him back again to you to let you know on Behalf of this Government that I had kindled a Council fire, invited all your People to it, Cleared the Road, washed off the Blood, and Promised if your People would come to Council and Renew former leagues, and do what is further necessary on this Occasion, I would bring something with me to Releave your Distresses. I thought it Right to go thro' this Account in this Particular manner that you might know from myself what was the Subject of the Messages sent by Newcastle, and what was the Substance of the Answers I received by him. And now I suppose (as I do not see the body of your Indians here) your People in General did not beleave Newcastle, but sent you to know if he had my Authority for the several Matters he Delivered to you, and to hear them from my own mouth. I do not blame you for this Caution, it bespeaks your care. The matters he was Charged with being of the last Concern for the Satisfaction of all your People, how wide soever they are Dispersed, I do in this Public Assembly, in the name of the Government & people of this Province assure you that Capt. Newcastle acted by my Authority, & in Confirmation of what I have said, and that what he Delivered was by Authority from me, I give you this Belt.

A Belt.

Brethren:

Being now Convinced out of my mouth of the sincerity of my Profession made to you by Capt. Newcastle, and of the Dispositions of the People of this Province to Renew the Aucient friendship that Subsisted between William Penn & the Indians, I desire you will report this to the Indians at Diahoga, and to the Six Nations, and all the Indians far & near, as my words spoken to them in the name and on the Behalf of the Government of Pennsylvania. I invite them all to this Council fire, the Greatest number that shall come The more acceptable it will be to me. I invite & desire you will bring with you your whole People; but then you must bring here with you also the Prisoners you have taken during these Disturbances. I must Insist on this as an Evidence of your Sincerity to make a lasting Peace; for without it, tho' Peace may be made from the Teeth outwards, yet while you retain our Flesh & Blood in Slavery It cannot be Expected we can be friends with you, or that a Peace can come from our hearts. I repeat this Article of the Prisoners as a Necessary Condition of Peace, and desire you will Consider it as such. If in this you deal with us Sincerely we shall Esteem you sincere in every Respect, and proceed to Renew our former Leagues and Covenants, and become again one flesh as before; and I must Remind you (as we are Acting in Concert with the Six Nations) to bring some of your Uncles along with you that they may see all that passes and be Witnesses of the good Effects of their & our message to you.

A Belt.

Brethren:

In Testimony of the Satisfaction you have given all our People by coming to take this Council fire, They have put into my hands a small Present for you and your young men, which will be given you at any time



Prisoners are delivered up
large Presents will be give
lieved in a more Ample man
Brothers:

Great works Require stro
is a good and great one; th
quires Strong Heads & st
many such may be Joined t
sire your Assistance for Pen
Having great Influence with
tant from us, you are esteem
therefore, Chuse you as Age
Province; Engage in it hear
you owe it to the Country in
owe it to your Brethren, th
your own People, over whic
you will heartily undertake i
deavours to bring about thi
have now begun.

A large Belt.

July 29, 1756.

from their Present Distresses. I think it further necessary to inform you that a part of this Present was given by the People Called Quakers (who are Descendants of those who first came over to this country with your old friend William Penn) as a particular Testimony of their Regard and Affection for the Indians, and their Earnest desire to promote the good work of Peace in which we are now Engaged.

Brethren:

This is not only their Sentiments but my own and those of the People of this Province, who will all rejoyce to see this good work of Peace perfected; and therefore as you have now Received from us, this is Substantial proof of our Dispositions to Releave your Distresses, you will be better Enabled to Encourage others to return to their former friendship with us. I say, Brother, By this we give you a clear testimony of our Readiness, and good Dispositions for peace, shew you the same Readiness, & Comply with the terms I have proposed to you.

A String.

July 30, 1756.



WILLIAM PENN, 2d.
Claimant,
1718-1720.

JOHN, THOMAS AND
RICHARD PENN.
Proprietors,
1727-1746.

RICHARD AND THOMAS
PENN.
Proprietors,
1746-1771.



Chapter IV.

WILLIAM PENN, 2d.

Claimant.

1718-1720.

JOHN, THOMAS AND RICHARD PENN.

Proprietors,

1727-1746.

RICHARD AND THOMAS PENN.

Proprietors,

1746-1771.

THE WILL* OF WILLIAM PENN, EXECUTED in anticipation of the transfer of his civic rights in Pennsylvania to the Crown, devised them in trust to the Earls of Oxford, Mortimer and Powlett.

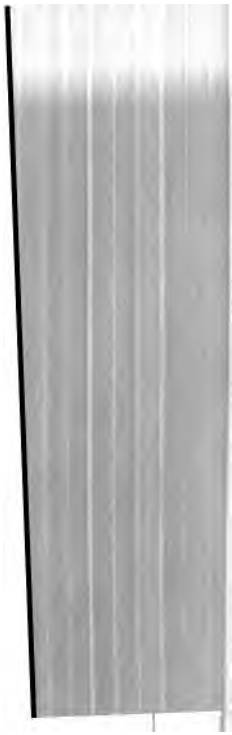
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*THE WILL OF WILLIAM PENN.

I WILLIAM PENN Esqr so called Chelfe proprietor & Governour of the Province of Pennsilvania and the Territoryes thereunto belonging, being of sound mind and understanding, for which I bless God, doe make and declare this my last Will and Testament.

My Eldest Son being well provided for by a Settlement of his Mothers and my ffathers Estate I give and devise the Rest of my Estate in Manner following

The Government of my Province of Pennsilvania and Territories thereunto belonging and all powers relateing thereunto I give and devise to the most Hono'ble the Earle of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, and to William Earle Powlett, so called, and their Heires, upon Trust to dispose thereof



in 1727 a compromise was
of her three surviving son
John Penn was born in

---

to the Queen or any other person
applyed in such a manner as I sha
I give and devise to my dear Wife
Callowhill and to my good ffriends
to Gilbert Heathcote Physitian, Si
Gouldney, all liveing in England,
Richard Hill, Isaac Norris, Samuel
or near Pensilvania and their heires
amts whatsoever rents and other pro
silvania and the Territores thereunt
Trust that they shall sell and dis
sufficient to pay all my just debts,
shall convey unto each of the thr
Guellema-Maria, Springett, and Willi
heires 10,000 acres of land in some p
out by my Trustees aforesaid. All t
whatsoever, scituate lyeing and bei
Trustees shall convey to and amongst
Wife in such proporcon and for such
fit, but before such Conveyance shall
my said Trustees shall convey to n
to name before 10,000 acres of my si
Trustees shall think fitt.

All my p'sonall estate in Pennsilv
rent due there I give to my said dear
trix for the equall benefitt of her and

In Testimony whereof I have sett
which I declare to be my last Will
by me.

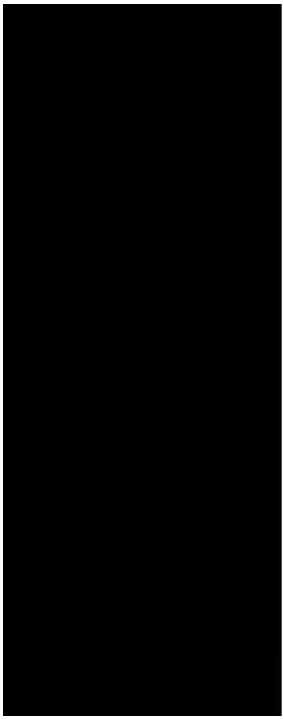
Signed Sealed and Published by the
ence of us who sett our names as W
said Testator after the interlineacon







VN.





nated the high regard in which he was held by the colonists during his residence in the province in 1734 and 1735. He died unmarried in 1746, bequeathing his interest in the colony to his brother Thomas.

Richard Penn remained in England, but was amply represented in Pennsylvania by his sons John and Thomas, both of whom at times held the reins of government there. He died in 1771, being succeeded in the proprietorship by his son John.

Thomas Penn, the last survivor of the sons of William Penn, was the best known to the colonists of the three brothers, for he spent nine years—from 1732 to 1741—an interested participant in provincial affairs. He was the most literary of the brothers, and was a liberal patron of the Library Company of Philadelphia, to which he contributed not only money but a site for a building, and a considerable landed estate in Bucks County. He remained in control of the province with his nephew, John Penn, until his death in 1775.

This will I made when ill of a feavour at London with a Clear understanding of what I did then, but because of some unworthy Expressions belying Gods goodness to me as if I knew not what I did, doe now that I am recovered through Gods goodness hereby declare that it is my last Will and Testament at Ruscomb in Berkshire, this 27th of the 3d Month, called May, 1712.

[Signed] WM. PENN

Witnesses p'sent

[Signed]	ELIZ PENN	MARY CHANDLER
	THO: PYLE	JOSIAH DEE
	THO: PENN	MARY DEE
	ELIZ: ANDERSON	

Postscript in my own hand

As a further Testimony of my love to my dear Wife I of my own mind give her out of the rents of America vizt Pensilvania 300 pounds a year for her naturall life and for her care and charge over my Children in their Education of which she knows my mind as also that I desire they may settle at least in good part in America where I leave them so good an Interest to be for their Inheritance from Generacon to Generacon which the Lord p'serve and prosper. Amen.

ıstructions Given to the Lieutenant Governour of the Province by William Penn, 2d, upon Claiming the Proprietorship after the Death of William Penn.

NSTRUCTIONS TO WILLIAM KEITH, ESQR., Lieut. Generall, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Privince of Pensila., and Counties of New astle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware.

You are upon Receiving these Instructions Immeately to Call together the Council, and with them in ıe most Publick manner make known my accesion to the Government of the sd. Province and Counes, and assure the Country of my Great affection to ıem and hearty Good wishes for their welfare, and ıat I shall always Look upon their Interest as my vn, and I believe on this Occasion itt will be pper Read the Late King Charles the Seconds Later ıtents to my late father and ye pprietor, and his eirs, publickly to the People; However, this I Leave

Observe the Law for Liberty of Conscience wch I take to be a Fundamentall One in Pensila., and was one Great Encouragement for the Quakers to Transport themselves thither, and to make itt what itt now is, For wch they merit the ffavour of my Family, as well as on many other accounts, and shall always have itt when in my power; And this I desire you will Lett the People Know.

But as I Profess myself to be a member of the Church of England:

Therefore I recommend it to you to be Careful of her interest, and that you Encourage and Potect the Clergy, and Employ where you can Deserving memrs. of that Comunion, ffor I think they ought to have att Least an Equall share in the administration of Public Offices with their Neighbours of other perswasions.

Discountenance all antitrinitarians and Libertines.

Protect In their Possessions such strangers as are settled amongst us, For the public Ffaith is concerned in itt.

Lett the Law be your guide in all Cases; ptect the officers of the Customs in the Discharge of their Duty, and use ye advice of ye Councill In all Cases of Importance.

Given under my hand and Seal, the ffourteenth Day of Janry., Annoq Dom., 1718.

WM. PENN.

peech of Thomas Penn to the Chiefs of the Tsanan-
dowas, the Cayooges, the Oneidas, and Other In-
dians.

MY FRIENDS & BRETHREN:

It is a great Pleasure to me that after so few days, not more than Six after my Arrival at Phil-
lelphia, from a Voyage of some thousands of Miles
ver the Great Sea, I had the good Fortune to meet
y Brethren, the Chiefs of the Five Nations, here. I
eed not inform you that when my Father, William
enn, was sent by the Great King of England to
ring over large Numbers of his People to Settle in
is Country, he made it his first and principal Care
convince all the Indians Inhabiting it, that he came
ith a full Design to be their Friend and Benefactor.
e was not only just to them, in buying and paying for
much of their Lands as he then wanted, but in all
ings he treated them with Tenderness and Affection

Constantly had Accounts in writing of all that was done here, as if I had been myself in the Place, and by reading these over again I now know them better than if I had been present, and were to be informed by Memory only, so that I can fully speak to them.

Now by these Writings I truly find that my Father's Governors here, have treated the Indians as my Father had Commanded them. I find that our People here constantly lived in a true and perfect Peace, as affectionate Brothers with the Indians. I find that when about ten years since, two of our Traders in a Scuffle with one of your People, who was angry and took up his Gun, gave him a Blow of which he died, tho' this was done far back in the Woods, the Governor sent out People to take the two Traders, & they were brought to Philadelphia, putt in Prison and in Irons to be tried for their Lives, till your Chiefs at Albany that year desired earnestly that they might be sett at Liberty & be forgiven. But some years after, when too foolish People had shott two of our Delaware Women Indians & a Boy, the Men that did it were tried & hang'd for it, in the same manner as if they had killed their own Sisters, of the same Mother. These things I suppose you have been fully informed of, and are sensible of our Rejoycing in your Good and our Sympathizing with you in your Losses, of which some Proofs have been given you.

And now, since I am here with you my Self, I do assure you that the Friendship & strict Union which my Father began with all our Friends, the Indians, and his Governors after him have cultivated, I shall take Care to improve and strengthen. My Father made a Chain and Convenants for himself and his Children, and I his Son, will to the best of my Power make that Chain yet stronger and brighter on our Parts; that it may continue so to all Generations. As a Proof of this, we would now enter into a close Dis-

ırse with you on Affairs that nearly concern your
n Peace and Safety; for as true Brothers that are
one Body, & have the same Interest, we lay to our
ts whatever may affect and touch you. But this
uires Plainness and Freedom; we should open our
arts, conceal nothing, but confer together as if we
l but one Mind to inform and direct us in all things.
s thus with us in relation to you, and we doubt not
it is the same on your Parts in relation to us; there-
e if you please we would desire in the first place
know of you how it is with you. How you stand
h your Neighbours, the French, who formerly were
ır cruel Enemies but are now at Peace with you.
w they behave to you; As also, how all the other
tions of Indians to the Northward or Westward
you, are affected towards you? And when you
e considered by yourselves these Propositions, we
l meet again to-morrow and enter further into these
tters, and take Counsel together with open Hearts

that both you and we will be obliged to consider that the Indians settled there have their Corn growing, & it may be very inconvenient to order their Removal to a place where they will have no Bread, & indeed it would be cruel. As several Traders likewise, have considerable parcel of Goods lodged at Ohio, it will be a hardship to oblige them to remove now when the Winter is coming on. Therefore we would propose, that till next Spring, we should delay calling back our Traders, & likewise that the Indians for the aforementioned Reasons, be suffered to continue there till that time and no longer. And to confirm these Words, we give one Stroud Matchcoat.

As to what you have said about employing Shekellamy & Conrad Weyser, on which you gave the first strings of Wampum, We are very glad you agree with us in the Choice of so good Men to go between us. We believe them to be very honest, and will with Chearfulness employ them, and to confirm this we give another Stroud Matchcoat.

Since you think fitt to desire some Token from us to accompany your intended message to the Shawanese, We now give you a large Belt of Wampum to be delivered to them, together with the Words that have been spoken, that concern that Nation.

29th Augst., 1732.

Speech of Thomas Penn to the Representatives of the Six Nations Indians.

BRETHREN:

Our Intention in desiring this Visit from the Six Nations, was to advise with you on such matters as will contribute to your own Welfare and Security, as well as to the Public Peace of this and of

l these Northern Colonies in general. We heartily ank you for accepting of our Invitation, in so kindly siting us, taking this long Journey to see us, & be- g so free and open on the Several heads we have oke to. And now to close the whole Treaty, we all recapitulate in Public, the Articles on which we ve agreed.

In answer to our Proposition, that you should bring er as many Nations of Indians as you can into your terest, and make firm Leagues with them, you have ld us that you have already made such Leagues th the Nations of the Otawese, the Twetchtwese, tamootes, Onachkaryagoe & Sessagychese, who have retofore depended wholly on the French. We are ghly pleased with what you have done herein. & we vise you by all means & by all Opportunities, fur- er to brighten and strengthen these valuable Chains. d not only with these Nations, but with all other tions that you can possibly gain over to you, wheth

at the same time enter into Friendship with all the Subjects of the Great King of England that are on this Side of the great Water, & that thereby they become as one People.

Our Advice further is, that you would avoid all needless Wars with other distant Indians, by whom you may loose your own People, & perhaps gain but little.

That you should commit nothing that may justly provoke the French, yet that you strictly maintain your own Rights; that you keep your own People as much as possible united amongst yourselves, all of one Heart and one Mind, without Division, that you may all draw together as in one Chain. That you should use your utmost Endeavours to bring home all such of your People as live among the French; that so you may all be joyned & bound together as one very great Man, with one Heart and one Head, for so you will become much the Stronger.

That as the Six Nations are in the strictest League with the great King of England, which they generally once every year renew with the Governor of New York, who has it immediately in Command from the King to take Care of them, they should forbid all their Warriors, who are often too unruly, to come amongst or near the English Settlements, & especially that they never on any Account rob, hurt or molest, any English Subjects whatsoever, either to the Southward or elsewhere.

That particularly, they bring not away nor harbour any Negroes: for those Negroes are the Support & Livelihood of their Masters, and gett them their Bread. That if any Negroes should run away from their Masters, and the Warriors or Hunters should find any of them in the Woods, they should take them up, and delivering them to the Sheriff of some County in the

irest English Government, when their Masters come
them they shall be paid whatever can be received
m their Masters, for the Indian's Service and
uble. And that those Warriours have it in Charge
t to disturb or hurt any of our People as they have
often done, by Killing their Cattle, by which means
ne poor People have been almost ruined.

And in Conclusion, as we have heretofore had sev-
l Treaties of Friendship with the Six Nations, & you
ve always found us steady & constant to you in all
have professsed, & we have now upon the Arrival
the Son of their great Friend, William Penn, who
st began the Settlement of this Province, a fuller
portunity than Ever, of freely opening our Hearts
each other. His Son, who has just on his Arrival
happily met you here, with the Lieutenant Gov-
nor and Council, for all the People of this Province,
t only renew & confirm all former Treaties, but en-
into the most strict & closest League of Friendship,

they had done it to an English Subject, in which you have known some Instances of our Care, and if any of your People hurt any of ours, we shall expect the like Justice.

5th. We will constantly keep a Fire for you here at Philadelphia, that when any of the Chiefs of your Nations come hither, we may sitt down together round it, and advise and consult of such Affairs as may be for the general Interest of both you and us.

6th. And we now desire, there may be an open Road between Philadelphia and the Towns of the Six Nations, which we will on our parts, clear from every Grub, Stump & Log, that it may be straight, smooth & free for us and you. We shall receive all your People and your Allies who come by that Road, as our Friends & Brethren. And as you desire us, Conrad Weyser and Shekellamy shall travel that Road between us and you, who will speak our Minds & your Minds to each other truly & freely.

7th. This League and Chain of Friendship & Brotherhood, we now make with all the Six Nations, viz.: the Tsanandowans, Onandagoes, Ganyingoes, Cayoogoes, Oneidas & Tuscarores, for us and all our People, and for our Children and Children's Children, with you for all your Nations, and for your Children & Children's Children to all Generations, to continue so long as the Heavens, Sun, Moon, Stars & the Earth shall Endure. And we desire that the same may at your return be ratified & confirmed at your great Fire by all your People, and be kept in perpetual Remembrance, and that all our Indians & all the Nations of Indians in Alliance with you, may be comprehended within the same.

And for the Confirmation hereof, we now make you this Present.

31st Augst., 1732.

ech of Thomas Penn to the Indian Chiefs, Heta-
quantagechty and Shekellamy.

RETHREN:

We are well pleased to see you, our good friends, Hetaquantagechty and Shekellamy; you are very come to us. We have considered what you have , and it is to our good liking. Four of the Gana- e Indians came lately here to Satisfy us of their In- ence of that wicked Charge which some ill minded sons had loaded them with, and they related the le matter agreeable to what you have now deliver- so that we have no Reason now to entertain any ill ghts of them. We believe they have been nged, and are very sorry that there should be any son so ill inclined as to raise a Report that might te the least Misunderstanding between the Indians us. You have done, however, as true friends and hren ought to do; you have enquired into the mat-

Treaty we made it one article: That they should give the strictest Directions to their Warriours, who are often too unruly, not to come amongst or near to the English Settlements, and especially that they should never, on any account, rob, hurt or molest any English Subjects whatsoever, either to the Southward or else where. We are now sorry to tell them that some of their Warriours passing near to some English Settlements at Pextang, about the beginning of this Month, have behaved themselves very disorderly; they killed several Hogs, cutt down Corn, and threatened to do further Mischief.

We hope at their Great Council, they will take effectual Care to prevent for the future, the like Abuses; for we must be just and true in all things, to each other, as becomes true friends and Brethren, who have one and the same Interest.

17th August, 1733.

Remarks of Thomas Penn to the Council Concerning the Royal Approbation of the Commission Issued to the Lieutenant Governor.

THE PROPRIETARY WAS PLEASED TO INform the Board, that by a Ship arrived here a few days since from London, he had the Satisfaction to receive what he hoped would effectually remove all those Doubts which had been raised, touching the Validity of the Lieutenant Governor's Powers.

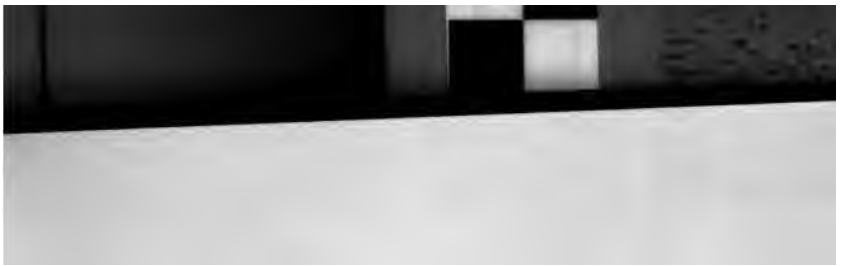
That his Brother & he in whom the Government, as well as the Property of the Province, is now vested, had on their humble Application to His Majesty, obtained His Royal Approbation of a new Commission, which they had thought proper to issue to the pres-

Lieutenant Governor, whose past Behaviour had well recommended him to them, that they had lily joyned in continuing him in the Government his Province & Counties. That the said Royal Apbation, together with an Instruction under His esty's Royal Sign Manual, directed to the Govor of Virginia, for Administering to the said Lieunt Governor, the usual Oaths, and for taking the ustomed Security for the due Observance of the s of Trade and Navigation, having been transted to him, he now laid the same before the Board. ich being read, are as follows:

t the Court of Hampton Court, the 2d day of Aut, 1733.

PRESENT:

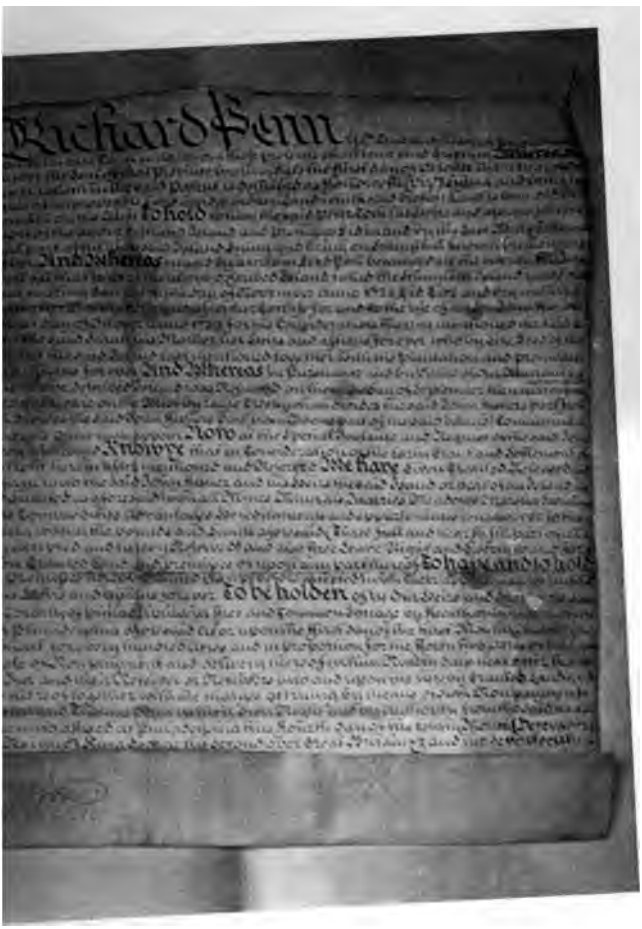
Locus Si- ::	The King's most Excellent
jilli Coni. ::	Majesty.




John Penn Thomas
And Whereas
And Whereas
yielding and paying
In Witnes

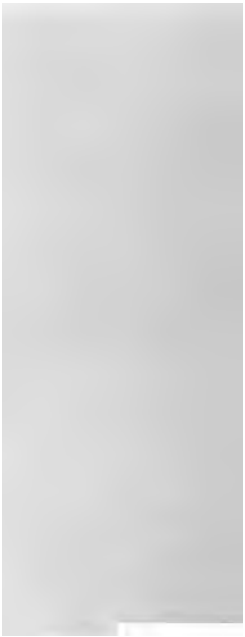
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AS AND RICHARD PENN.
the Autographs
Penn.





Penn, Mother of the Petitioners, and Executrix of the said William Penn, likewise since deceased, did joyn in Nominating Patrick Gordon, Esqr. to be Deputy or Lieutenant Governor of the said Province and Counties, who was Approved as such by His late Majesty's Order in Council, dated March 11th, 1725, under a Proviso that the said Mr. Gordon should Qualify himself according to Law, and give such Security as therein mentioned, and that the said Springett and Hannah Penn should make such Declarations as therein also Mentioned. That the Petitioners, since the Decease of the said Springett and Hannah Penn, having thought proper to continue Mr. Gordon their Deputy in the said Government, they most humbly pray His Majesty's most gracious Allowance and Approbation of him, to be Deputy or Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, he having already taken the Oath of Office and given the usual Security on the former Occasion. By which Report it appears, that the said Lords of the Committee have no Objection to His Majesty's Declaring His Royal Approbation of this new Appointment of the said Patrick Gordon, to the Office of Deputy or Lieutenant Governor of the said Province and Counties, by the Petitioners John, Thomas and Richard Penn, they having delivered to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, a Declaration made by them, under their hands and seals, in the usual Form, for saving the rights claimed by the Crown, to be three Lower Counties of Newcastle Kent and Sussex, on Delaware River, provided the said Mr. Gordon do again take the Usual Oath of Office, and give proper Security for his Observance of the Several Laws of Trade and Navigation, before his Majesty's Lieut. Governor of Virginia, or Commander-in-Chief of that Province, for the time being. HIS MAJESTY this day taking the said Report into His Royal Consideration, was pleased with the Advice of

is Privy Council, to approve of the said Patrick Gor-
on to be Deputy Governor of the said Province of
ennsylvania, without Limitation of time, and of the
id three Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex,
uring His Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure only;
rovided that the said Patrick Gordon do Qualify him-
lf for that trust, in such manner as the Law requires,
nd give sufficient Security in the penalty of two
ousand pounds, before His Majesty's Lieutenant
overnor of Virginia, or Commander in Chief of that
rovince for the time being, for his, the said Patrick
ordon's, observing the several Acts of Trade and
avigation, and Obeying such Instructions relating
ereto, as shall be from time to time sent to him, by
is Majesty, or any acting under His Royal Authority.

W. SHARPE.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTION, for our Right
:::::::::::::::::: Trusty and Right Welbeloved Cousin,

he said Province, without Limitation of time, and f the three Lower Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware, During his Royal Will and Pleasure only: And Whereas, by the humble Repreentation to Us of John Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esquires, the only Surviving Sons of the ate William Penn, they set forth, that the said Sprinet & Hannah Penn being both Dead, they, the said ohn Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, have ontinued the said Major Patrick Gordon in the said overnment, and have most humbly prayed Our racious Allowance and Approbation of him, to be eputy or Lieutenant Governor of the said Province nd Counties, We have been graciously pleased to ondescend to their request, and have declared Our oyal Approbation of the said Patrick Gordon, to be eputy Governor of the said Province of Pennsylania, without Limitation of time, and of the said hree Counties of Newcastle, Kent & Sussex, during ur Royal Will and Pleasure only, upon the said John, homas and Richard Penn's having made a Declaration under their Hands and Seals, in the usual Form or saving the Rights claimed by Us to the said three ounties; Provided the said Major Gordon do qualify imself for that Trust, in such manner as the Law equires, and give good and sufficient Security, before you or the Commander in Chief of Our Colony and Dominion of Virginia, for the time being, to whom he is to apply himself for that purpose, for the observing the Acts of Trade and Navigation, and for his Obeying such Instructions relating thereto, as shall be from time to time sent him from Us, or any Acting under our Royal Authority. Our WILL AND PLEASURE therefore is, and We do hereby Authorze and Command you to administer the Oaths required by Law to be taken, by the said Patrick Gor-

on, upon this Occasion; and the usual Oath of Office. nd that you do take in Our name, sufficient Security the Penalty of two Thousand Pounds Sterling, for is the said Patrick Gordon's observing the several cts of Trade and Navigation, and obeying such In- ructions relating thereto, as shall be from time to me sent him by Us, or any acting under Our Royal uthority. Which Securitys you are forthwith to transmit to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plan- tions, in Order to be laid before Us in Our Privy ouncil.

G. R.

15th Octobr., 1733.

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peech of Thomas Penn to Certain Conestogoe, Ca- wanese, and Shawanese Indians.

and Conduct towards them; he made firm Leagues of friendship with all the Indians, and he not only observed them strictly himself, but he gave it in charge to us his children to do the same. And as we are the same with our Father, so we are very well pleased to find by this visit, and what you have said, that you are the very same you were when he was here, and that you not only remember the Substance of what then past; but also have kept one of the Instruments or Writings that he gave your Fathers under his hand.

Now as you are come with that very good Design to renew & strengthen those former Treaties, I doubt not but you will believe with me that the most proper Method for this is to read over to you here, since you cannot read yourselves, the principal of those Writings that passed between our Father and you or your Fathers, when ours was last here, which are in these Words:

"We, Widaagh alias Orytyagh and Andaggy-junkquagh, Kings or Sachemas of the Sasquehannah Indians, and of the River under that Name, and Lands lying on both sides thereof, doe declare That for and in Consideration of a parcel of English Goods unto us given by our Friend & Brother William Penn, Proprietary and Governor of Pennsylvania, and also in Consideration of the former much greater Costs and Charges of the said William Penn hath been at in treating about and purchasing the same, We doe hereby Give, Grant and Confirm unto the said William Penn all the said River Sasquehannah & all the Islands therein, and all the Lands situate, lying and being upon both sides of the said River, and next adjoyning to the same, extending to the utmost Confines of the Lands which are or formerly were the Right of the People or Nation called the Sasquehannah Indians, or by what name soever they were called or known. And also all the Lakes, Rivers, Rivulets, Fountains, Streams, Trees, Woods, Underwoods, Mines

yal and other Mines, Minerals, Quarries, Hawkings, ntings, Fishings, and Fowlings, and other Royal- s, Privileges and Powers whatsoever, to them or y of them belonging, or by them enjoyed as fully and ıply in all Respects as we or any of our Ancestors ve, could, might or ought to have, had, held or en- yed. And also, all the Right, Title, Interest, Poss- sion, Claim and Demand, which we or any of us, or e said Nation, or any in right of the same, have hereafter can or may claim to have in the same. ıd we do hereby Ratify and Confirm unto the said illiam Penn, the Bargain & Sale of the said Lands, ıde unto Coll. Thomas Dongan, now Earl of Limer- ɛ, & formerly Governor of New York, whose Deed Sale to the said Govr. Penn we have seen, TO AVE & TO HOLD the said River, Lands & Prem- s hereby granted and confirmed, with their & every their Rights, Members & Appurtenances, unto the id Willm. Penn, his Heirs and Assigns, to the only

day of the second Month called April, in the year One thousand seven hundred and one, between WILLIAM PENN, Proprietary and Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania and Territories thereunto belonging, on the one Part, AND CONNOODAGHTOH, King of the Indians inhabiting upon and about the River Sasquehannah in the said Province, And WIDAAGH, (alias Orytyagh,) KOQUEASH and ANDAGGY-JUNKQUAGH, Chiefs of the said Nations of Indians, And WOPATHTHA King, & LENROYTUNGH, & PENROYNJOOAGH, Chiefs of the Nations of the Shawonnah Indians, And AHOOKASSOONGH, Brother to the Emperor, for & in Behalf of the Emperor (& Weewhinjough, Cheequittagh Takeyewsan & Woapatkoa, Chiefs,) of the Nations of the Indians inhabiting in & about the Northern part of the River Potomock, in the said Province, for and in Behalf of themselves and Successors, and their several Nations and People, on the other part, as followeth:

"THAT as hitherto there hath always been a Good Understanding & Neighbourhood between the said William Penn and his Lieutenant since his first Arrival in the said Province, and the several Nations of Indians inhabiting in & about the same, so there shall be forever hereafter, a firm & lasting Peace continued between the said William Penn, his Heirs and Successors, & all the English & other Christian Inhabitants of the said Province, & the said Kings & Chiefs & their Successors, & all the several People of the Nations of Indians aforesaid, and that they shall for ever hereafter be as one head & one heart, & live in true Friendship and Amity as one People. ITEM, that the said Kings & Chiefs (each for himself & his People Engaging) shall at no time hurt, Injure or Defraud, or suffer to be hurt, Injured or Defrauded, by any of their Indians, any Inhabitant or Inhabitants of the said Province, either in their Person or

d that the said William Penn, his heirs
rs, shall not suffer to be Done or Com-
y of the Subjects of England within the
e, any Act of Hostility or Violence, Wrong
or against any of the said Indians, but
th sides at all times readily do Justice &
Acts & Offices of Friendship & Good Will,
Each other to a lasting Peace as aforesaid.
t all & every the said Kings & Chiefs, & all
particular of the Nations under them, shall
es behave themselves Regularly and Soberly,
to the Laws of this Government, while they
or amongst the Christian Inhabitants there-
l that the said Indians shall have the full &
vileges & Immunities of all the said Laws as
er Inhabitants, they duly Owning & Acknowl-
e Authority of the Crown of England and Gov-
t of this Province. ITEM, that none of the
ndians shall at any time be Aiding, Assisting
tting to any other Nation, whether of Indians
ers, that shall not at such time be in Amity with
aid Crown of England & of this Government.
I, that if at any time any of the Indians, by means
vil minded Persons & Sowers of Sedition should
kind or Disadvantageous Reports of the
Designs agst. any of the
notice

River, but such as are there already seated, nor bring any other Indians into any part of this Province, without special Approbation & Permission of the said William Penn, his heirs & successors.

"ITEM, That for the prevention of Abuses that are too frequently put upon the said Indians in trade; that the said William Penn, his heirs & Successors, shall not suffer or permit any Person to trade or commerce with any of the said Indians, but such as shall be first allowed or approved of by an Instrument under the hand & seal of him, the said William Penn, or his heirs or Successors or their Lieutenants, and the said Indians shall suffer no Person whatsoever to buy or sell or have commerce with any of them the said Indians, but such as shall first be approved as aforesaid.

"ITEM, that the said Indians shall not Sell or Dispose of any of their Skins, Peltry or Furs, or any other Effects of their hunting, to any Person or Persons whatsoever out of the said Province, nor to any other Person but such as shall be authorized to trade with them as aforesaid, and that for their Encouragement the said William Penn, his heirs & Successors, shall take care to have them the said Indians, duly furnished with all sorts of necessary goods for their use, at Reasonable Rates.

"ITEM, that the Potomock Indians aforesaid, with their Colony, shall have free leave of the said William Penn, to settle upon any part of Potomock River within the Bounds of this Province, they strictly observing & practising all & singular the Articles aforesaid, to them relating.

"ITEM, the Indians of Conestogoe and upon and about the River Susquehannah, and more especially the said Connoodaghtah their King, doth fully agree to, and by these presents absolutely Ratifie the Bargain & Sale of Lands lying near and about the said River formerly made to the said William Penn, his

& Successors, and since by Orytyagh & Andaggy-
quagh, parties to these presents confirmed to the
William Penn, his heirs & Successors, by a Deed
ing date the thirteenth day of September last,
r their hands & Seals, duly Executed; and the
Connoodaghtah doth for himself and his Nation,
nant and agree that he will at all times be ready
ıer to confirm and make good the said sale accord-
:o the Tenour of the same, and that the said In-
s of Susquehannah shall answer to the said Willm.
, his heirs & Successors, for the good Behaviour
Conduct of the said Potomock Indians, and for
performance of the several Articles herein ex-
ıed.

ITEM, the said William Penn doth hereby promise
himself, his heirs & Successors, that he and they
at all times show themselves true Friends and
hers, to all & every of the said Indians, by assist-
hem with the best of their Advices, Directions &
ıcils, and will in all things Just and Reasonable

sett their hands and seals the Day and Year above written:

Connoodaghtah,	[L. S.]	Wopaththa,	[L. S.]
Andaggy-junkquagh	[L. S.]	Ahookassoongh,	[L. S.]
Penroyajooagh,	[L. S.]	Takyewsan,	[L. S.]
Cheequittagh,	[L. S.]	Koqueeash,	[L. S.]
Widaagh als.		Lernoytung,	[L. S.]
		Weewhinjough,	[L. S.]
Orytyagh,	[L. S.]	Woapatkoa.	[L. S.]

"Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the presence af

Edoward Shippen,	John Sanders,
Nathan Stanbury,	his
Alexander Paxton,	Penroquenichchan, X
Caleb Pusey,	mark
James Streater,	his
J. Le Tort,	Passaquessay, X
Jut Hans Stellman,	mark
James Logan,	
James Logan,	his

Indian Harry, alias Showydooungh, Interpreter, X mark

You see by these Deeds & Articles, that all the Indian Chiefs of that time fully acknowledged that the River Sasquehannah and all the Lands on both sides of it, were our Father's. And you also see that the great Treaty of Friendship then made, was not for three Generations only but forever, that is as long as the Sun & Moon shall endure, or Water to flow in the Rivers, which is the Language that has always been used on these Occasions. And as you now see this, and have one of the Writings in your own hands, you should always in some Number of years, get some honest English Man to read that Paper to you, that the Contents of it may be kept in Remembrance.

These Articles you see were made principally with the Sasquehannah Indians, who then mostly lived

onestogoe; And the Shawanese, as their friends.
also, under our Father's Protection, and entred
the same League. It were to be wished that
whole Nation were made sensible of this, and
of that Nation who were now here are desired
carefully to acquaint the rest with what they
seen & heard here.

d now on these heads there remains no more, that
hould here most solemnly Ratify & Confirm all
Articles so far as they relate to Friendship and
n, to be observed not only by us but our Posterity
l Generations.

August, 1735.

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er of Thomas Penn to the Council Announcing
at a Vessel of the Royal Navy would be stationed
the Coast of the Province.

You may be assur'd I will watch this Business with great attention & not suffer their Lordships to forget it, as I think it necessary for Your Security. This I write at random, but was willing to give You the earliest Notice, as it may make the People more easy.

I am, Gentn. Your very affectionate Friend,

THO. PENN.

The Presidt. & Council of Pennsylvania.

Letters from Thomas Penn Announcing the Detail of the Man-of-War, Otter, to Duty in Delaware Bay.

GENTLEMEN:

I wrote to You on the 29th of October, & sent by two Conveyances to inform You that the Lords of the Admiralty had promis'd me a Ship to be station'd in Delaware Bay, and that she wou'd be order'd to Sail so as to get on the Coasts of North America as soon as it would be safe for her. I now take this opportunity by a Ship bound to New York, who does not stay for Convoy, to acquaint You that their Lordships have appointed the Otter Sloop, Capt. Ballet Commander, for this Service; but as a very large Fleet is in a very short time to Sail for the several ports of North America, they have ordered the Otter to stay till they are ready to strengthen their Convoy, & they are expected to Sail in about fourteen Days. I make no doubt but on their arrival You will make the Place as agreable as You can to the Captain, & give him any assistance he can reasonably desire for His Majesty's Service. I must say the procuring this Security to You is a great Satisfaction to me, and tho' it has been very difficult & required much appli-

ion to get this Sloop, as there never was a Ship tion'd in the Bay before, I hope we may be sure for future to succeed in any application, as there is a precedent establish'd.

think it necessary, also, to inform You that we ointed Mr. James Hamiton Governor of Pennsyl- ia, who will be ready to embark the latter end of Summer, so as to meet the Assembly, if possible, October. I have nothing to add but that I am,

Gentlemen,

Your very affectionate Friend,

THOMAS PENN.

ondon, March 12th, 1749.

President & Council of Pennsylvania.

ENTLEMEN:

On the other side is a Duplicate of a Letter I

France, and is dated the 27th of November. I observe with great Concern the apprehensions you were under that the French wou'd send a very considerable force in the Spring, & perhaps attack the City of Philadelphia. If your Informations are to be depended on, You may have great reason for such fears, and should do every thing in Your power for your defence, & endeavour to raise in the People such a sense of Danger as may induce them chearfully to obey such Orders as it may be proper for You to give, both as to preparing by using themselves to discipline, & meeting for Your mutual defence when Danger is near. The Association you sent me is lost; but I have seen one printed in one of your News Papers which I apprehend is the same you mention; and tho' on the one hand We shall on all occasions desire to join in every fit proposal that may contribute to Your Safety, and on the other with great caution object to any proposal that is not liable to great objections, We have great doubts whether this is not liable to such objections as renders it unsafe for the Persons who have joined in it, and which are not warranted by Necessity. However, We have desired the Attorney & Solicitor General's thoughts upon it, which will be sent you by Mr. Paris, & on which we desire you will for the present proceed. I fear they will not be got before I am oblig'd to go into the Country, or I would write to You with them. I apprehend at present You cannot be warranted to give Commissions to any Officers who are to receive their Orders from others than yourselves or those you appoint, as this is giving the power of the Militia, or calling the People together for their defence, from the King to themselves, & which I fear will be esteemed greatly Criminal. If the People had desir'd to unite for their defence they should have applyed to You, their legal Governors, for License so to do, when you would have

ned them into Bodys proper for Service, & issued
h Orders as would be from time to time thought
essary; but for them to chuse a Council to make
itary Laws & order the Marching of Armed Men,
ertainly very contrary to what is practised here,
conceive to Law; for in the last Rebellion People
no more than engage to join together under such
sons the King & Laws had, or the King should ap-
nt to command them.

Whenever any Law shall be made in Pennsylvania
establishing a Militia & erecting a Fort or Battery,
shall be very ready to show our Concern for the
ety of the City by giving Cannon for such a Bat-
y. But unless a Law was to be pass'd for the sup-
t of a Battery & of Men to attend it, I fear it will be
lected as soon as made; & am of opinion that the
st proper method you could have taken would have
n to hire as large a Ship as any in your River, &
nn'd her as a Guard Ship to have lain in some

Brother is now in the Country or we should have wrote jointly.

I am, Gentlemen, Your very affectionate Friend,

THO. PENN.

London, March 30th, 1749.

I observe the Assembly broke up without giving any assistance, which is what You must have expected.

Letter from Thomas Penn with Reference to the Unsanitary Condition of the Philadelphia Dock.

London, March 30th, 1748.

MR. PETERS:

We are much concern'd at the account you give of the sickly state of the City, and would with great pleasure lend our assistance to prevent such a Calamity if anything in our power wou'd do it, but we cannot think the Mud in the Dock can be different from what is left on the side of the River, unless it is occasioned by the Tan Pits; anl if any unwholesome effluvia comes from them they should be removed. What Scheme to form for the removal of the Mud in the Dock that will be the most proper & effectual we cannot by any means advise, and think you that are on the Spot much better able to do it. If the Corporation or Publick expect a Dock, it should be done at their Expence, or else on their giving up any Right they may have to it, the Persons to whom it fell will perhaps clear and build upon it. It is to be consider'd that the Dock has been many Years nearly in the same Situation, & yet no such fever was known till the Year 1741, when it undoubtedly came from the West Indies, which is almost a plain proof it does not arise from the Mud in the Dock. The Wharfs

ut the Dock are we suppose much more used than he upper part of the Town, and therefore any In- tious Distemper from abroad is much more likely spread from thence. I desire you will communi- e this to the Council, & am,

Your very affectionate Friend,

THO. PENN.

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ter from Thomas Penn Concerning the Approach- ing Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

ENTLEMEN:

Above is a Duplicate of my last Letter by the Otter Sloop, since which time Publick Affairs e taken a different turn, & I now congratulate You an approaching Peace, Preliminarys having been

Letter from Thomas Penn to Lieutenant Governor Robert Hunter Morris with regard to the Proposed Liability of the Proprietary Lands to Taxation.

SIR:

On Wednesday last I received Letters from Mr. Peters with Copys of Mr. Dunbar's, Orme's, Swaine's and Bird's Letters to you, giving an account of the Defeat of General Braddock and dreadful carnage of his men, as also a Copy of your Message to the Assembly, with an offer of Land, and next day I came into Town to see the Secretary of State & other Ministers, to communicate them to them. Yesterday by post I received your packet with your Letters from Shippensburg and your other of the 30th of July, containing Copys of examination and other papers necessary for me to confer again with some Yesterday, as I propose to do this morning with Sir Thomas Robinson & Lord Halifax, & as Capt'n Young goes in the afternoon, I shall be put to it to write to you and Mr. Peters.

I must begin with desiring you will accept of my hearty and sincere thanks for the great Zeal you have shewn for the publick service and that of the Province in your late Journey to Shippensburg, as well as for the care of our Interests in the Message you have sent to the House on the Land Tax Bill, which we have seen to that of the 13th August, and think you have managed the Argument in a very masterly & unexceptional manner to the world in general. I desire you will be assured of the best returns in my power whenever I can be serviceable to you.

You have indeed done us great justice where you tell the Assembly that we do not shrink from the payment of a small sum of money; very far from that, tho' we would not contribute toward their Indian Expences when they did not spend half their income,

et when a Tax was laid in any time of difficulty we ave them reason to expect we would readily assist ie publick, and we are as willing to give at such time as this as we were unwilling when the House wantonly demanded it of us. I wish you or Mr. eters had informed me whether uncultivated Land charged, which I suppose to be the case, and from irs they would probably have raised half the Tax; ad they conformed to the Land Tax Acts here, they ould have laid it on Lands occupied only, to be paid y the Tenant, and if one of your objections is of this ind their bill will be entirely discountenanced here, ir when I mentioned that part to a great man he at nce said no such Tax could be laid here or in any ther place, as no Land which is not let or occupied ays to any Tax; this part of their Bill would have een ruinous to us, and to be taxed for our other Es ite by their own Assessors, as you will observe is ot just. It is most certain they never proposed we

Quit-Rents, to such person or persons as shall be agreed upon between yourself and the Assembly. This I desire you will inform them was resolved on as soon as your Letter came to my hands, and is sent as a free gift from us to the publick, and then pass such act with an exception as to us, without incerting any thing of this gift as our proportion of such a Tax, and if they grant the rest of the £50,000 for the King's use, I desire you will not insist on the appropriation of the remainder, for the times are critical, and every body's Eyes are on us I have visited Sir Thomas Robinson this morning, who says he has heard several people express a dislike to your refusal on our part to assist the publick at such a time as this, and approves of my proposal of making a free gift; told me he was sorry to see such long papers, as he always does, and I believe fears that these disputes will cause an enquiry to be made by Parliaments, which may be dangerous at this Conjuncture, when all Persons ought to engage against the common Enemy, but I desire you will on this occasion let it be made publick that our Tenants must bring in their Rents to enable us to do it, as Mr. Peter writes me they now make very few applications to the Office, so that tho' I know well the people are in a very alarming situation, yet as money is received and paid by them, our small rents in the settled part of the country must be paid to enable us to assist the publick as well as for our own support.

I approve of your proposal for the granting Land to such as shall assist to remove the French, as it is what was done by the King in Virginia, and is a proper encouragement for the Proprietors of a Country, but I have not great expectation of success from it, especially as the Assembly will not pass any Act to subject the Men to Military Discipline when they are settled, to make it penal for them to desert, or

o provide them with Arms or Ammunition. I think ou and Mr. Peters did not judge right to communiate this proposal to Mr. Franklin, as he should not ave been consulted without you could have followed is advice, and you see by their Message he has in esentment made the same observation that he did o Mr. Peters. These observations are not quite just ith regard to Virginia, unless there was a proposal ade by Mr. Dinwiddie after the proclamation of the 9th of February, 1754, in which two hundred thouand acres are offered, but no allowance to any solier mentioned, and it was to be in proportion to their ood behaviour & respective Merit, which put much n the power of the Grantor, & it was not to be granted without fees, as I see you have made the offer, hich I think you could not be supposed to do, as atents will not be issued by the officers without some onsideration unless one is granted for the whole, &

he says should guard the Northern Frontier also. I think you should make the Estimate for a certain number of people for a certain time, with other regulations, to render it as difficult as possible to evade the Conditions, under penalties, besides forfeiture of the Lands, and as to the shape of it, we leave it to you and them to settle; the people must settle it and not sell.

I am very well pleased to hear you have laid out the Ground for a Wooden Fort at Carlisle and ordered one at Shippensburg, and hope the Inhabitants will keep watch there, as you have formed four Companys of Militia, if Colonel Dunbar does not order some Men into Quarters in those places, which I hope he will do by Mr. Shirley's orders, if he does not before resolve upon it.

I am much pleased with the Diligence and Care of Mr. Swaine & Burd, & desire you will thank them for me for their Services.

The Governor had accounts from Virginia the latter end of August of Braddock's defeat, and the same letter from Mr. Orme as you sent me, with the list of Officers killed and wounded. Arms are shipping and Forty Thousand Pounds more order'd for America; a Man of Warr will sail soon for some part of the Continent with Letters for the Officers and accounts of What assistance will be sent. I have but just time to get my Letter copied over, therefore must put an end to it by assuring you that

I am Your very affectionate Friend,

THOS. PENN.

London, October 4th, 1755.

We shall send powers for granting this Land as soon as they can be drawn up by two Conveyances.

Robert Hunter Morris, Esq.

Speech of John and Thomas Penn to Certain Oneida Indians.

BRETHREN:

We take your visit kindly, the Design of which, from what you have said, We understand is only to give us thanks for the Concern we showed on hearing what befell some of your Nation, and especially our good friend Carandowana, your Chief. We consider the Acknowledgements you make us on that head, as Instances of your Gratitude to those who wish you well, & are your true friends. We had a great Esteem for Carandowana, and were much grieved to hear of his Death, but as you and we have long since covered his dead Body, we shall say nothing more on that subject.

When we first heard of your coming hither, we believed you had been charged with some message to us from the Six Nations, with whom you know, that

Letter of John and Thomas Penn to the Chiefs of the Six Nations.

OUR VERY GOOD FRIENDS & BRETHREN: We have received by your Messengers, Syadioch & Cannughskaya, the Letter wrote by your order by Abraham Wendall, with a string of Wampum, acquainting us, that according to our Request some of your People had gone to the Indians settled on Ohio, & endeavoured to perswade them to come & live nearer to you & us, but they would not hearken; your Messengers further say you had delivered the Belt we sent to the Shawanese, which they had received, & had sent another for us which we have also received; & that they declared tho' they could not return back they would live in Peace. When our good Brother Tyoninhogaroe was with us, we gave him very good reasons why those People should return both for their own advantage, & for yours, & ours. We are very much grieved for the Loss of that great Man, our good Friend, whom those barbarous People murthered. Those that did that wicked Act we hear were strangers, that came about four years since from the Westward or Southward to Ohio, but we know not from whence, nor to what parts they are gone, but we shall enquire, and if we can learn we shall inform you when we see you; for as three Summers are now past since we hoped to see some of our good friends of the Chiefs of the Six Nations here, we shall not now doubt but according to your Letter we shall see some Chiefs of each Nation next Spring, & then we may discourse further of all these matters. In the mean time, as we mourn with you for the Loss of that good Man, We send you by these Messengers, six Handkerchiefs to wipe and dry away tears, and as you have endeavoured to preserve Peace & Friendship amongst all the Nations & People about you, we

hope the same will continue both Northward & Southward. We also send two Strowds to confirm this Letter, which is put both into English & Dutch, that you may the more easily get it read & Interpreted; we have also acquainted your Messengers with the Substance of it, that they may relate it to you.

We are your very loving Friends & Brothers,

JOHN PENN,
THOMAS PENN.

To our very good Friends & Brothers,
the Chiefs of the Six Nations.

12th Septr., 1735.

Letter of Thomas and Richard Penn to the Council Acknowledging its Administration of the Affairs of the Province During the Interval between the Departure of Governor Thomas and the Arrival of Governor Hamilton.

GENTLEMEN:

As the arrival of Mr. Hamilton, who embarks in the Ship that carrys this Letter, will put an end to your Administration of Government, we cou'd not avoid declaring to the Sense we have of your having executed those Powers with great Zeal and attachment to the true Interest of your Country: such a Conduct deserves and has our hearty acknowledgments, and you may be assur'd of our good will on all occasions. We recommend our Governor to your advice & assistance, and are,

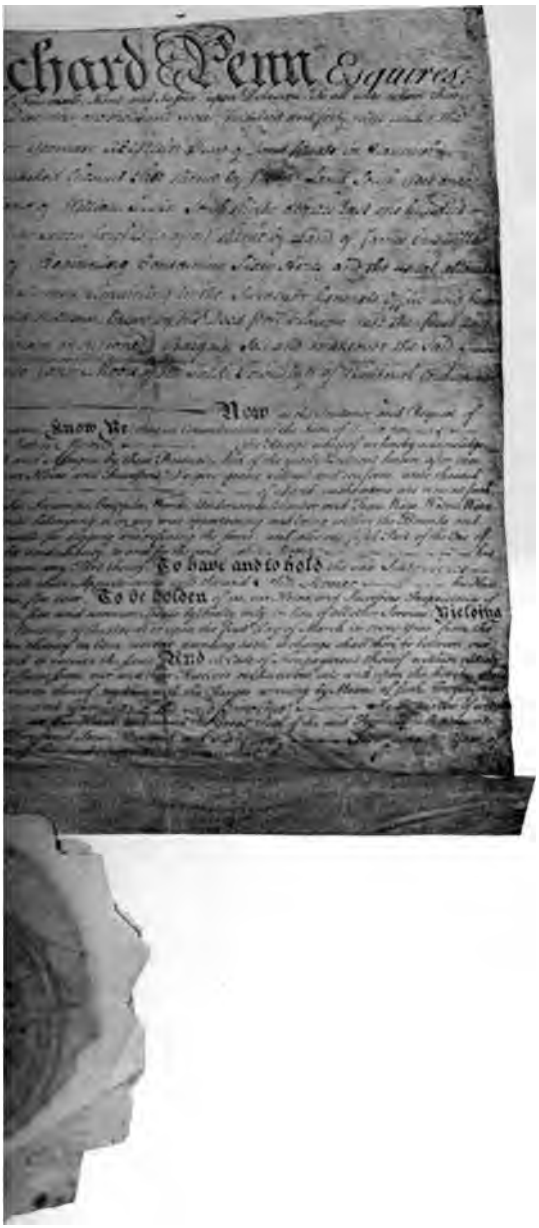
Gentlemen, Your very affectionate Friends.

THO. PENN,
RICH'D PENN.

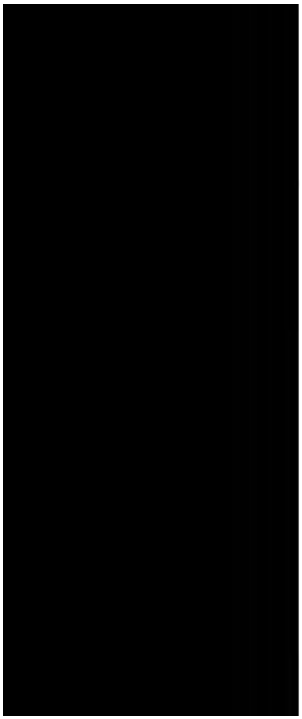
London, August 30th, 1748.



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D RICHARD PENN—1769.
Proprietary Seal.



Letter from Thomas and Richard Penn Concerning the Claims of the French in the Allegheny Country and Recommending the Establishment of a Settlement and Construction of a Blockhouse There.

THE ACCOUNT YOU GIVE OF A PARTY OF French having come to Allegheny and laid claim to that Country and the Tribes of Indians with whom we have lately entered into a Treaty, a good deal alarms me; and I hear that Party is returned to Canada threatning to return with a greater Force next year. I have communicated the French Commandant's Letter and Paper, with an account of the Affair, to the Duke of Bedford and Lord Halifax, and I think something shou'd be done immediately, if it can by consent of the Indians, to take Possession. This I think you shou'd advise with the Council and Assembly about, as it is of great Import to the Trade of the Province to have a Settlement there and an House a little more secure than an Indian Cabbin. I make no doubt the Indians would readily consent to such a Settlement; and if there is Stone and Lime in the Neighborhood I think an House with thick walls of Stone with small Bastions might be built at no very great Expence, as it is little matter how rough it is within side; or a wall of that sort perhaps fifty feet square, with a small Log House in the middle of it, might perhaps do better. The command of this might be given to the principal Indian Trader, and he be obliged to keep Four or Six Men at it who might serve him in it; and the House be his Magazine for Goods. If something of this sort can be done we shall be willing to be at the expence of four hundred Pounds Currency for the building of it, and of one hundred Pounds a Year for keeping some men with a few Arms and some Powder; this, with what the

sembly might be enduced to give, will in some asure protect the Trade, and be a mark of Pos- sion. However few the Men are they should wear uniform Dress, that tho' very small it may look rt like.

April 5, 1751.

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tter from Thomas and Richard Penn Concerning he Misconduct of Abraham Taylor and Directing is Dismissal from the Council and from All Other Official Positions.

IR:

Mr. Abraham Taylor, a Member of our Council, in the month of October last represented to us by ter that "Among the Writings belonging to a right ich he had in America there were some ancient pers relating to a certain Boundary as it was un-

the Lands surveyed; and instead of old Papers which had Connection with such a Right he read a Manuscript in his own Hand writing containing many sheets of large Paper, and to which was added one or two Maps made by himself; in it no mention was made of this or any other private Right, but it contained a long series of Arguments to prove that the Boundary of Pennsylvania to the south should not be more Southward than the Parellel of forty Degrees of Northern Latitude as it is now discovered to lye, and that Virginia and Maryland had an undoubted Right to all to the Southward of such a Boundary; in Support of his Argument he cited Proofs from the Virginia Records and a number of other Papers; and this Composition, which from the Length and Variety of Matter must have taken much time to compose it, was undertaken as he himself said out of pique or resentment to us, because we had ordered our Secretary to refuse to grant him about twenty thousand Acres of Land he asked for in that Right, which Pretence was so trifling that we are informed the Heirs of Fretwell took £50 Currency for it, and which we acquainted him Ralph Fretwell himself, in a Letter to our Father now in our hands, relinquished all claim to at the same time declaring he had not a foot of Land in the Province but Tennicum, purchased of Christopher Taylor.

Upon this Declaration and finding the Paper had not the least connection with the Right, tho' he pretended it had, and he must give it to the Purchaser, we could form no other Judgment of the matter than that by threatning to deliver these arguments to Purchaser, which perhaps he had intended shou'd be Lord Baltimore had he arrived in time, he expected to force us to grant him the Land.

This attempt we looked on to be very Dishonorable, and a man that is in Possession of Places of Honour

d Trust by our appointment, and an Alderman of
e City by the choice of the Corporations, that can
ly sit down for many days together to injure his
untry and the Persons he accepted his Place from,
particular the City of Philadelphia, which, could
argument take Place, must be thrown into
ryland and depend on that Government for
h Powers of a Corporation as the Governor
all think proper, as well as subject his fel-
v Citizens to Disputes about Lots which by
eir own Industry they had rendered of very
eat value, very unfit to execute any office in a
overnment; for these Reasons we do hereby order
d direct that at the first Council after you receive
s Letter you cause it to be read at the Board and
tered on the Council Books, that you strike the said
raham Taylor out of the List of our Council, that
supersede every Commission now granted to him,
d that you do not during the rest of your Govern-

to assure all the Indians, and particularly my good friends of the Six Nations, that it shall be my constant care to strengthen that firm League and Chain of Friendship which my Father first began, and has since been carefully preserved between the Indians, and all the People within this Government.

Though I was not present when the last Treaty was held with my Brethren of the Six Nations, yet the whole of what then passed was made known to me, and I entirely approve of it, being agreeable to my own Sentiments. I am therefore, for myself and on behalf of this Government now to acquaint you:

That it would be very agreeable to us to have some of the wise old Men of the Six Nations at Philadelphia, according to the Expectations they gave us, but since Business of great Consequence has prevented them, we take it kindly that they have sent you, our good friends, to acquaint us with the true Reason of it. We shall nevertheless expect to see next year some of your Ancient Men of the Several Nations, that we may have a full Answer to all those matters of which we treated together.

Though we have not had the Pleasure of seeing our Brethren of the Six Nations, because of the Message from New York, by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, yet we are the less Sorry seeing it is not improbable but those People have come hither to treat of matters which concern all the Subjects of the Great King of England, and as the Government of York and Pennsylvania have the same Common Interest, and are in Effect one and the same People, we hope every Proposition they shall make for more firmly uniting the Six Nations to their ancient good friends, the English, and for strengthening all the Indians against the Attacks of their Enemies, will be chearfully received and willingly hearkened to.

We are much concerned to find that the Shawanese stead of following the good Council we gave them, e desirous to go further from us, and even to remove emselves towards the Settlements of the French: they should persist in this Resolution, which we pe they will not, they will be lost to the Six Nations well as to us: and therefore we must desire you, at as soon as you return you will represent this to e Six Nations, that they may use their Endeavours prevent the Shawanese going off, and likewise cau- on the Delawares from giving any Ear to those who ould perswade them to leave their old true friends. nd on this head, we shall not be wanting to give em our wholesome Council, which we hope their n true and real Interest will lead them to follow.

As to the Complaints you make of the great Quan- ies of Rum brought amongst the Indians, we be- ve there is but too much reason for them: such mplaints have been long and often repeated: we

and without our knowledge; if they can be discovered they shall be severely punished.

(Then were read & interpreted unto them several Paragraphs of the Act against selling Rum and other strong Liquors to the Indians.)

You know Brethren, that all the Subjects of England are free, and those who are Tradesmen generally resort to such places where they are most likely to gett Business, but we cannot order them to goe where we please: it is the hope of Gain that prevails with them: we should be glad to have the Indians accommodated with Smiths for mending their Guns & Hatchets, and as the People increase, it is very likely some may settle in your Neighbourhood.

We give no Ear to those foolish People who would endeavour to discredit our good friends of the Six Nations, with whom we held the late Treaty: we believe those that then came to us were good Men and had an Authority for what they said and did; you should disregard such idle Reports, for they can make no impressions on us.

16th October, 1734.

Reply of John Penn to a Congratulatory Address of the Assembly.

GENTLEMEN:

I return you my hearty Thanks for this affectionate Address; the kind Regard you express for the Memory of My Father is most agreeable to me, and as it was always his Desire so it is strongly my Inclination, to do every thing in my power that can promote the Happiness and Prosperity of this Province.

17th October, 1734.

Reply of John Penn to a Congratulatory and Valedictory Address of the Assembly.

GENTLEMEN:

I am very sensible of the Concern you express for me, and am obliged to you for this kind Address. I am glad of this opportunity of seeing the Representatives of the Freemen of Pennsylvania at my Departure, and you may be assured I shall make it my particular Care to do every Thing in my Power that may advance the Interest of this my native Country.

20th September, 1735.

Report of John Penn and Richard Peters, Esquires, of their Proceedings at Albany in Execution of the Governor's Orders to them to make a Purchase of Lands from the Six Nations for the Use of the

was told the Interpreter that he had other Designs in settling there, and that the People of Connecticut made Use of this young Man to pursuade the Indians to sell to them the Sasquehannah Lands; and as he was an Acquaintance of Mr. Ogilvie the Societie's Missionary to the Mohock Indians, We desired him to enquire of this Matter and were afterwards told that he did not concern himself in this Affair.

Mr. William Alexander of New York was kind enough to tell Us that Mr. Woodbridge, who kept an Indian School at Stockbridge in New England, and Two Connecticut Gentlemen, viz't, ——— were in Town with intent to negotiate a Purchase from the Indians for the Sasquehannah Lands lying within the Latitude of the Connecticut Charter in favour of some private Persons of that Government, and had with them a thousand Pieces of Eight, and were busy conferring with the Indians on this Subject at the House and thro' the means of Mr. Lydius. This Lydius is an Inhabitant of Albany, known to have abjured the Protestant Religion in Canada and to be concerned in a clandestine Trade with the Caghnawaga or French Praying Indians, and suspected to carry on a Secret Correspondence with the Government of Canada, and as Mr. Alexander informed Us might not only have lucrative views in the Management of this Purchase, but a Design to sow Dissention as well between the Indian Nations as between the several Colonies whose Lands lay within the Latitude of the Connecticut Charter; and at the same Time Mr. Alexander kindly offered his services to Us, telling Us that he was acquainted with the two Connecticut Gentlemen, and believed it might not be amiss for Us and them to come together. This Proposal was readily Embraced by Us, and Mr. Alexander was told that the Proprietaries had good Deeds for all the Sasquehannah Lands, as well as solemn Treaties

d Agreements with the Indians, whereby they en-
ged to sell no Lands within the Bounds of ye Penn-
lvania Charter to any but the Proprietaries of Penn-
lvania, and he was desired to mention this to the
nnecticut agents, and that We should be glad to
ıke them sensible of the goodness of the Title of the
oprietaries of Pennsylvania in order to prevent if
ssible Differences with the Indians and with one
other on the Subject of Lands.

We were told by Mr. Alexander that our Proposals
re communicated and great Professions made by
e Connecticut Agents of their Willingness to confer
th Us, telling him if our Title was good they would
t proceed further in the Purchase; but notwithstand-
g these Professions it was often told Us by People
Probity in Albany that they were in secret Con-
ences with the Indians at Lydius', and without
ting Us hear anything further from them the two
ntlemen went out of Town.

He said further, that some Tuscororas were come to Town; that this Nation was influenced by the Oneidos, and would entirely govern themselves by their Advice and Example in this Matter.

The next morning Gachradoda, with some of his own People and the Oneidos and Tuscororas, came to visit the Commissioners of Pennsylvania and went home with Mr. Weiser, who found it necessary to engage Gagradoda by a Reward to serve him as his private Counsellor, and direct him what Measures to take to engage the Indians for a Sale, either of the whole Province or so much of it as to take in the Western Branch of Sasquehannah called in their Language Senaxse.

Afterwards there arrived a few Senecas and Two Onondagers, who likewise came to visit the Commissioners of Pennsylvania, having been made acquainted by Gagradoda with the Proprietaries' Proposals and by him brought to Mr. Weiser, to whom they declared their Willingness to let the Proprietaries have a Deed for all the Province or at least up to the Western Branch.

At this time none of the Chiefs of the Mohocks were come to town, Hendrick telling the Indians as they passed by the Upper Mohock Castle that they did not know whether they should come at all to the Treaty, or if they did, not till they heard the Treaty was began. This gave the Indians Opportunity of frequently conferring together about a further sale to Messieurs Penn, and Gagradoda reported to Mr. Weiser that they were in general well disposed, except some of the Oneidos, who were for putting off a final Determination till the Arrival of the Mohocks, who had kept the Commissioners waiting more than a Week, and yet notwithstanding this Affront to the Shame of that Government were invited to come and told they could not treat without them. As soon as

ey came they were called by the Oneidos to the nsulations about the intended Purchase, and they vised them not to sell the whole or even up to the estern Branch. Gagradoda and Shick Calamy find- g that Hendrick would have the Management and ereby could not prevail against them, came and told r. Weiser that the Oneidos had insisted on taking endrick and the Mohocks into Council to help them treat with the Prop'rs of Pennsylvania, and that endrick was thereby got into the Management of it, d had persuaded them not to sell so much as they tended, nor further than the Allegheny Hills, and keep all the Western Branch of Sasquehannah in eir own Hands, and that they could not make Head ainst him.

On Saturday the thirtieth of June, the Governor New York delivered to the Indians the general eech in the Name of himself and all the Commis- ners present. And on the Tuesday following the

manner, the Proposals of every intended Purchase being first sent by the Propritaries to the Council at Onondago and Delegates appointed by the whole Body of Indians to execute the Deed and receive the Consideration Money, it would give the Commissioners of Pennsylvania Pleasure and might be of Use at this time if this Treaty might be made in the publick Congress.

Governor Delancey then asked the other Commissioners, as this Matter regarded only the Province of Pennsylvania, whether it might not be better transacted between them and the Indians in their Lodgings, and they thinking it might, Hendrick was told this, and the Commissioners of Pennsylvania appointed the Indians to meet them the next day at their Lodgings; and to our great Surprize when the rough Draught of this part of the Minutes was read at the next Meeting of Governor and Commissioners, it was said that this made no Part of the Business of the Congress, and ought not to be put into the Minutes; to which one of the Commissioners of Pennsylvania replied, that whatever came voluntarily from the Indians and was delivered in publick was as much a Part of the Business of the Congress as any other thing mentioned by them. With respect to the Commissioners of Pennsylvania it was indifferent whether any Notice should be taken of it or no, but it appeared something singular that at a time when the Commissioners were brought here at a great Expence to their Governments to settle Differences that arose between New York and the Indians, on Account of fraudulent Proceedings in Land Treaties with the Indians, they should decline accepting the Offer made them by the Indians of having One of those Treaties made in publick, as the Indians might make this Offer on purpose to begin a Precedent, and to shew that they would chuse to treat in the most publick manner on such Occasions for the

ture. And now that they not only declined this asonable Offer, but insisted that neither the Offer or their Refusal should be put upon the Minutes, could not be thought they were sensible of their aving done wrong, and were desirous the Publick ould not know that they had done so. Notwithanding this, it was unanimously agreed that the erk should take no notice of what Hendrick had said this particular Occasion in the Minutes, and the ommissioners of Pennsylvania not thinking it proper protest did acquiesce.

At a Meeting of Seventy of the Six Nations at Mr. mes Stevenson's, in Albany, Friday the Fifth day of ly, 1754.

Present:

John Penn, Richard Peters, Isaac Norris, and Ben min Franklin, Esquires, Commissioners of Pennsyl nia.

Message sent to the Six Nations by the Governor We have since our Arrival in this Town ordered it to be proposed to You by the Interpreter that You should make a Deed for all the Lands that have been settled by White People, or are now wanted for Settlements on the West Side of the River Sasquehannah as far Westward as the Province extends, and as far North of the Kittochtinny Hills, the present Boundary between You and the Proprietaries, as You shall think proper to part with, and the larger the Tract the more agreeable to us, and the larger our Present to You will be; And as You have had this Matter for some Days under your Consideration, and have told Us You were ready to give an answer, We now wait to hear it."

The Indians in our Presence made a Circle at one End of the Room in order to confer among themselves, and they spent more than and hour in Consultation, and were very warm and earnest in their Debates, and seemed to differ much in Opinion. Hendrick spoke a great deal, and turning round observed Mr. Weiser near them and desired him to withdraw, which he did, and after some little time they sent for him and took him into their Council, asked his Opinion on divers Matters, and then returned to their Seats as at first. Hendrick spoke as follows:

"Brother:

"We have now the Pleasure of seeing one another together in Albany; Let us talk together freely. We thought the Boundaries had been settled between Us and the White People. We received a Message from You relating to those Lands, which We shall now have some Talk about.

"We have several times desired the Governor of Pennsylvania to remove his People from our Lands, and We understand he has done his utmost Endeavours for that Purpose except using Force, which We do not desire he should. We are now, therefore, will-

to part with them, and expect to be paid for them.
'other Onas:
What we are now going to say is a Matter of great
ment, which we desire you to remember as long as
Sun and Moon lasts. We are willing to sell You
Large Tract of Land for your People to live upon,
We desire this may be considered as Part of our
reement that when We are all dead and gone your
ndchildren may not say to our Grandchildren that
r Forefathers sold the Land to our Forefathers,
therefore be gone off them. This is wrong. Let
be all as Brethren as well after as before of giving
Deeds for Land. After We have sold our Land
in a little time have nothing to Shew for it; but
s not so with You, Your Grandchildren will get
nething from it as long as the World stands; our
ndchildren will have no advantage from it; They
l say We were Fools for selling so much Land for
small a matter, and curse Us; therefore let it be
part of the present Agreement that We shall treat

vite all such to come and live here, that so We may strengthen ourselves."

Gave a Belt of Eight Rows.

"Brother:

"It is customary upon these Occasions when We sell Land for both Parties to have a Copy of what is transacted. We, therefore, desire You would let Us have one, and We will give it to one of our young Men who will keep it for us.

"Brother:

"We have heard since We came here that our Brother Onas and our Brother of New England have had some Disputes about the Lands of Sasquehannah—a Dispute of the same kind as that of the Governor of Canada and Assaragoah, but We desire You would not differ with one another about it, for neither shall have it. We will not part with it to neither of You. We will reserve it for our Western Indians to live upon.

"Brethren:

"Last Year Col. Johnson was at Onondago. He told us Brother Onas had a handsome Present for Us. We have not heard of it since. If it be true We desire You would let us know, and give it to Us now. You see We are a poor People, and some of Us have not so much as a Breech Clout to cover Us."

The Commissioners thanked them for the kind Manner in which they had spoken to them, and said they would take it into Consideration and return them an Answer to-morrow morning. Then the Indians were treated with Wine and Punch and dismissed.

In the afternoon Mr. Weiser informed the Commissioners that high Dissentions arose among the Indians, and desired they would not think of Meeting them in Council nor prepare an Answer to their Speeches nor see their Chiefs till he could find out what would

the Issue of their Consultations; he believed some
l People had poisoned their Sentiments, and sup-
ed it to be Lydius and Mr. Woodbridge, by the
ans of Hendrick, with whom they were intimate.
. Weiser was ordered not to truckle at all nor to
from the Proposals, but to leave the Indians to
nselves, and was told it would be better to know
at Influence was used and who used it over them,
l which were for and which against Us, and with
at Views, & that at all Events it would be unbe-
ning the Character of the Province of Pennsylvania,
ich had been remarkably kind and just to the In-
ns, to take any ill Usage from them, and rather
to treat at all than do this. Mr. Weiser concur-
g in Opinion, the Indians were left to themselves,
l in the Evening their Chiefs proposed to the Com
ssioners by Mr. Weiser to give a Deed for all the
nds to the South of the Western Branch as far as
Allegheny Hills, but no farther. This proposal
Commissioners took unkindly of the Indians, and

Hendrick see that he yould not apply to him for his Interest he delivered the Answer of the Commissioners to him to communicate to the Six Nations in Council, and added that the Commissioners were much displeased and he verily believed would take no further Notice of them, especially as their limiting the Purchase by the Allegheny Mountains made them suspect some underhand Dealings between the Six Nations and the Governor of Canada.

Mr. Weiser was afterwards told that Hendrick delivered the Commissioners' Answer to the Six Nations in their Council truly and fully as it was told him, and then in a pathetic Speech, in which he set forth the constant good Usage of the Province in Pennsylvania and their affectionate and generous Usage of the Indians, he advised them to take the Frowns off from the Brow of their Brethren, and to grant them the Lands according to the Western Bounds of the Province, which he had enquired of, and was told by the Interpreter extended beyond the Ohio, and took in the Eastern Part of Lake Erie. And this proposal of Hendrick's being unanimously agreed to, Mr. Weiser was called into their Council and informed of their Resolution not to suffer the Commissioners to depart in Anger, and then in Conferences the Indians and He settled the Bounds of the Purchase, viz't., to extend from the Kittochtinny Hills on Sasquehannah River as far North as a Creek called Kayarondinagh, situate about four or five Miles South of the Mouth of the Western Branch, and from thence to go North-West and by West to the Extent of the Province on the other side of Ohio, or into Lake Erie, as it should happen. The Indians and Mr. Weiser, on examining Mr. Lewis Evans' Map, which they had all along consulted in their Debates, imagining that the Waters of Juniata, which were all intended to be included within this Purchase, did, some of them, run a good Way to the Northward of the Mouth of Kayarondi-

gh, agreed upon this Course, as what would clear the Waters of Juniata, and give the Proprietaries ood Extent on the River Ohio.

After this, and settling all other Terms Amicably h the Indians, Mr. Weiser by their Order informed Commissioners that the Indians were ready to et them and would speak first, whereupon the Com-ssioners sent for them.

At a Meeting of the Indians of the Six Nations at James Stephenson's in Albany, Saturday the Sixth July, 1754.

Present:

an Penn,
hard Peters,
ac Norris,
njamin Franklin,
} Esquires, Commissioners.

Many Gentlemen, Commissioners for the other Pro-es.

We will not suffer it to continue longer, and that your Suspicions are without Foundation, We now tell You that if You consent to make the Creek Kayarondinagh the Boundary of the Deed to be executed by Us on Sasquehannah, the North Line shall go to the North of the West as far as your Province extends, let it reach beyond the Ohio and to Lake Erie wherever it will. This will convince the World and You that we have no Connection with Onontio, since those Lands from this Time will belong by our Title to King George and to Onas. Make out your Deed and be not long about it.

As to Wyomink and Shamokin and the Land contiguous thereto on Sasquehannah, We reserve them for our hunting Ground and for the Residence of Such as in this time of War shall remove from among the French and chuse to live there, and We have appointed John Shick Calamy to take care of them. He is our Representative and Agent there, and has our Orders not to suffer either Onas' People nor the New Englanders to settle any of those Lands, and if any shall presume to do it We have directed him to complain to Onas, whether it shall be his own People or from other Provinces, and to insist on their being turned off, and if he shall fail in this Application We will come ourselves and turn them off. No body shall have this Land. Get your Deed ready as fast as you can."

The Commissioners expressed their Satisfaction, and having filled up the Blanks left in the Deed for the Boundaries and paid down a thousand Pieces of Eight, and promised by an Endorsement on the Deed to give another thousand Pieces when the Lands West of the Apalacian Hills should be settled, the Indians executed the following Deed.

The Indians were told that the Present which Col. Johnson made mention of to them was made to their poor and distressed Brethren of the Six Nations, Shaw-

se, and Delawares, and Twightwees, and Owen-
s, on the Ohio, because they were in want, having
n harassed and abused by the French, for which
y gave Thanks.

Deed from the Six Nations to the Proprietaries:

o all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting:

Henry Peters, Abraham Peters, Blandt, Johannes
syhowano, Johannes Kanadakoyon, Abraham Sas-
hredohy, Sachems or Chiefs of the Mohock Nation;
eeghnaxqua, Taraghorus, Tohaghdaaghquyserry
s Cornelius, Kachneghdackon, Sachems or Chiefs
the Oneido Nation: Otsinughyada, alias Bunt (in
alf of himself and all the Sachems and Chiefs of
Onondago Nation); Scanuraty, Tanaghdorus, To-
iyon, Kaghradodon, Sachems or Chiefs of the Cay-
Nation; Kalrickdodon alias Groote Younge, Take-
atu, Tiyonenhokaraw, Sachems or Chiefs of the

called Kayarondinhagh: thence North-West and by West as far as the said Province of Pennsylvania extends to its Western Line or Boundary; thence along the said Western Line to the South Line or Boundary of the said Province; thence by the said South Line or Boundary to the South Side of the said Kittochtinny Hills; thence by the South Side of the said Hills along the said Hills to the Place of Beginning; Together, also, with all the Rivers, Creeks, Islands, Ways, Waters, Water Courses, Woods, Underwoods, Timbers and Trees, Mountains, Hills, Mines, Valleys, Minerals, Quarries, Rights, Privileges, Hereditaments, and Appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining. And all the Right, Title, Interest, Property, Claim, and Demands whatsoever of the said Henry Peters, Abraham Peters, Blantd, Johannes Satsyhowano, Johannes Kandakoyon, Abraham Sastaghredohy, Aneeghnaxqua, Taraghorus, Tohagdaghquyserry, Kachneghdackon, Otsinughyada, Scanuraty, Tannagdorus, Tokaaiyon, Kaghradodon, Kahickdodon, Takeghsatu, Tiyonenkokaraw, Suntrughwackon, Sagochsidodagon, Tohashwangarus, Orontakayon, Titsaghton, or any of them, or of any Person or Persons of or belonging to the Six Nations of Indians aforesaid, To have and to hold the said Lands, Rivers, Creeks, Waters, Islands, Hereditaments, and Premises hereby granted and released, or mentioned or intended to be hereby granted and released, and every Part and Parcel thereof with their and every of their Appurtenances, and the said Proprietaries, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, their Heirs, Successors, and Assigns, To the only proper Use and Behoof of the said Proprietaries, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, their Heirs, Successors, and Assigns forever, so that neither the said Henry Peters, Abraham Peters, Blantd, Johannes Satsyhowano, Johannes Kanadakoyon, Abraham Sastugredohy, Anee

naxqua, Taraghorus, Tohaghdaghquyserry, Kachghdackon, Otsinughyada, Scanuraty, Tanuaghdorus, kaaiyon, Kaghradodon, Kahickdodon, Takegsata, vonenhokaraw, Suntrughwackon, Sagochsidodagon, hashwangarus, Orontakayon, Titsaghton, nor any ners of the said Six Nations, nor their nor any of eir Heirs, Successors, and Assigns shall or may reafter claim, challenge, or demand any Right to e said Lands, Islands, Rivers, Creeks, Waters, Hetitaments, and Premises hereby granted and reased, but from the same shall be barred for ever by ese Presents: And the said Chiefs do hereby Covent and declare that the Rights to the said Lands d Premises is solely in them and their Nations, and no other Nation whatsoever: And it is hereby ttually Covenanted and agreed by and between the d Proprietaries in behalf of themselves, their Sucssors, and all the Inhabitants of Pennsylvania for er, of the one Part, and the said Chiefs in behalf

the Second of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King.

"Sealed and delivered (the Words [*West and by*] wrote on an Erazure in the Tenth Line, and the Words [*thence along the said Western Line*] interlined between the Tenth and Eleventh Lines, and the Words [*to its*] also wrote on an Erazure in the Tenth Line, being first done) and the whole distinctly read and interpreted to the Indians in the presence of Us. Also before executing the Words [*a mile above*] between the ninth and Tenth Lines, and the Words [*along the said Hills*] between the tenth and eleventh Lines were interlined at the Instance of the Indians.

THOMAS PENN, [L. S.]
and
RICHARD PENN, [L. S.]
By their Attornies.
JOHN PENN, [L. S.]

"RICHARD PETERS, [L. S.]
"ISAAC NORRIS,
"CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter,
"SAM'L WEISER,
"ROB'T OSBORNE,
"W'M ALEXANDER,
"W'M FRANKLIN,
"JA. STEVENSON,
"PETER GROENENDYCK,
"THO'S WILLING,
"ONONHARIYOH PAULUS,

"N NICHOLAS PETERS, his Mark,
"N. LOWRENS SONAGARIS, his Mark.
"J MOSES TEGENONDAKE, his Mark,
"do CORNELIUS TERAKARU, his Mark,
"X WILLIAM TARAGHYORAS, his Mark.
"† ZACHARIAS TANANGHSAGOUGHTA, his Mark,

his
"KAHICKDODON, + als. Groote Young, [L. S.]
Mark.

his
"TAKEGHSATU, + (Seneca), [L. S.]
Mark.

his
"TIYONEUHOKARAW, X (Seneca), [L. S.]
Mark.

his
"TANNAGHDORUS, + (Cayuga), [L. S.]
Mark.

his
"ORONTAKAYON, Tho Nals. John Nixon, (Tusca
ra), [L. S.] Mark.
his
"TISTSAGHTON, Tho N (Tuscarora), [L. S.]
Mark.
his
"ANEEGHNAXEQUA, † (Oneido), [L. S.]
Mark.
his
"TARAGHKORUS, B (Oneido), [L. S.]
Mark.
his
"TOHAGHDAGHQUYSERRY, + als. Cornelius,
Mark.
)neido), [L. S.]
his
"KOCHNEGHDACKON, + als. Cornelius, (Oneido),
Mark.
[L. S.]
his
"SUNTRUGHWACKON, X (Tuscarora), [L. S.]
Mark.
his
"SAGOCHSIDODAGON, † (Tuscarora), [L. S.]
Mark.
his
"HENRY HP PETERS, (Mohawk), [L. S.]
Mark.
his
"ABRAHAM A PETERS, (Mohawk), [L. S.]
Mark.
"BLANT'D, (Mohawk), [L. S.]
his
"JOHANNES X SATSYHOWANO, (Mohawk),
Mark.
[L. S.]

his
"JOHANNES + KANADAKOYON, (Mohawk).
Mark.

[L. S.]

his
"ABRAHAM X SASTAGHREDCHY (Mohawk).
Mark.

[L. S.]

Endorsement on the foregoing deed:

"Be it Remembered, that altho' the Consideration Money now paid and which is the real Sum agreed for, yet before the Execution of the Deed it was further agreed by Us with the Indians that whenever the Lands over the Apalacian Hills should be settled, the Indians who signed the Deed are to receive a further Sum not exceeding the present Consideration Money.

"JOHN PENN, [L. S.]
"RICHARD PETERS, [L. S.]

"Witnesses present—Isaac Norris, Benja. Franklin.

1736 the Chiefs of the Six Nations then in this Province had of their own accord, after conveying a large Quantity of Land to the Proprietaries, executed an Instrument wherein they engaged that they would not sell to any Persons but the Proprietaries any Lands within the Limits of their Charter from the King, and as one of the Indians who had executed that Deed was now present, viz't, Tahashwangoas, he was desired to tell the Indians the manner of its being executed, and he declared that it was done publickly and of their own voluntary Motion as a Testimony of their great Regard for the Proprietaries, who had at that very Treaty given them a generous Proof of their upright Dealing with the Indians by paying a third time for the Sasquahannah Lands, having bought them of Col. Dungan first and then of the Sasquehannah Indians, and that he saw all the Persons execute it with great Willingness. Then Hendrick and the other Indians present were desired to look at the Names of the Signers, and having done so they acknowledged they were all principal Men among the several Tribes, and being asked to confirm and ratify that Deed and renew their Engagements to the Proprietaries not to sell to other Persons any of their Lands, they one and all declared it to be right and desired that a short Deed might be drawn, which was accordingly done, interpreted and executed, both which follow in these Words:

"*Deed from the Six Nations to the Proprietors.*

"We the Chiefs of the Six Nations of Indians, the Onondagoes, Tsanundowans or Sinickas, Cayoogoes, Oneydas, Tuscaroroes (in behalf also of the Canyingoes or Mohacks), who have lately at Philadelphia by our Deed in Writing dated the eleventh Day of this Instant, October, released to John Penn, Thomas Penn, and Richard Penn, Proprietors of Pennsylvania, and

their Heirs and Successors, all their Right, Claim,
d pretensions whatsoever to all the Lands on both
les the River Sasquehannah from the Mouth there-
as far Northward or up the said River as that Ridge
Hills called the Tyoninhasachta or endless moun-
ins Westward to the Sitting of the Sun, and East-
ard to the farthest Springs of the Waters running
to the said River, do hereby further declare that
r true Intent and meaning by the said Writing was
d is to release, and We do hereby more expressly
lease to the said Proprietors, their Heirs and Suc-
ssors forever, all our Right, Claim and Pretensions
natsoever to all and every all the Land lying within
e Bounds and Limits of the Government of Penn-
lvania, beginning Eastward on the River Delaware,
far Northward as the said Ridge or Chain of end-
s mountains as they cross the Country of Pennsyl-
nia from the Eastward to the West.

"And further, as We have made the firmest League

ıg distinctly read and Interpreted to us by our ɜnd Conrad Weiser the twenty-fifth Day of October, 6.

Witness (an Interlineation of seventeen Words, ıg first made between the 8th & 9th Lines.)

"ANYUSSQUASUH, † his Mark.
"AUYHARUNGQUAS, † his Mark.
"CANDAGEH, † his Mark.
"HAWYIENTA, † his Mark.
"JOHAN SNIDER POOL.
"JOHAN LENHART FRY.
"CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

his
"HANUKHUNGO, † [L. S.]
Mark.

his
"HOTQUANTAGECHTY, † [L. S.]
Mark.

his
"GALUSKEROWANO, 2 [L. S.]
Mark.

his
"GECHTACHHERY † [L. S.]
Mark.

his
"TAHASHWANGAROHS, † [L. S.]
Mark.

his
"CANAWATO † [L. S.]
Mark.

his
"SAGUCHSONYUNT, † [L. S.]
Mark.

his
"TYUCHRYGERECGHO, † [L. S.]
Mark.

his
"SARISTAQUOH, † [L. S.]
Mark.
his
"SHYKELUNG, † [L. S.]
Mark.
his
"LACAN † NUNTY, [L. S.]
Mark.
his
"CAXHAAYU, † [L. S.]
Mark.
his
"TOCANAUNGO † [L. S.]
Mark.
his
"OSCOTAX † [L. S.]
Mark.
his

Province of Pennsylvania, that neither We nor any by our Authority shall sell, grant, or convey to any other than the said Proprietaries, their Heirs and Assigns, any Lands within the Limits of the said Province. Witness our Hands and Seals this Ninth Day of July, 1754.

"Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of Us,
"ISAAC NORRIS,
"WM. FRANKLIN,
"CONRAD WEISER,
"PAULUS ONONHARIYO,
"SAMUEL WEISER,
"JA. STEVENSON,
his
"ANNEGHNAXQUA X [L. S.]
Mark.
his
"TOHAGHDAGH X QUYSERRY, [L. S.]
Mark.
"KAROCHYAKTATTY, alias Nicholas Peters, [L. S.]
"ABRAHAM A PETERS, [L. S.]
"SCARURATY, O [L. S.]
"BLANTD, [L. S.]
"HENRY I-P PETERS, [L. S.]
" X BUNT, [L. S.]
"SAGECHSI, X [L. S.]"

Then Hendrick declared that as Times were likely to become troublesome, if the Governor wanted to know the true Disposition of the Indians or to consult on Affairs, and would at any time send for him, he would be sure to come with a few of the principal Mohocks and confer with him as Brethren should with one another.



arias,
Tiyeragaro, Zacharias,
Toqueerort, Jacob,
Sonoharese, Seth,
Canagrunko, Seth, Jun'r,
Tayendako,

Indians of Oneido.

Kanoughrageayate,
Tanughnaaqua,
Tahaghtaghqueesere,
Watsatuhha,
Keandarundie,
Niyoherasa.

Indians of Oglupuary.

Tarroghioris, William,
Kanosteahse, Abraham,
Teyonogo, Hendrick,
Teziniaghko, Seth,
Taggukan, Reneer,
Kanowagoenra, Abraham.
Canadagaye, Johannes,
Teckyenondackho, Moses,

Indians of Sckoohary.
Kaneya, Joseph,
Decanajiyasero, Johannes,
Th'rewaghty, Joseph,
Karunghiazigoa, Joseph,
Arighwanientha, Nicholas,
Orighuryughsto, David.
Karunghiadeckha, Brantd,
Canagaradoughqua, Brantd
Tiyonidade, David.

Young Men
Ohihaweagthe, Joseph,
Saghsanowane, Peter,
Okaghsageghte, Jacob,
Aghseanthearo, Lot,
Taosaquatho, Arent,
Skahegtade, Joseph,
Adarockquaghs, Adam,
Gideon,
Ayenkoony, Peter.

Indians of Anowaro.
Towaraghions, William,
Onughrageghte, David,
Sagoderinghtha, Jacob,
Tekarihogo, Johannes,
Anatshiaeaghse, Nicholas, Jun'r,
Onéaagaghte, Jacob,
Tayayake, Isaac,
Sakotsa, David,
Joseph,
Onohariwe, Paulus,
Adekodara, Aaron,
Owadokweany, Nicholas.

Indians of Onondago.
Ozinoghiato,
Sorihowans,
Canatsiagaye,
Tehatkawadoris.

Seneca Indians.
Gahikdote, Grote Younge,
Tageaghsado,
Sakayenquaraghto,
Toyenockha,
Sorkadowane,
Wahanatseary,
Onwayoense.

Cayuga Indians.
Tekacaye, fine Carse,
Ihaghradote,
Skanearade,
Gyeaghseragearat,
Oniarageghte, Arent.

After all was done with the Indians, Mr. Woodbridge, a Schoolmaster as before mentioned of Stockbridge, employed by the Connecticut People to make the Contract with the Indians for the Sasquehannah Lands, came to Mr. Peters and declared that if he could be assured of Mr. Penn's Title to those Lands he would desist treating with the Indians in favor of the Connecticut People; and to satisfy him Mr. Peters shew'd him the several Deeds made to the late and

esent Proprietors for those Lands, and the general ed of the Six Nations not to sell but to the Pro- ietaries any Lands within the Limits of the Royal ant of the Province, and when he had perused them declared himself perfectly satisfied, and assured . Peters that those People would give the Proprie- ies no further trouble.

Col. Williams one of the Connecticut Commission- s had likewise the Perusal of the Deeds, and told . Peters that the Proprietaries Title appeared to n to be good, though he was then and is now one the principal Person concerned in this dark Affair.

We have, Sir, given you a full account of all our ansactions in the Discharge of your Orders, and e hope it will meet with your Approbation.

We are Your Honour's most obedient humble Ser nts,

JOHN PENN,
RICHARD PETERS.

WILLIAM DENNY.
Lieutenant Governor.
1756-1759.



CHAPTER V.

WILLIAM DENNY.

Lieutenant Governor.

1756-1759.

THE ACCESSION OF GOVERNOR DENNY WAS hailed with great pleasure in the Colony, all of which, however, was dispelled when it became known that he was bound by the same instructions with regard to the issue of paper currency and the taxation of estates as his predecessors. The discussion between the Governor and the Assembly became acrimonious in the extreme. The Assembly persisted in its position declining to appropriate any funds until the Governor should disregard his instructions from the proprietaries. Finally, being personally in severe pecuniary straits, he gave his approval to the acts of the Assembly, upon which ample provision was made for him by the Colony, but with equal promptness he was recalled by the Proprietors. Governor Denny was a man of high character, broad education and social polish and worthily upheld the Executive from August, 1756, to October, 1759, when he returned to England, where he lived in retirement until his death a few years later.

Proclamation for the Continuance of Magistrates and officers in their respective offices.

BY THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware:

A PROCLAMATION.



Forasmuch as the Honourable Thomas Penn, and Richard Penn, Esquires, true and absolute Proprietaries and Governors-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware, have been pleased by their Commission, under their Hands and Seals, bearing date the Seventh day of May last, to constitute and

continue, and remain in full Force, Power, and Virtue, according to their respective Tenors, until my further pleasure shall be known therein; And that all persons whatsoever, who on the said Twentieth day of this instant August held or enjoyed any Office of Trust or profit in this Government, by Virtue of any such Commission as aforesaid, shall continue to hold and enjoy the same until they be determined by me as aforesaid, or by other sufficient Authority. And I do further hereby Command and require all Magistrates, Officers, and Commissioners, whatsoever, in whom any publick Trust is reposed in this Government, that they diligently proceed in the performance and discharge of their respective Duties therein, for the safety, peace, and well-being of the same.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of this Province, at Philadelphia, this Twenty-first day of August, in the Thirtieth Year of the Reign of Our Sovreign Lord, George the Second, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &ca., Anno Domini, 1756.

WILLIAM DENNY.

By His Honour's Command,
Richard Peters, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Letter to Sir Charles Hanly Concerning Indian Affairs.

Philadelphia, 21 August, 1756.

SIR:

The Bearer, one of the Six Nations, formerly called Cashiowayah, now Captain Newcastle, is one of those few Indians who were left by Scarroyady

nd the Belt of Wampum on their going to Colonel ohnson's to assist in Building a Fort at Shamokin nd to be employed in such Publick Business as there ou'd be occasion for with the Neighbouring Indians. A little before Scarroyady went away, Governor orris received from you an account, in Extracts from etters of Sir William Johnson, that there had been Meeting at Otsanango between the Six Nations nd the Chiefs of the Enemy Indians, in which these st had agreed to hearken to the interposition of the x Nations, and to forbear any further Hostilities gainst the Inhabitants of this and the Neighbouring olonies, and it was thought proper on receiving this telligence after consulting the two Chiefs, Scarro dy and the Belt of Wampum, to send Newcastle to iomink, to make what was done at Otsanango known the Susquehannah Indians, of which a large body as said to have collected there; and he was in ructed to find out their dispositoins, and if they

Whereupon Newcastle was sent back to Diahogo to tell the Indians there that this Government, to whom Newcastle had faithfully comumnicated all that had been said to him of their earnest desires to return to Peace, had received it in good part, and by him kindled a Council Fire, removed all the Blood and Obstruction out of the Road, and rendered it safe for their Old Men, Women, and Children to travel in it again; and that if they were disposed to confer with us on the Subject of Peace, they shou'd not fail having the protection of the Government in coming to, and whilst staid in the Province, that we were sorry for their distresses which were brought upon them by forsaking us, their Old Friends, and on their coming to Confer with us, they shou'd find us disposed to relieve them.

Captain Newcasetle delivered his first Message to the Indians formally convened in Council by Teedyuscung who was the Chief Man amongst them, and in conversing with him he told him that since he, Newcastle, was here, he had been at the French Fort at Niagara, and after that had been at a great Meeting of Six Nation Indians and Delawares; that the former had sent a Message to the latter to take off their aprons, and that they shou'd no longer be considered as Women, but as Men, & capable of doing business, and that the Delawares were taken into the Union of the Six Nations, adding further that he, Teedyuscung, was appointed by the Six Nations to transact Publick Business for the Delawares, which Newcastle was glad to hear, and observed that he was treated and considered as such by all the Indians; amongst whom it was agreed that Teedyuscung with a number of Indians then present, should come and confer with this Government in order to bring matters to a final Issue; and accordingly Teedyuscung with about thirty Indians came to Easton, where the Governor and Coun-

l met them, confirmed every thing that was delivered
y Newcastle, and declared that on their delivering
p the Prisoners they had taken from the English.
ıey were ready to conclude peace, but upon no other
erms. That Teedyuscung, on his part, declared he
as appointed by ten Nations, meaning the Five Na-
ons and those who were then Collected at Diahogo,
King or Sachem to transact publick Business, and
ıat whatever he did in these Conferences it wou'd be
ıtified by the Six Nations, who knew and were con
ıntiŋg to his coming, and waited with impatience
hear what reception he and his People shou'd find
om Onas; that he was vastly pleased to hear from
e Governor's own Mouth, before such a large audi-
ıce, the Confirmation of every thing that was deliv-
ed at Diahogo by Newcastle, and with the kind
eatment and Brotherly reception he had met with.
ıd that he wou'd without delay return to Diahogo,
y all that had passed before the Six Nations who

Notwithstanding he loitered for a long while upon the Frontiers of the Province, then came back into the Settlements and behaved in a very suspicious manner, tampering with some Indians that were at Bethlehem, persuading them to quit their place of residence, and informing them that a Body of Indians wou'd come in three Weeks and destroy them with the white People, but desired them not to let the white People to know it; for his part he was going to a Nation of Indians far beyond the French, that were in the French Interest.

This conduct of Teedyuscung gives reason to suspect the sincerity of his Professions and the truth of his Declarations about his being appointed to be King by ten Nations; and Captain Newcastle, who has bore so considerable a share in this Transaction, and is assuredly a sincere and true friend to the English, shewed a very great uneasiness at being told of this behaviour of Teedyuscung, and earnestly sollicited for leave from this government to go thro' the Province of New York to Sir William Johnson, in hopes of finding there Scarroyady, Montour, and Daniel Clause, and by them of laying all this matter before Sir William Johnson and the Six Nations, and discovering the whole truth.

Had not Newcastle promted by his own uneasiness on this dilatory and Suspicious behaviour of Teedyuscung, desired to undertake this Journey, I shou'd have requested it of him, and I have with great readiness sent him along with a careful Man, with whom he is acquainted, in the Stage Boat to New York, and have ordered him to wait on your Excellency with this Letter, in which I have Minutely set forth this matter and the important part which the bearer, Captain Newcastle, has had in it, and intreat you will be pleased to send him under the care of some safe Persons to Sir William Johnson, to whom I make no doubt

he will be very agreeable, as he carries with him a Letter of the same import with this, and my request to Sir William that as he is now made acquainted with everything that has been Transacted by this Government in consequence of his Letters to you, he will take the best method of laying it before the Six Nations, and avail himself of the Intelligence which this honest and sensible Indian is able to give him of the Delaware Tribe and their Confederates. I have the Honour to be

Your Excellency's most Obedient humble Servant,

WILLIAM DENNY.

Letter to Sir William Johnson requesting him to Announce the Succession of William Denny to the

largely in your Debt, but I hope all will be honourably discharged when it is known what it may amount To.

I am, Sir, Your very humbly Servant,

WILLIAM DENNY.

August 21, 1756.

To the Assembly concerning measures for the defense of the Colony.

GENTLEMEN:

The Secretary will lay before you an Extract of a Letter I received last Night by Express from Lord Loudoun.

You will be pleased to observe how much all the Colonies, and this Province in particular, are exposed to the immediate attacks of a successfull and implacable enemy.

If the Country is to be saved, it must be the dispatch and vigour of your resolutions; and I make no doubt but that you will chearfully grant such supplies as the Exigency of this important service requires.

May heaven prosper your Councils; and permit me to remind you it is your duty to enable me to protect the people and support his Majesty's Government at this Critical conjuncture.

I also lay before you some Letters from the Frontiers, where a speedy reinforcement is absolutely necessary to save all from ruin.

WILLIAM DENNY.

he Assembly transmitting Copies of the Proprie-
tary Instructions relating to Money bills.

:NTLEMEN:

Agreeable to your Request in your Message of his morning, I now lay before you Copies of the rietary Instructions relating to Money Bills.

WILLIAM DENNY.

igust 31, 1756.

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the Assembly Concerning the Proprietary In-
structions relative to Money bills.

:NTLEMEN:

I am glad to hear the House have taken the loney Bills into their serious Consideration, and Proprietary Instructions on that Subject.

would be with great Reluctance, especially at this

and for providing a Fund to sink the Bills so to be emitted by laying an Excise upon Wine, Rum, Brandy, and other Spirits," and his Honour commands me to acquaint the House that he will not give his Assent to it; and there being no Person to judge between the Governor and the House in these parts, he will immediately transmit to his Majesty his reasons for so doing.

Sept. 14, 1756.

An instrument Empowering the Council, or any two of them, in the absence of the Governor, to insert in the blank spaces of the Commissions for new Sheriffs and Coroners the names of such of the two persons in the returns for the respective Counties as appear to them to be best qualified.

BY *THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM Denny, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware,*

To William Till, Robert Strettle, James Hamilton Benjamin Shoemaker, Lawrence Growdon, Joseph Turner, William Logan, Richard Peters, Lynford Lardner, Benjamin Chew, John Mifflin, and Thomas Cadwallader, all of the Council of the said Province and Counties, Esquires, Greeting:

Whereas, by the Charter of Privileges and Laws of the said Province and Counties, the Freemen thereof are empowered, on the first day of October, annually, to meet and Elect two Persons in Each County, who are within the Times therein limitted, to be returned in an Indenture to the Governor for the time being,

iat he may, at his pleasure, Commissionate one of the
iid Persons so returned to execute the office of Sher-
f in each County for the Year next ensuing; and
lso to elect two other persons to be returned and
ommissionated in manner aforesaid, to execute the
ffice of Coroner for each respective County for the
iid Year: *And Whereas*, the Freemen of the said
rovince and Counties, in Consequence of the Charter
id Laws aforesaid, have met in each respective Coun-
, and in the City of Philadelphia, on the day next
efore the day of the date of these Presents, and made
hoice of two Persons to be returned to me for the
urposes aforesaid; but my duty to His Majesty, and
rdent desire to preserve this part of His Dominions,
id protect the Good People committed to my care
gainst the Cruel Incursions and daily ravages and
urders committed by the French and their Savage
idian Allies on the Frontiers of this Province, rend-
ring it absolutely necessary for me to visit the said

Seal Keeper to put the Great Seal to them, hereby ratifying, confirming, and holding effectual all you shall do in the premises, that Justice may be fully Administered.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Philadelphia the — day of October, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand seven hundred and fifty-six.

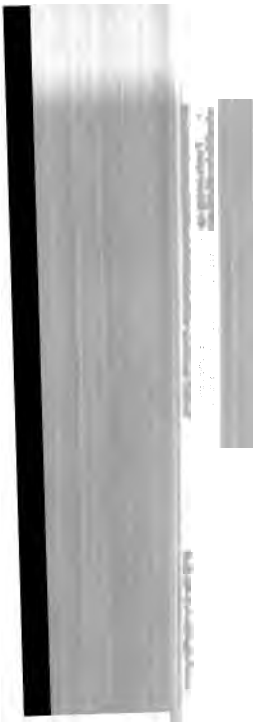
WILLIAM DENNY.

A Writ for Electing other persons in the room and stead of the members from Chester County disabled from serving in the Assembly.

BY *THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM Denny, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware,*

To the Sheriff of the County of Chester, Greeting:

Whereas, It appears by a Resolve of the House of Representatives of the said Province, that Peter Dicks and Nathaniel Pennock, Esquires, elected Representatives to serve in this Assembly, for the County of Chester, are disabled fom sitting or serving in Assembly for the ensuing Year, and the Speaker of the said Assembly hath directed his Order to the Provincial Secretary to issue a Writt for the election of two Members, to serve as Representatives in their Room and Stead; You are, therefore, hereby strictly charged and Commanded, within five days ofter the Receipt of this Writt, to cause to be elected Two Freeholders of your County of most note for Virtue, Wisdom, and Ability to serve as Representatives in Assembly, in the Room and Stead of the said Peter Dicks and Nathaniel



Province, at Philadel
October, in the Year

By His Honour's Comm
RICHARD PETERS

—

Inaugural Messa

GENTLEMEN:

As this is the first
of meeting You in A
the Government, and it is
for you to sit on the Dispa
my duty to his Majesty a
of my continuing among
Bills as you shou'd now
terest of your Constituen
onstrated to you how sin
every thing on my part
Happiness and security
Government. It is with

nient, unless you have any necessary matter to lay before me that can be compleated this day or to-Morrow Morning.

WILLIAM DENNY.

October 21, 1756.

To the Assembly concerning late disturbances on the borders and recommending a Militia law.

GENTLEMEN:

I lay before you Accounts of some very late Murders committed on the Borders, even on the East side Susquahannah, and a Petition from the Neighbouring Inhabitants, praying further Assistance for their Protection. I have likewise additional Intelligence from Shamokin, which makes it very probable that several large Parties of French and Indians are now on their March against different parts of the Frontiers.

These advices make me more and more sensible of the necessity of a Militia Law, which I have so earnestly recommended to you, and hope to have the pleasure of hearing you have made a considerable progress in it.

The Indians now in Town have again applied to me to be sent into the Country; Be pleased, therefore, to come to a determination how to dispose of them, either in the Manor of Pennsberry or elsewhere.

WILLIAM DENNY.

October 24, 1756.

To the Assembly concerning Indian Affairs.

GENTLEMEN:

I have this Morning received a Letter giving me an Account that the Indian King, Teedyuscung, with a number of Indians was met near Easton, and that one hundred of those who set out with him are waiting in the Woods a little beyond Fort Allen to know what reception will be given to their Chief.

As Lord Loudoun after being acquainted with the former Treaty held at Easton, has been pleased, in a Letter already laid before you, to signify to me in his Majesty's Name that neither the Governor nor Government of this Province shou'd confer or Treat with the Indians, but that they shou'd be referred to Sir William Johnson who, his Lordship says, has the sole management of Indian Affairs committed to him by a special Commission from His Majesty, I find myself under very great difficulties, and as I am under a necessity of coming immediately to a Resolution, I desire you will give me your advice in what manner to conduct myself on behalf of this Government, whose security and nearest Interest as well as those of the other Colonies will be deeply affected by the measures now taken.

Mr. Weiser is waiting for Orders to set out for Easton, but cannot be dispatched till I have the Opinion of the House.

WILLIAM DENNY.

29 October, 1756.

To the Assembly conveying an Invitation to attend an Indian Conference at Easton.

SIR:

The Governor informs the House that he proposes to go to Easton to-Morrow, if the Weather will permit, and wou'd be pleased with the Company

of any of the Members that the House shall think proper to appoint, to attend the Conferences with the Indian Chief.

To the representatives of the Quakers concerning their offer to assist in furthering peace with the Indians.

THE GOVERNOR HAS CONSIDERED THE ADdress presented him this Morning in behalf of a considerable Number of the People called Quakers, and is willing to receive such goods as they shall put into his Hands for the use of the Indians, and deliver them along with the Provincial Present, in the same manner Mr. Morris did. The Governor likewise thanks the Gentlemen for their kind offer of attending the Indian Conference, and shall be glad to see them at Easton.

November 3rd, 1756.

Speech to Teedyuscung, king of the Delaware Indians.

BROTHER:

I am going to give you an Answer to what was said by you at Our last Meeting, and would have done it sooner If I had not expected to have seen more of our Indian Brethren here. I shall use the utmost sincerity on my part, and desire you will hearken attentively.

A String.

other:

observe what you have said in regard to your thful performance of all the matters given you in arge by this Government when you were last here, l heartily thank you for the diligent care you have ken to make known to all the Indian Nations our od dispositions for Peace, and for inviting them this Council Fire, and for further Assurances You de in behalf of those present and of many more who absent, even some of whom you had little Ex tations of, that all will be done in their power to ng the same to a happy issue.

A Belt.

other:

You have done well to consider the Ancient Leagues osisting between you and this Government from its y first beginning. I am pleased to hear you Ex ss your self so affectionately in favour of the first oprietor; he very well deserves it at the hands of

Brother Teedyuscung:

What I am now going to say to you shou'd have been mentioned sometime ago. I now desire your strict attention to it.

You was pleased to tell me the other day that the League of Friendship made by our Fathers was as yet fresh in your memory. You said it was made so strong that a small thing would not easily break it. As we are now met together at a Council Fire kindled by us both, and have promised on both sides to be free and open to one another, I must ask you how that League of Friendship came to be broken? Have we, the Governor or People of Pennsylvania, done you any kind of Injury? If you think we have, you shou'd be honest and tell us your Hearts. You should have made complaint before you struck us; for so it was agreed in our Ancient League. However, now the great Spirit has thus happily brought us once more together. Speak your mind plainly on this head, and tell us if you have any just cause of Complaint, what it is; That I may obtain a full answer to this Point I give this Belt.

A belt.

November 12, 1756.

A second Speech to Teedyuscung, King of the Delaware Indians.

BROTHER:

You expressed your concern for what had happened, wiped the Tears from our Eyes and the blood from our bodies, and having made clean the Council Seat; I heartily thank you for it. I do likewise wipe your Eyes, I wash away the Blood from

your Bodies and from the Council Seat, that there may not remain the least defilement.

A Belt.

Brother:

I make you my acknowledgements for your having searched our Wounds to the bottom, and the good remedies you have applied for their Cure; and I pray the great Creator may bless our mutual endeavours, that they may be so effectually healed as not to leave behind them the least scar, or ever break out again whilst the Rivers Run or the Sun and Moon give light to the Earth.

A Belt.

Brother:

As to what you say of the Message delivered to you at Wioming by Charles Broadhead, the Governor did send him, and I cou'd have wished you had sent some of your own People to me on so weighty an occasion; and for the future I must caution you not to hearken

Brother:

As I conceive this Belt to be your authority for acting at this Council Fire in behalf of the Minisink Indians, who only came part of the way, I will keep it and put it into the Council Bag, being glad to hear they have put their Hand to the Belt I sent, tho' I shou'd have been better pleased to have seen them here.

Brother:

You gave me hopes of another visit. Assure your self it always gave me pleasure to receive you, and any other of our Indian Friends with you. Your kind offer of giving me timely notice of the approach of an Enemy, is an incontestable proof of the Warmth of your Heart for me, and as you have so freely offered it, I shall ever have an entire dependance upon you; and whatsoever persons are sent with Intelligence of this sort shall be handsomely rewarded. I expect and desire you will give the same Intelligence to any other Governor whose Country you apprehend to be in Danger, as all the English are of the same flesh and blood, and subjects of the same King.

Gave a large String.

Brother:

I am very glad you have been as good as your word in coming down to the Council Fire, which was kindled on this particular occasion. I believe you have used your best endeavours, with great faithfulness, to effect everything you undertook. I heartily agree to the peace as you have proposed it, provided all the English Colonies be included in it. But we cannot agree to make peace for this Government alone, and leave you at Liberty to continue the war with our Brethren of the Neighbouring Colonies, for we, the English, are all subjects of one great King, and we

must, for the future, be all at peace or all at war with other Nations at the same time.

A Belt.

Brother:

You may remember it was stipulated in the Conferences, last summer, that all the Prisoners you had taken shou'd be brought to this Council fire and there delivered up; and as you have only delivered up five Prisoners, and I am sure more have been taken I desire to know why they have not been brought; they are our own flesh and blood, and we cannot be easy whilst they are kept in Captivity.

A String.

Brother:

You have opened your Heart, and shewn us the reasons you thought you had for differing with us; You have done well in Speaking so plainly on that head, but you shou'd have made your Complaint to us before you lifted your Hand to strike, and that might have prevented the mischief. When the Great Creator made Man he gave him a Tongue to complain of wrongs, two Ears to hear a Brother's Complaints, and two Hands to do him Justice by removing the Cause; All these were made before the Hatchet, and shou'd be first used. Had the Man in your Comparison, whose Pipe was taken from him, said, "Brother, you took my Pipe from me at such a time, and I must have Satisfaction," his Brother might have answered, "I did not think you valued a Pipe so much; do not let us differ about a small matter; here, Brother, take two of mine. That this method, agreable to our ancient Treaties, may be remembered, and Complaints always made by you to us, or by us to you, in a Publick Manner, and Justice demanded before we strike, I give you this String.

A String.

Brother:

I am but lately come among you; the Grievances you mention are of Old Date. If former Indian Kings have, as you say, sometimes sold more land than they had a right to sell, and in so doing they injured us, and we as well as you have cause to complain of them; But sometimes, tho' they sold more than their own, they sold it fairly, and it was honestly paid for by the English; yet when the Indian Children grow up they may forget that their Fathers sold the Lands and divided the Goods, and some evil Spirit, or bad Man, that Loves to make mischief, may tell them the Land is still yours, your Fathers never sold it, the Writings are false. Moreover, many People, both English and Indians, concerned in the former purchases of Lands are now dead, and as you do not understand Writings and Records, it may be hard for me to satisfy you of the Truth, tho' my predecessors dealt ever so uprightly; therefore, to shew our sincere desire to heal the present differences and live in eternal peace with our Brethren, tell me what will satisfy you for the Injustice you suppose has been done you in the purchase of Lands in this Province, and if it be in my power you shall have immediate satisfaction, whether it be justly due to you or not. The Good People of this Province are ready and willing to open their Hands and help me by contributing freely to this good work; Or, if you are not impowered to receive such Satisfaction at this Time, or have not the Convenience to carry away the goods that may be given you on that Account, then I will lodge the goods in such Hands as you shall appoint till you bring to our next meeting your old Men of the several Nations who may have a right to share in the division of those Goods, where they shall be ready to be delivered to them and you. This may be done at a Council Fire to be rekindled at Philadelphia for you and us, or here, as you shall

ıse, when we expect and insist that you bring down the Prisoners that still remain in your Country.

And as you mention Grievances from the neighuring Governments, I make no doubt, but on proper pplication, you will have the utmost Justice done u; and if I can be of any Service to you in making application, it will give me great pleasure. In timony whereof I give you this

Belt.

other:

You told us last Summer that formerly there were ıny Indian Chiefs who made Treaties, some in one ıce and some in another, from whence misunderndings had often arose. It was so formerly with English Governments, each made War or Peace th the Indians for it self; they were not united in se great Affairs as subjects of the same King ought be, and so were much weaker; Our wise King has w ordered things better and put all Indian Affairs

work of Peace will never be brought to its just perfection.

A Belt.

Brother:

The good People of this Province affected with the distresses which their Brethren the Indians must needs suffer in this severe season for want of Cloaths and other necessaries, have furnished me with a quantity of Goods, to the value of Four Hundred Pounds to supply their wants; a large part of them is given by the People called Quakers, who are the Descendants of those who came over with William Penn, as a particular Testimony of their regard and affection for the Indians, and their earnest desire to promote this good work of Peace.

November 15, 1756.

A third Speech to Teedyuscung, King of the Delaware Indians.

BROTHER:

Only one thing of what was said Yesterday, requires an answer, which I am now going to give you.

By this String you desired me to make application to the Governor of Jersey, that the Fence might be broke down which confined the Indians, and that they or some of them might have liberty to go into the Indian Country and correspond with their Relations and Friends as formerly, and particularly to obtain this Liberty for one Philip.

The Province of New Jersey, you know, is a different Government from this; I will use my best endeavours with the Governor to grant your request, but I appre-

end I shall meet with this Difficulty, that as you have ome of their People Prisoners with you, before they rant your request, they will expect these shall be eturned, which I think wou'd be adviseable for you to o; particularly you have with you a Boy, whose name Hunt, taken near Paulin's Kiln, in that Province, hose Mother is now here, and requests he may be ent down among the first.

A String:

Brother: I consider you as a Counsellor and Agent f this Province, and as such, obliged to assist us all ou can. By this String I confirm your appointment.

A String.

Brother:

As our Prisoners may suffer for want of Cloaths and ther necessaries in this severe Season, we cou'd wish o have them as soon as possible, and to that end ropose to send with you two Messengers who may ollect them together and bring them down; and I de-

who are scattered and distressed in these Troublesome times, will come and live near it; there they will be protected from the French; there they will have a large uninhabited Country to Hunt in; and there they may be furnished with Cloaths and all other Necessaries of Life at the easiest Rates.

A String.

Brother:

You know that the last Treaty the Road was opened for us to go to each other; I now give you this Belt to preserve the Communication free and clear of all obstructions; let there be nothing in it that can hurt the Feet, or wound the Body of either.

A Belt.

Brother:

Since I set out, I have heard of the Death of several of our Indian Friends by the Small Pox, at Philadelphia, and particularly Capt. Newcastle is Dead, who was very instrumental and joined with you as agent in carrying on this good Work of Peace. I wipe away your Tears; I take the Grief from your Hearts; I cover the Graves; eternal rest be with their Spirits.

A String of Wampum, eleven Black Strouds, with some Handkerchiefs.

Brother:

Peace is now settled between us by the Assistance of the most high; but the Indians in the French Interest still commit murders on the Frontiers, and our Soldiers are in pursuit of them. I desire you will order your Young Men not to straggle about, but keep in the said path to your Towns, so that they may not be mistaken by our Soldiers for French Indians.

November 17, 1756.

To the Assembly transmitting several items of business.

GENTLEMEN:

I communicate to you a Letter from Lord Loudoun, demanding Quarters for a Battalion of Royal Americans and two Independent Companies. I desire you will enable me forthwith to provide them, a Quarter-master being every day expected to regulate that Service.

I now lay before you an Estimate for the Expences of the Current Year, my late Journey and Business at Easton having prevented me from doing it so soon as I cou'd have wished.

I received by express the Letter herewith sent from Governor Sharp, inclosing the Examination of one William Johnson, which Intelligence is of such Consequence to this Country as well deserves your attention.

WILLIAM DENNY.

24 November, 1756.

To the Assembly concerning the Proprietary instructions.

GENTLEMEN:

In compliance with your last Message I send you the only one of the Proprietary Instructions of a public nature in any wise relating to matters of Legislation which have not been already laid before you.

I am as sincerely disposed as you are to avoid Delays, and will most readily give my Assent to such Bills when laid before me as shall be thought for the

good of his Majesty's Service and the Defence of this Country.

The Conferences at Easton are Copying and shall be sent you as soon as they are finished.

WILLIAM DENNY.

26 Nov'r, 1756.

To the Assembly vetoing An Act for extending several sections of an Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion and for the better payment of the Army and their Quarters.

GENTLEMEN:

I am sorry to find myself at this critical Time under the necessity of sending back your Bill, entituled "An act for extending several sections of an Act of Parliament, in the twenty-ninth Year of his Majesty's Reign, entituled 'An Act for punishing mutiny and Desertion, and for the better payment of the Army and their Quarters.'" This Bill being the same as that lately repealed by His majesty in Council, with this only difference that the Preamble is left out, and the Substance thereof, which is Chiefly objected to in the Repeal, is inserted in the Body of it by extending the twenty-fourth Section of the said Act of Parliament.

WILLIAM DENNY.

7th December, 1756.

To the Assembly recommending immediate provision for quartering His Majesty's troops.

GENTLEMEN:

Since your Message of Yesterday Evening I am well informed from the strictest enquiry, that the quarters demanded by My Lord Loudon for the Offi

ers and Soldiers that are every moment expected here annot be had in the publick Houses of this City. The ill now before me being therefore insufficient to answer the end proposed by it, and the great Inconveniences that may arise if proper Quarters are not prodided for the reception of his Majesty's Troops being vident, I must in the warmest Terms recommend it o you to make immediate Provision for that Service.

WILLIAM DENNY.

8th December, 1756.

Letter to Sir William Johnson Concerning Indian Affairs.

Philadelphia, December 6, 1757.

SIR:

I now sit down to acknowledge your obliging

them is for the general Service, and entirely referred to you and the Six Nations, before whom we promised to lay the proceedings for your Consideration and approbation, and I am in hopes you will be able on the foundation of Peace already laid, to fix these Indians in his Majesty's Interest, and by proper encouragements engage them to bring over others. I look upon Teedyuscung as the Chief of the Susquehannah Delawares, and one who is regarded by the Indians now settled at Diahogo, who are a Collection of Delawares, Shawonese, Mohicons, and some of the fugitive Six Nations who were formerly on the Ohio, and removed to the head branches of Susquehannah, on the French intimidating and corrupting the Ohio Indians after the unfortunate defeat of General Braddock.

One thing gives me concern, that as the Chief proposed another Meeting in the Spring, the acceptance of his proposal cou'd not well be avoided, especially as some Grievances in the Transactions of the Proprietaries with them about Purchases of Indian Lands had been mentioned, and it was proper in order to remove all cause of uneasiness to give them an early opportunity of laying before us their Complaints, and if made good of receiving Satisfaction; but tho' it may be proper they shou'd come into this Province on this occasion, yet I desire you will take upon you to fix a time with these Indians, that it may not interfere with the Commands of Lord Loudoun. When they can best be spared, I shou'd be glad to see them, and not before. I have appointed a Committee of the Council to search into the affair particular complained of, and their Report shall be transmitted to you, on which I shall request your observations and Advice in what manner to proceed, so as to effect an entire reconciliation.

You will, I imagine, be very much surprized to find these Indians complaining of Injustice against the

roprietaries, and making it the Cause why the blow me heavier upon this Province, as you have at sev- al Times expressly called upon them to let you know they had received from this Province any just cause offence, and they have as often declared they were duced by the Artifices of the French, but whether came from them, or was put into their Heads, after ey had thought proper to it; as the Commissioners d brought up a large quantity of Goods with them, o many to give to ye small number present, they ought it best to make a quick end of the Complaint d to offer them an immediate present, and their dvice weighed with me to take that measure tho' was then and am still of Opinion when the matter mes to be enquired into, the Proprietaries will be und to have done them no injury. I am, Sir,

Your most Obedient and most humble Servant,

WILLIAM DENNY.

to join their Parties in their Incursions on our Frontiers. The Government, apprized of this cruel and unexpected Procedure of the Delawares, sent a Remonstrance to Sir William Johnson, to be laid before the great Council of the Six Nations, in which it was insisted that, agreeable to their Treaties, they should call these independent Indians to Account, and oblige them to desist further Hostilities; and accordingly the Six Nations did interpose their Authority, and insisted that their Nephews should lay down the Hatchet with which they had ungratefully struck their Brethren of Pennsylvania, and return to their antient and, till then, uninterrupted Friendship with them. In consequence of which, Overtures of peace were made first at Diahogo, and afterwards at Easton, in July last; but the Indians not bringing with them their Prisoners, as was insisted upon and expected by this Government, a further Meeting at Easton was proposed and agreed to, and Teedyuscung coming there with his Indians, by the advice of Council and Assembly, I went to confer with him.

You will please to observe, that, in the Course of those Conferences, the Chief has warmly sollicited me to use my good Offices with you that the Indians now living in your Province may have Liberty, if they please, to go and visit their Relations and Friends in the Indian Country, using the Road opened thro' this Province to Diahogo, whence they may return again to their former Residence, whenever they chuse it. The Chief thinks when the Indians come to see one another, and know how friendly those in your Province have been treated, it will dispose them to Peace, and enable him to gain over large Numbers. He particularly desired this Favour for one of you Indians called Philip, who it seems has been put into Prison, but released, and lives now along with the other Indians.

As Teedyuscung made the strongest Assurances of ing all in his Power to encrease the Number of His ajesty's Friends, I think it would be for the public rvice if their Request be complied with, and those nongst You be permitted to visit their Friends on e Sasquehannah; and in case You shall be of the me Opinion, and shall give such as are willing to go ur Passports and Recommendations to me, I shall t fail to protect and assist them in their Journey.

You will be pleased to observe further, that the dians have represented the People of your Province, well as Others, in an unfavourable Manner, as not ving done them Justice with respect to their Lands. nd as You will think with me, that if the Indians ve any just Causes of Complaint, it will be the bet- r the sooner these are heard and determined. I am rsuaded they will not want your best advice and ssistance, whenever they apply to You on such Oc- sion.

ed Quarters within this City for a Battalion of the Royal American Regiment, consisting of a thousand Men, and an Independant Company consisting of one hundred Men; *And Whereas*, Billets have been given by the Mayor of the said City on the Public Houses therein, agreeable to the Directions of an Act of Assembly of this Province in that case lately made and provided, for Forty-Seven Officers and Five Hundred Soldiers, Part of the said Battalion and Company already arrived, but it appears by the Report of the Commanding Officer that the said Public Houses cannot accommodate and furnish with the Necessaries directed by the said act a greater Number than ; *And Whereas*, His Majesty, by his Principal Secretaries of State, hath commanded me to use my utmost Diligence and Authority in procuring an exact Observance of such Orders as should be issued from time to time by the Commander-in-Chief for quartering such Troops as should arrive or be raised within this Government. These are, therefore, in His Majesty's Name, to authorize and command You forthwith to provide proper Quarters for the Remainder of the said Troops, and an Hospital for their Sick, or Houses contiguous to one another in lieu thereof, within the said City, according to the Demand made by the Officer commanding the said Battalion, hereunto annexed. Hereof You are not to fail, as you will answer the same at your Peril; And all Justices of the Peace and other Officers, Civil and Military, are hereby required to be aiding and assisting to You in the Execution of the Premises.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at Philadelphia, this Sixteenth Day of December, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-Six, and in the Thirtieth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty.

WILLIAM DENNY.

To the Assembly recommending immediate provision for quartering the King's troops.

GENTLEMEN:

The King's Troops must be quartered. With respect to the Insufficiency of the late Act, I refer you to my Message of the Eighth Instant, delivered immediately before the passing of it; and I see no Reason from any Thing that has occurred since to alter my Opinion.

WILLIAM DENNY.

December 18, 1756.

To the Assembly remonstrating with the insufficient provisions for quartering the King's troops.

GENTLEMEN:

The Gentlemen of the Assembly who have been so long in Town must know, or might easily have been informed, of the State of the Publick Houses; however, I now acquaint You that Sixty-Two Beds are actually wanted for One Hundred and Twenty-Four Men who lie upon Straw, and Quarters for the Recruits who arrive every Day.

WILLIAM DENNY.

Monday, Twelve a'Clock, Dec. 20, 1756.

Further to the Assembly concerning the quartering of the King's troops.

GENTLEMEN:

The Magistrates, at my repeated Instances, with Quarter Master of the Troops, have been and are still inspecting the Publick Houses and settling the Quarters; and as soon as I shall receive their Return, I will lay it before you. I am glad to find at length you have agreed to take proper Measures to supply the Deficiency in case the Publick Houses are not able to provide Quarters for the Number of Officers and Men demanded.

That you may not mistake me, when I say no other Necessaries are required for the Soldiers than what are specified in the Act of Parliament, which is meant only in their Quarters, and in Time of Peace, I think it proper to mention the several Provisions to be made respecting these Articles, which his Majesty moreover requires, your Mother Country expects, and Lord Loudoun has demanded, in several Letters laid before you, namely, that you do provide for all such Charges as arise from furnishing Quarters and Necessaries allowed in Quarters by Act of Parliament,

n furnishing Carriages, Sloops, and all other neces ary Means of Conveyance for His Majesty's Troops, whenever such Troops be stationed within, or shall e marching through this Province, and likewise Lodg ng and such other Necessaries as are furnished in Quarters in Great Britain in Time of War.

I am pleased to hear that a Guard Room, Store ouse, and Hospital are already provided.

If any thing further should be demanded by Lord oudoun, I shall immediately acquaint you with it.

WILLIAM DENNY.

December 21, 1756.

Letter to Lord Loudoun concerning the state of the Colony and measures for the war against the French and Indians.

Directions to put the Forts into the best Posture of Defence they would admit of, and I wish your Lordshop would be so good as to permit him to return to this Place when he can be spared to give the necessary Orders with regard to some other Places he has not seen; a Fort is also intended to be built on an Island which commands the narrows of Delaware and the Mouth of Schuylkill.

In different Journeys, both in this Province and other Governments, I have warmly recommended to the Magistrates and other Gentlemen to further and encourage the Recruiting Service to the utmost of their Power, and whenever the Officers have applied to me I have given them all possible Assistance.

I wish the Assembly had supplied the Levy Money for the Number of Men raised in this Province; they were earnestly pressed by me to do it; however, they have at length published an Advertisement to certify to the Masters of indented Servants now enlisted to bring in their Accounts, and tho' this has not been notified to me in Form, yet I suppose they will defray this Expence, which would have had a much better Grace if it had been done sooner.

I recommend to the Assembly to pass an Act for a general Embargo of Provisions, under such Penalties as would render the same effectual, but finding nothing done of this sort in the Eastern Colonies more than exacting Bonds in One Thousand Pounds Sterling for the Landing Provisions in English Ports, which is likewise carefully insisted on here, they have not, that I know of, come to any Resolutions.

With Respect to his Majesty's Orders and your Lordship's Prohibition against treating with Indians, I found myself under very disagreeable Circumstances. A Treaty was begun by Governor Morris before my Arrival with some Delaware Indians living on the Sasquehannah, and a Time and Place appointed for

other Meeting, when, by Stipulation, the Indians re to deliver up all the Prisoners they had taken, d likewise bring down more of their Nations, and ny more are expected to join them, whose good ception might encrease the Number of His Majesty's iends and Allies. Matters being thus previously posed, I was at a Loss what to do, especially as the ason would not allow Time to consult your Lordp, who had then left Albany to go to the Army. I, erefore, consulted the Council and Assembly, before om I laid your Lordship's Letter, and they were animously of Opinion that it would be for His Maty's Interest I should go and receive these Inns; and on their Advice I went and held the Conences, a Detail of which it will not be necessary for to give your Lordship, as all was referred to Sir illiam Johnson, to whom I have sent a Copy of the oceedings. The Messages containing the advice of Assembly are inclosed, with my Letter to Sir Wil-

me, the same in Effect with one repealed by His Majesty the preceding Year, which obliged me to reject it; but tho' the House dropped the Part to which His Majesty's Attorney-General of England had made his principal Objection, yet they insisted on laying the whole Burthen of Quarters on the Publick Houses; and as it was so far good as to such Quarters as could be had in the Public Houses, I therefore passed it; but not without acquainting them, at the same Time, that these Houses were, upon the Strictest Enquiry, reported to be insufficient, and desiring a further Provision should be immediately made. This brought on a Debate between the House and me, which, however disagreeable, has had so good an Effect as to have gained from them a Promise to provide such Quarters as cannot be had in the Publick Houses.

The Assembly have found the Inconveniences I often mentioned to them, of not settling the Quarters earlier, and it was the more necessary as the People here were Strangers to the quartering Troops in Time of War.

A Guard Room, Store House, and a good Hospital are provided.

I have the Honour to be, My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

WILLIAM DENNY.

To the Assembly concerning the request of the Conestogoe Indians for Clothing.

GENTLEMEN:

The Conestogoe Indians have acquainted me that they want Cloaths, and desire they may have further Supply, which you will be pleased to order,

y be sent them forthwith, that they may not suffer this severe Season.

WILLIAM DENNY.

24 December, 1756.

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tter to Lord Loudoun concerning the quartering of the King's troops.

Philadelphia, 26th December, 1756.

MY LORD:

I have the Honour of your Lordship's Letter of the Twenty-Second, by Express, Yesterday in the ternoon; and after having consulted Lieutenant Col- el Bouquet, I applied to the Commissioners, ap- inted by the Government to dispose, with my Appro- tion, of the Publick Money, for a final answer with gard to the Quarters. They have sat this Day on Affair, and to night received the inclosed Answer,

ship's Arrival here would be to him, who is with the sincerest Esteem and Affection,

Your Lordship's most faithful and obedient humble Servant,

WILLIAM DENNY.

Letter to the Provincial Commissioners recommending an Allowance for obtaining Intelligence and sending Occasional Messages.

Philadelphia, 29th December, 1756.

GENTLEMEN:

Mr. Croghan, who has a Deputation from Sir William Johnson to manage Indian Affairs for this Part of the Northern District, has proposed for the immediate Service of this and the other Colonies to send one or two Messengers to the Sasquehannah Indians at Otsaningo, and to Teedyuscung at Diahogo, to come to meet him at Harris' Ferry, where he will endeavour to engage some of the most skilful and discreet of them to go to the several Shawonese and Delaware Tribes of the Ohio Indians, in order to sound their Inclinations with respect to this Province, and if they shall be found well disposed, then to invite them to a Conference in the Spring, at some Place to be left to their Choice. As Money will be wanted for this Service, I recommend it to you to allow a Part out of the Remainder of the Thirty Thousand Pounds to defray the Expences which will accrue by these Messages and the intended Necessaries at Harris'. This, which requires immediate Dispatch, is, I think, of so much Consequence as to merit a Preference to

other Matters; it is necessary that this Affair ıld be kept secret.

am, Gentlemen. Your very humble Servant,

WILLIAM DENNY.

) the Provincial Commissioners.

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the Deputy Agent of Indian Affairs concerning an allowance for hiring messengers.

Philadelphia, 4th January, 1757.

R:

You was pleased to let me know in Council at the ime your Letter of the 13th of last Month was r Consideration, that you thought it would be for Majesty's Service if the Meeting proposed in the Treaty at Easton should be held in the beginning larch, as most convenient for Lord Loudoun's Af

out of their Power to order the Sum necessary for this Service.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant.

WILLIAM DENNY.

To George Croghan, Esquire.

To the Deputy Agent of Indian affairs. commissioning him to send messengers to Diahogo.

Philadelphia 8th January, 1757.

SIR:

The Assembly have acquainted me that they have resolved to provide for the Expence of sending Messengers to Diahogo; You may therefore proceed on this Business when and in what manner you shall think most conducive to his Majesty's Service, letting me know what you do therein.

Please wait on the Speaker, who will be so good as to advance what shall be wanted at present, for which you will be accountable. According to your Desire, I have signed blank Passports for the Messengers whom you shall employ. They shou'd be furnished with little Flags, according to a Pattern left with Mr. Fleeson, the Upholsterer. I heartily wish you Success in your Negotiations.

I am, Sir, Your most humble Servant,

WILLIAM DENNY.

To George Croghan, Esq'r.

the Assembly recommending an act for laying
n Embargo on vessels carrying provisions, ac-
ording to the King's directions.

ENTLEMEN:

In Obedience to His Majesty's Commands, I rec-
ommended to you, on the Nineteenth of October
t, to prepare a Bill for an Embargo on Vessels car-
ag Provisions under such Penalties as might render
same effectual. I have lately received a Letter
m the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners for
de and Plantations, communicating His Majesty's
ther Orders to me "that an Embargo be laid, dur-
the King's Pleasure, upon all Ships and Vessels
aring out with Provisions from any Port or Place
hin this Government, except those which should be
ployed in carrying Provisions to any other of His
jesty's Colonies," &ca. This Letter I now lay be-
e you, and once more desire an Affair of this Im-

employed in carrying them to some other of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations, &ca., in which case certain Bonds are to be entered into, as therein particularly mentioned. This Letter I have laid before the Assembly that the Embargo may be enforced by Law, and in the mean time, you will take care that such Bonds be executed, and every thing enjoined in the said Letter punctually observed before any such Vessels are cleared.

I am, Sir, Your very humble Servant,

WILLIAM DENNY.

Warrant for the Execution of Charles Jegler alias Seigler, under sentence of death for the murder of his servant maid Rosina Holdersinger.

GEORGE THE SECOND, BY THE *Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth,*

To the Sheriff of the City of Philadelphia, in our Province of Pennsylvania, Greeting:

Whereas,, At Our Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, held at Philadelphia, for the City and County of Philadelphia aforesaid, the Twenty-Fourth and Twenty-Fifth days of September, and the Eighth day of October, in the Thirtieth Year of Our Reign, before William Allen, Lawrence Growdon and Caleb Cowpland, Esquires, our Justices, &ca., Charles Jegler of the said County of Philadelphia, Apothecary, was indicted, arraigned, tried, and convicted of the Murder of Rosina Holdersinger, in of Philadelphia County aforesaid, Spinster, and for the said Murder, the said Charles Jegler, did at our Court, receive sentence of our said Court, that he should be led to the

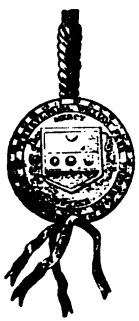
rison from whence he came, from thence to the place f Execution, and there be hanged by the neck until e be dead, as in and by the Records of our said Court elation being thereunto had), more fully appears; f which Sentence, Execution yet remaineth to be one. These are, therefore, to require and Command ou to see and cause the said Sentence to be executed pon the said Charles Jegler, at the usual place within ie city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, being the wenty-Sixth day of this instant, January, between ie Hours of Ten in the Forenoon, and Two in the fternoon of the same Day, with full Effect, as you ill answer the Neglect hereof at your Peril; And we ommand all our Officers, and Others our Subjects ithin our said Province, to be aiding and assisting you in this Service.

In Testimony whereof, We have caused the Lesser eal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed; Wit ess, William Denny, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor

Proclamation for a further suspension of hostilities on the East Side of the Susquehanna.

BY THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM DENNY, *Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware,*

A PROCLAMATION.



. *Whereas*, the Measures now taking, as well by Sir William Johnson, in Conjunction with our Friends and Allies the Six Nations, as by this Government, to bring about an Accommodation with the Susquehannah Indians, are not yet brought to a Conclusion, and the Time limited in my Proclamation of the Tenth of September last past for a Cessation of Arms being expired, I have, by and with the Advice of the Council, judged it proper to continue a Suspension of Hostilities on the East Side of the River Sasquehannah for the Space of Fifty Days from the Date hereof: *Provided, nevertheless*, that this, my Proclamation for a further Suspension of Hostilities, shall not extend, or be construed to extend, to hinder, prevent or restrain any Officers or Soldiers, whether in Garrison or not, or any of the Inhabitants within this Province, from defending themselves, or attacking, annoying, killing, or scalping any Enemy Indians who shall be found committing any acts of Hostility against any of the Forts or upon any of His Majesty's Subjects within this Province.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said Province at Philadelphia, the Thirteenth Day of January, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand



To the Assembly vetoing a
Majesty the sum of one hu

GENTLEMEN:

Soon after my Arrival
ceived a Message from
me to lay before them full C
Instructions as related to th
that the Delays which had b
communicating such Instru
Time had been spent in form
such Instructions, might th
avoided." I immeditely fur
of all the Instructions given
I presume, are entered on th
and in a subsequent Messag
not break through such Ins
both my Honour and Fortune
now before me, for granting
of One Hundred Thousand
the Estates real and perso

Mother Country. I am not inclined to enter into any Dispute with you on the Subject, since it cannot be decided on this side the Water; nor can I see what good End it can answer, as the Proprietaries have positively enjoined me not to pass any Bill that is against their Instruction. As His Majesty's Service, and the Defence of the Province render it necessary to raise immediate Supplies, I must earnestly recommend it to you to frame such a Bill as it is in my Power to pass consistent with my Honour and my Engagements to the Proprietaries, which I am persuaded you will not desire me to violate. I have some amendments to propose to particular Parts of the Bill now before me, which I shall communicate to you as soon as I know whether you determine to prepare a new Bill free from the objection I have above mentioned.

WILLIAM DENNY.

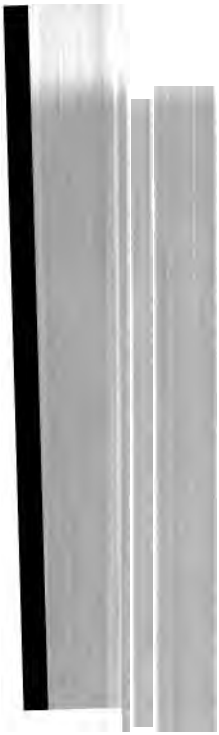
Jarnuary 25th, 1757.

Warrant to respite the Execution of Charles Jegler.

GEORGE THE SECOND, BY THE *Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth,*

To the Sheriff of the City and County of Philadelphia, Greeting:

Whereas, By our Warrant under the Lesser Seal of our Province of Pennsylvania, bearing Date of the Thirteenth Day of this Instant, January, to you directed, We did command and require you, the said Sheriff, that you should on the Twenty-sixth Day of this Instant, January, execute a Judgment lately given against Charles Jegler, by hanging the said Charles Jegler by the neck until he should be dead; We do



at Philadelphia, this Twen
in the Thirtieth Year of our
our Lord, One Thousand S
Seven.

By His Honour's Command,
Richard Peters, Secre

Reply to the Assembly's re
ernor's message refusing
bill.

MR. SPEAKER AND GE
sembly:

The same Reasons whi
my Assent to this Bill when
still weigh with me and dete
reject it.

I shall, however, keep the
Copy of it, in order to lay it
my Reasons for not

To the Assembly stating the Governor's reasons for amending the bill for rendering the burden of quartering the soldiers more equal on the public houses.

GENTLEMEN:

I have again attentively considered the Bill intituled "An Act to render the Burden of Quartering of Soldiers more equal on the Publick Houses of this Province," but cannot agree to pass it unless you accede to the Third Amendment, by which it was proposed to lay the Duty of Two Pence per Gallon generally upon all Liquors retailed within this Province, without confining it to the Publick Houses only, and think it proper to inform you that I am induced to adhere to that Amendm't for the following Reasons:

First. Unless the Duty is general, the Bill, which seems calculated for the Relief of Publick Housekeepers and others on whom his Majesty's Soldiers are quartered, will be so far from answering the good Ends proposed by it, that it will involve them in new Distresses, it being evident that they must lose a great Share of their Business if Liquors can be purchased of other Retailers, who are not obliged to pay the additional Duty, at cheaper Rates than they who must pay the Duty can afford to sell.

Second. If the Duty is confined to Liquors sold in Publick Houses, it will fall greatly short of the Sum proposed by the Bill to be allowed to Public Housekeepers for their Charge and Trouble in making Provision for such Soldiers as are quartered upon them. I flatter myself these Reasons will have Weight with you, and induce you to agree to the Amendment.

WILLIAM DENNY.

February 7, 1757.

To the Assembly setting forth reasons for the Governor's veto of a bill entitled "A Supplement to the Act, entitled 'An act for granting the sum of sixty thousand pounds to the King's use, and for striking fifty five thousand pounds thereof in bills of credit and to provide a fund for sinking the same, and for granting to His Majesty the additional sum of one hundred thousand pounds.'"

GENTLEMEN:

No one can be more sensible than I am of the Necessity of raising immediate Supplies for His Majesty's Service, and the Defence and Preservation of this Colony, at a Time when we may reasonably suppose the Enemy are meditating new Schemes against it. I assure you no Man can be more desirous of faithfully discharging his Duty to His Majesty, or more sincerely disposed to promote the Good and Happiness of the People of this Province, and to afford them the Protection they stand so much in Need of. It is, therefore, Matter of real Concern to me to have Occasion to differ in Opinion with you on the several Bills presented to me for raising money to answer the present Exigencies of the Province. I have considered the Bill intituled "A supplement to the Act intituled 'An Act for granting the Sum of Sixty Thousand Pounds to the King's Use, and for striking Fifty-Five Thousand Pounds thereof in Bills of Credit, and to Provide a Fund for sinking the same, and for granting to His Majesty the additional Sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds,'" with the strictest Care and Attention, and from the best Judgment I can form of it I cannot give my Assent to it, consistent with the Obligations I am under to the Proprietaries or the Regard I have for the true Interest of the People committed to my Charge, for the following Reasons:

First. It is provided by the Bill that Forty-Five Thousand Pounds, Part of the One Hundred Thousand

Pounds, shall be immediately struck in new Bills of Credit, to be sunk in four Years by a Tax on Estates, real and personal. Nothing is of more Importance to a Country than the preserving the Credit of their Money, which must evidently rise or fall in its Value, like every other commodity, in Proportion to its Quantity. When this Province was in its most flourishing State, and its Commerce the most extensive, the sum of Eighty Thousand Pounds in Bills of Credit was found sufficient to Answer all the Purposes of Trade. By Laws lately passed Eighty-Five Thousand Pounds hath already been struck and added to the former Sum, and although, from the great plenty of Government Bills and other Contingencies, this Addition does not appear to have greatly affected the Credit of the Money, yet it is as evident that Exchange must have been lower if new Emissions had not been made as that the Striking of more must inevitably raise the Price of Exchange, and consequently depreciate the Currency of the Province. How injurious this must prove to Trade in general, and how ruinous to the Estates of Widows and Orphans, and to the Interest of great Numbers of Individuals, especially if Peace should be restored, is obvious to the Understanding of every Man. But these are not the only Mischiefs. It is not improbable that such large Emissions of Paper Money may induce the Parliament in the End to deprive us of the Power of issuing Bills of Credit at all. To guard, therefore, against these Evils, other Ways and Means should be fallen upon to raise Money on this Occasion, or if there should be an absolute Necessity of striking and Quantity for the imediate Service of the Publick, Provision should be made by Law to sink the same in a Less Term than Four Years.

Second. Every Law ought to be explicit and certain that those who are appointed to carry it into Execution may know how to conduct themselves and ad-



on the Yearly Value or
the whole Capital. From
great Injustice may be d
tants, some of whom may
on the Capital Value of
pay no more than the Ta
cording to the different C
by the several Officers co
The Act appears to me
impowering the respective
return Lists of the Nature
Estate, to enquire, either l
ual Means, into the true
tates. It is impossible tl
quainted with the particu
taxable Person within hi
the Necessity of applying
for information. The stro
known to have on Mankir
many to represent their E
they really are, by which
Tax will be laid very un
under that Law

on Lands for a longer Term than one Year. It has been asserted that it is impossible to raise that sum within this Province in the space of one Year consistent with Proprietary Instructions; but as we have had no Experience of such a Law, I am at a Loss to know how this Discovery has been made. On the contrary, it appears probable to me that the Sum may be raised in that Time without laying any great Hardships on the People; and if a Tax on Estates, real and personal, after taking proper Measures to come at their true yearly Value, be found insufficient, the Deficiency might be supplied by following the Example of our Neighbours, in taxing Luxury, and laying Duties on such Things as may do the least Injury to Trade.

Fourth. I cannot conceive it just or reasonable, at this Time, to tax unimproved Lands, which, instead of rising in their Value, and in that view being considered as yielding an annual Profit, every one who is acquainted with the present circumstances of the Province, must know, have daily declined greatly in their value, ever since the first Incursions of the Enemy on our Frontiers, and are not, in fact, worth so much now as they were some years ago.

Fifth. The Act to which this Bill is a Supplement, as to the mode of levying the Tax, and the Duty and Powers of the Officers therein concerned, refers to the act for raising County Levies, which I conceive to be unparliamentary; and such Powers and Duties, to avoid Confusion and Mistakes, ought to be contained in the Body of the Act itself, independent of any other.

Sixth. The Trustees of the Loan Office, into whose Hands the Sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds is to be paid, are not directed by the Bill to give any additional Security for the true and faithful Discharge

of the new Trust to be reposed in them, which, in justice to the Publick, they ought to do.

Seventh. The act for granting Sixty Thousand Pounds, provides that the Money shall be disposed of by the Provincial Commissioners, with the approbation of the Governor; yet the Commissioners alone have a power to draw Orders on the Trustees, without prescribing any Means whereby it may appear that the Governor's Consent has been obtained, either by his countersigning such orders or otherwise.

Eighth. The Bill, in many other Parts of it, is contrary to the Instructions given me by the Proprietaries, as you may perceive on comparing them togeth er. These Instructions, I have repeatedly told you, I cannot dispense with; I must, therefore, exhort you not to spend any more time in framing such Bills, as you must be sensible I cannot give my assent to; but to proceed and consider of such other Ways and Means to supply the publick Necessities, as may be free from those and the other Objections I have so often mentioned to You.

WILLIAM DENNY.

February 11, 1757.

To the Assembly recommending the framing of a militia bill.

GENTLEMEN:

Being convinced that nothing could more effectually secure the People of this Province from the Attacks of the Enemy than a well trained and regular Militia, I thought it my Duty to recommend it to you, in the most pressing Terms, at your first Meeting in

October last, to frame a just and equitable Militia Bill with all possible Dispatch.

Moved by the same Sense of Duty, I must again request that you will not suffer a Matter of so great Importance to be any longer delayed.

WILLIAM DENNY.

March 21, 1757.

Warrant to apprehend five Seditious Frenchmen.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

Whereas, Information hath been made to me, William Denny, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware, that Charles le Blanc and Jean Baptiste Gallerme, now in Philadelphia City; Philip Melancon, now in Frankford, in the County of Philadelphia; Paul Bujauld, now in Chester, and Jean Landy, now in Derby, Inhabitants of Nova Scotia, lately imported into this Province, are suspicious and evil-minded Persons, and have, and each of them hath, at divers Times, uttered menacing Speeches against His Majesty and His liege-Subjects, and behave in a very disorderly Manner; You are, therefore, hereby strictly charged and commanded to apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, the said Charles le Blanc, Jean Baptiste Gallerme, Philip Melancon, Paul Bujauld, and Jean Landy, and when taken to commit them, and each of them, to the Jayl of the City of Philadelphia, there to remain till they are legally discharged. Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at Philadelphia, the Twenty-First Day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-Seven.

WILLIAM DENNY.

To James Coultas, Esquire.

arrant to apprehend a French deserter, charged with Encouraging the Back Inhabitants to settle among the French.



PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

Whereas **Information hath been made to me, William Denny, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief the Province of Pennsylvania and the Three unties on Delaware, That a certain Francis gliss, late of Conegochege, in the County Cumberland, travelling Shoemaker, is a very suspius and evil-minded Person, and hath committed ny notorious Breaches of His Majesty's Peace, as ll in this Province as in the Province of Maryd, and hath also committed divers other offences l Malfeasances, to the Damage of many of His Maty's liege Subjects: You and every of you are, refore, hereby strictly required and commanded to

A letter granting the Indians at Bethlehem permission to settle elsewhere.

Philadelphia, March 31st, 1757.

BRETHREN:

Your address of the 14th Instant, which was presented to me on your Behalfe by two of the Moravian Brethren, has been considered by the Council, and I now give you my answer.

It wou'd be very agreable to me if the Indians of every Nation who incline to live in this Province, cou'd be persuaded to agree upon the Places of Residence amongst themselves, and to have Lands assigned to them by this Government for that purpose; the Lands about Wyoming and other Places on the River Sasquehannah are very commodious for hunting, & on these you might have lived with much Comfort; but since it is not agreeable to you to live either here or on any Land to be assigned you by the Six Nations, who you say have several times invited you to do so. I shall with all my Heart consent to your living with the Brethren, at the Place proposed, provided that you do not thereby disoblige the Six Nations, nor the particular Tribes you belong to.

You will take care to live peaceably, and to give no offence to the Neigbourhood, as the Lands are cultivated, and the property of particular People. You are to consider that they are not to be disturbed in the full and quiet Enjoyment of their Possessions.

I thank you for the frequent Intelligence you have given the Governm't; I expect you will continue to do so on all Occasions. I wou'd have you keep a good Correspondence with all the other Indians, and advise you to Communicate your Intention and desire of residing at Bethlehem to the Six Nations, and any other Indians you may be connected with, that all may know and agree to it.

wish you abundance of Satisfaction in your presen:
od purposes. You may be assured of my Protec-
n, & that I shall always be glad to do you any good
ices.

WILLIAM DENNY.

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tter to George Croghan advising him of the arri-
val of an Indian delegation at Fort Allen.

Philadelphia, 6th April, 1757.

IR:

I have received your Letter of the second Instant,
and now acquaint You that 50 Indians, Men,
omen and Children (among whom were two Sons
Teedyuscung), are arrived at Fort Allen; the whole
s ordered to wait till that Chief comes, so that the
ssengers you sent will probably meet him. The
all Pox is much at Lancaster, as I am inform'd.
d not here, and the Indians may be very comma-

hogo, who say that Teedyuscung cannot come before the latter End of the Month, as he is waiting for the Mohock Indians, who will not be ready before.

I expect Teedyuscung will come to Philadelphia as he promised he wou'd, and that the Treaty will be held here; tho' I understand you have invited him to Lancaster or Harris' Ferry, w'ch may be proper enough, as he may want to confer with the other Indians, but as to the place of Treaty, the Inconveniences to the Government will be so great if it be held any where but in this City, where the Principal Council Fire is always burning, that I must desire you to insist upon the Indians proceeding to Philadelphia. And as they will be more secure from the Small Pox at Springetsburg, than where they now are, they may come immediately if they please, and Teedyuscung be order'd to meet them here; or they may stay at their present Place till they hear of Teedyuscung's arrival, and send for his Company to join theirs, and so proceed to this City.

The Commissioners are getting together the necessary Cloathing & other Things wanted for the Indians, and will send them to you as soon as possible.

I am, Sir, Your very humble Servant,

WILLIAM DENNY.

To George Croghan, Esq'r.

Letter of instructions to Major Parsons concerning the Indian Council to be held at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, 12th April, 1757.

SIR:

I have receiv'd yours of the 8th Instant. Commissary Young will come up and pay the Arrears due to the second Battalion with all possible Dispatch.

either Captain Orndt, nor any of his Officers nor Men
'e to be suffer'd to be absent from their Garrison On
ıy Account whatever.

As soon as you hear of Teedyuscung's Arrival at
ort Allen, I desire you will immediately wait on him
ith my Complements and the enclosed String of
'ampum. Tell him that agreable to the promise he
ade me at Easton, I expect him at the Council Fire
hich has always been burning in this City, and where
' will be sure to find an hearty Reception from me
ıd the good People of this Province.

You are to order such an Escort as will be a suffi-
ent Guard to the Chief and all his Company, which
wou'd have commanded by Captain Orndt, as this
ill be the most respectfull to the Chief, and the
ost likely to keep both the Country People and the
ıdians from committing any Irruptions on one an-
her.

I hope the Indians are sent forward to Bethlehem
they arrive at the Fort, the Brethren there having

You will see by these that there is such a Scarcity of Provisions at Wyoming that the Chief desires some may be sent to help those who are with him on their Journey; and agreeable to his Request, I have order'd a Supply to be immediately dispatched from Bethlehem to Fort Allen, to be carried thence on Horseback to Wyoming by the Indians, who are already come in, & stay near that Fort, w'ch will be a great additional Expence.

It is agreed by me and the Commissioners to pay the Sums due for the Goods used in the Condolence Presents, and Orders are given to Mr. Wright to buy the Cloaths and other things, w'ch the Indians are in immediate Want of.

As the King's Subjects in general will reap the Benefit of the Treaty, if it succeeds, and the Neighbouring Colonies will be more particularly benefitted by it, The Commissioners, as well as myself, hope you have Instructions from Sir William Johnson to defray the greater part of the Expence, w'ch will fall too heavy on this Province alone, tho' they are willing to do all they can, and have been, and still are, at a very considerable Charge for the Support of the Indians, and other Contingencies.

At the further Instance of the Commissioners, I desire you will let me know by the first Opportunity how you are empowered to act, and what Portion of the Expence you propose to defray, on the Part of the Crown, in the ensuing Treaty.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

WILLIAM DENNY.

To George Croghan, Esqr.



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As Agents for A
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for no other use w
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ing oath that no m
wou'd be taken on bo
Crew, and giving Ba

Ship and put on board that Quantity, and desired my Orders to the Collector to clear the Vessel on his and the Master's making the Oaths and giving the Bond directed.

Mr. Bell, another Merchant of this City, in the like Circumsances with regard to his Majesty's Troops and Garrisons at Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, has likewise applied for and had my leave to Ship the Supplies on the same Conditions.

Mr. Francis, a Merchant in this City, Agent for the Contractors, for Supplying his Majesty's Navy station'd at Barbadoes, has made the like Application, for leave to Ship the Supplies for Admiral Franklin's Squadron.

Mr. Israel Pemberton, Agent for Governor Tinker, having Orders to Ship the usual Supplies for his Use, and that of His Majesty's Independent Company there, has made the like Application for leave to Ship to Providence.

The Agent to the Contractor for victualling his Majesty's Navy at South Carolina, having made Oath before Governor Littleton, that he was in want of 20,000 Pounds Weight of Ship Bread for the Use of his Majesty's Ships there; and that there was no Bake Houses in the Province, and sent a Ship here for that Quantity; and the Master has produced the Oath, certified by Governor Littleton, and desired the like Leave with the rest.

Pressed with these several Sollicitations, and the respective Agents acquainting me that They must renew their Applications for further Quantities, I Consulted Colon'l Stanwix, before I even gave any Orders to the Collector in favour of Mr. Roberdeau, or Mr. Bell, who had my leave to ship Provisions, and we concured in Opinion, that the best Way was to make your Lordship acquainted with the whole matter, and



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I am, My Lord
Your Lordship's m

Earl of Loudoun.

Letter to William Logan conveying certain messages to be Communicated to the Indians.

Philadelphia, 30th April, 1757.

SIR:

Since you are so kind as to undertake the Trouble of this Journey, I desire you will deliver such an Answer for me to the Indians as will be agreable to the enclos'd Copy of the Minute of Council.

The manner of saying things to Indians depends so much on Forms & a narrow Observation of them and their Dispositions at the Time of speaking to them, that I must leave it to you with the Assistance of Mr. Weiser to frame the words of the Answer and to accompany each Part with a Belt or String of Wampum (a Sufficiency of which will be given you by the Secretary) as you shall judge proper. I wou'd have those Indians made acquainted that I never intended either Harris' Ferry or Lancaster as the Place of Treaty, but all along believ'd that Teedyuscung wou'd choose to come to this City agreable to what he told me at Easton, and therefore have sent him an Invitation to come here, which will be delivered to him on his Arrival at Fort Allen, and Mr. Croghan has my letters setting this Matter forth, that it gives me Pain to hear of their Intention to come no further. That I am truly concern'd at their Stay occasioned by Teeryuscung's not coming in; but that till he comes, Mr. Croghan writes me no Treaty can be begun with those Indians, the Matters for which they were sent by Sir William Johnson being principally to bring the Shawonese and Delawares to conclude a firm Peace, and then join with his Majesty's Forces in such manner as Sir William shall advise. And further, that the Matters complained of by the Delaware King at Easton, or any other He may have to complain of, be attentively considered and redressed. These,

by Sir William Johnson's Letter to me, and the Tenor of his Commissions and Instructions to Mr. Croghan, Copies of which are prepared for you, are the Matters principally to be transacted at the ensuing Treaty; which makes it Necessary that Teedyuscung with the Delaware and Shawonese Tribes should be present, and if backward to perform their Several Engagements so solemnly made at Otsaningo, at S'r William Johnson's, and at Easton, the Six Nations are then to interpose their Authority and oblige them to do it.

That as it is uncertain when Teedyuscung may come, I wou'd for their own Convenience propose it to them, that most of their Women & Children shou'd immediately return home, with as Many Men as can conduct them to their respective Places of abode, that a Number of their principal Men may stay to hold the Treaty. This may in a great Measure prevent the Inconveniences that will arise from a longer Stay, and save to them the Benefit of their planting Season, as well as prevent many of them getting the Small Pox.

That I am always glad to see our Brethren the Six Nations, & consider so many of them coming amongst us at this Juncture, as a particular strong Testimony of their Friendship and Regard for the People of this Province; that it wou'd give pleasure to gratify them in their Desire of seeing me at Lancaster, yet I would have them made sensible that I cannot leave this City without infinite Prejudice to the King's Affairs, and other publick Business that cannot be done any where else, and therefore cou'd heartily wish they cou'd be prevailed on, Out of Regard to my Circumstances at this particular time, to come here, where I assure them of a very kind Reception, and that every thing will be made as agreable to them as possible.

That I have dispatched a Messenger to Teedyuscung acquainting him with the impatience of the Six Nations, and the many Inconveniences arising to 'em

from his Stay, and desiring him to make all the haste he can.

If you perceive that the Indians, notwithstanding this Message and Invitation, which in honour to them I send by a Member of Council, will not come to Philadelphia, or shou'd be disgusted and offer to return home, I must desire you to acquaint them that if Teedyuscung comes and inclines to treat at Lancaster, I shall either go there or send Commissioners as the Affairs of the Government will permit.

I am, Sir, Your most humble Serv't,

WILLIAM DENNY.

P. S.—Pleas to let it be asked whether deliver'd as set forth in the Minute of Council be the same w'th what was given them in charge, lest the Interpreter, who does not well understand the Language, shou'd have mistaken it.

Letter to the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia permitting certain vessels to sail from that Port.

Philadelphia, 6th May, 1757.

SIR:

Lord Loudoun have signified his Pleasure to the Governors of the Provinces in North America, where the present Embargo has taken place, that all Vessels which were laden and cleared, before the time it was laid on, should be permitted to sail on the 6th Instant. And it appearing to me by a Report of a Comittee of Council, that the above Vessels were cleared out of the Port of Philadelphia, before the Time of laying the said Embargo, I do permit each

and every of them to sail, and do authorize and desire you to clear them accordingly.

I am, Sir, Your most humble Serv't,

WILLIAM DENNY.

To Abraham Taylor, Esqr.

Speech to representatives of the United Indian Nations.

BRETHREN OF THE UNITED NATIONS:

You are sensible of the unhappy Differences that have subsisted for time time past between us, the People of Pennsylvania, the English in the several Colonies, and our Brethren and Countrymen, the Delawares and Shawonese, your Nephews and Brothers.

By the Mediation of Sir William Johnson, His Majesty's sole Agent and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern District of America, a Cessation of Arms was agreed upon, and they, at a Conference held in Otsaningo, promised to lay down their Hatchet; which Agreement they since ratified and confirmed in another Conference with that Gentlemen in your Presence, at which time Sir William desired to know what was the Cause of their committing Hostilities on their Brethren, the English, which Question they did not then give a full Answer to. But at a subsequent Treaty with me at Easton, in November last, the same Question being put to Teedyuscung, he frankly acknowledged that their foolish Young Men being deluded by our Enemy, the false-hearted French King, were persuaded to take up the Hatchet against us. This, he said, was the first and principal Cause; but that one Reason why the Blow fell heavier on us was, that their Brother Onas had fraudulently possessed himself of some of their Land without having

first purchased, or given any Consideration for them.

Gave a Belt of Wampum of 9 Rows.

Being very desirous that all Causes of Discontent shou'd be removed I proposed that the Matter shou'd then be finally accommodated; but Teedyuscung declaring that he was not sufficiently empowered to finish that Business, declined it, & desired another Meeting this Spring, when he engaged to bring with him those Indians to whom the said Lands belonged, at which Time this Complaint might be fully heard, and amicably adjusted.

Gave a Belt of Wampum of 9 Rows.

Having the greatest Confidence in the Friendship and Justice of our Brethren, the Six Nations, I immediately acquainted Sir William Johnson with these Proceedings, and requested that he wou'd be pleased to send some of the wise Men of those Nations to be present and assist at the proposed Meeting. I expected Teedyuscung wou'd have been here before this Time, and am greatly concerned at his Stay. It wou'd afford me great Satisfaction if it had suited your Convenience to wait his Arrival; but as you have informed me Your Business will not admit of being longer absent from your Country, if you can now think of any Measure that may be likely to promote the good Work in which we are engaged, and establish a firm and lasting Friendship between us and your Nephews; You shall find me sincerely disposed to join with you in doing every thing in my Power conducive to so desireable an End. In Confirmation whereof I give you this Belt of Thirteen Rows.

Gave the Belt.

May 12, 1757.

A letter of instructions to Captain George Armstrong with messages for the Indians at Fort Frederick.

Lancaster, May the 17th, 1757.

SIR:

You are with all Expedition possible, to hasten to Ford Frederick, where I expect the Cherokees are waiting for my Answer to their Message. Acquaint them that I have received their kind Proposals from Fort Lyttleton, for which, I return them my hearty Thanks.

Give a String of Wampum.

Make them my Acknowledgements for the Services they have done; and for the Tender of their Assistance, which is thankfully accepted.

Acquaint them that Presents are providing for them. which, On their return from Winchester, where I understand they are going, will be delivered by Mr. Croghan, the Deputy of Sir William Johnson, the King's Agent for Indian Affairs, who will wait upon them at Fort Loudoun, within this Province, at the Time they shall please to appoint, and the sooner the better.

Assure them of the Friendship and Esteem of this Government and of all the Encouragement in Our Power.

Give a Belt of Wampum.

Make my Complements to Captain Paris, to whom I think myself particularly obliged On this Occasion; And I shall be glad to Testify the Sense I have of his Services. He will be pleas'd to assist you in the Delivery of this Message conformable to Indian Usage and Ceremonies.

WILLIAM DENNY.

Letter to the Indian Commissioners recommending that the Delaware Indians be invited to live at Shamokin.

GENTLEMEN:

I think it wou'd be very much for the publick Service to invite some of these Indians to live at Shamokin, and I shou'd be glad to know if it's agreeable to you to provide for their Settlements and Support. Pray favour me with an immediate Answer, as this Morning will be the last Time I shall speak to them in Public.

I am, Gentlemen, Your most humble Servant,

WILLIAM DENNY.

May 20, 1757.

Speech to the representatives of the Six United Nations.

BRETHREN OF THE SIX UNITED NATIONS:

I return you my hearty Thanks for the Kind and open Manner in which you inform'd us of the Causes from whence the Dissatisfaction of our Brethren, the Delawares and Shawonese, first arose; but as you have observed they are not present, it must be deferred until we have the Pleasure of seeing them. I shall only assure you that I think your advice good, and shall with great Satisfaction conform to it, by sending for the People you have so earnestly recommended to be sent for.

I think with you that our Frontiers shou'd be carefully and strongly guarded, and it shall be my particular Care to endeavour to have this done, in which I shall take kind any assistance you will give me.

Gave a Belt of Wampum.

Brethren:

Soon after the present Troubles first broke out between us & the French, some of the Six Nation Indians requested of this Government to build a strong House at Shamokin, and a Storehouse, with Indian Goods, and to give an Invitation to Indians, as well of the United Nations as Delawares, to come & live there; I must now inform you that, in Compliance with their Request, this Government has built a Strong House where goods will soon be sent, and sold as cheap as any where on this Continent; so this Place I have appointed Mr. Thomas McKee to conduct as many of you as shall chuse to return that Way, and shall leave it to you to settle as many Families as shall incline to Live there, promising you that Care shall be taken by this Government that as many as stay shall be furnished with such Necessaries as they may want till they can support themselves.

Gave a Belt of Wampum.

Brethren:

I shall immediately report the whole that has passed at these Conferences to Sir William Johnson, who is glad of all Occasions to shew his attachment to our Friends, the Indians, and promote His Majesty's Service. It is that Gentleman's peculiar Province to treat and finish all Treaties with the Indians.

Let me add, my Brethren of the United Nations, that you shall find no Deceit in Me, And I shall be happy if my Conduct deserves your Esteem and Approbation.

Gave a Belt of Wampum.

Brethren:

I have order'd the Presents provided by the good People of this Province to be carried to the Indian Camp, early in the Morning, and inform you that a Part of these Presents is given by those who are the Descendants of the Inhabitants that first came over

to this Country with your old Friend William Penn, as a particular Testimony of their Regard & Affection for the Indians.

May 20, 1757.

Message to Teedyuscung, King of the Delawares, concerning the complaints from his tribe and the Shawonese.

BROTHER TEEDYUSCUNG:

At the Treaty held at Easton last Fall, you complained unto me that the Indians had been defrauded of their Lands. This you told me was one of the Causes that had alienated the Minds of our Brethren, the Delawares and Shawanese, from Us, your Brethren; Upon which I told you, if you cou'd make it appear that you had receiv'd any Injustice or Injuries from this Province, I was ready to hear it, and promised to make you Satisfaction.

Brother:

You then inform'd me that the People who claim'd those Lands, as They did not expect the Affair wou'd come under Consideration at that Treaty, were not present and had not empower'd you to transact that Business for them; and therefore you cou'd not finish it at that Time, but that you wou'd come down again in the Spring, and wou'd bring with you as many of those Indians as cou'd be got together, in Order to a full Settlement of all Differences between Us, that a firm and lasting Peace might be establish'd forever.

Brother:

As you had thus promised to be down in the Spring, we were pleased to find a considerable Number of

your Uncles, the Six Nations, were come amongst Us, to be present and hear all your Complaints. They staid a considerable Time for that purpose, in Expectation of seeing you here; but as some Accident may have prevented your Coming, Your Uncles grew very uneasy at being detained here so long, and desired me to meet them at Lancaster, whither I went and opened my Heart to them, giving them a full Account of all that had passed between Us at Easton, promising Your Uncles that I wou'd take Care to see you redressed, either on Account of your Lands, or any other Injuries you may have received from your Brethren of this Province.

Brother:

Your Uncles, the Six Nations, at this Treaty, shewed a great deal of Kindness for You, and wou'd have been extremely pleas'd to have seen you here, being resolved to see Justice done to you; but as you were not come in, they advised us to Treat you very ffriendly, and to advise you to bring with you some of your Uncles, the Senecas, that we might open Our Hearts to one another freely, by which means all Causes of Jealousies or Misunderstandings between us might be settled and taken away for ever. And that they might [wou'd] join their best Endeavours to bring about a firm and lasting Peace between you & your Brethren.

Brother:

I gave your Uncles my hearty Thanks for their good Advice, and told them, that as I highly approved it as good and sound Advice, I wou'd act as they had so earnestly desired me to do, being sincerely disposed to hear all your Complaints, and to do you Justice, as I had formerly promised you at Easton.

Brother:

As I have now inform'd you of the earnest Request of your Uncles, the Six Nations, and of my own Opinion, which is the same with theirs, I do, by this

Belt of Wampum, invite you to come down as soon as it will suit your Convenience (and leave it to you to bring with you your Uncles, the Senecas, or such of them as will be most agreeable to you), to open your Hearts to us your Brethren; and if it shall appear that you have been defrauded of your Lands, or receiv'd any other Injuries from this Province, I do promise you shall receive Satisfaction.

Gave a Belt of Wampum.

Brother:

By some late Letters from your Brother Onas, in England, in Answer to my Representation of the late Conferences, and your Complaints at Easton, he acquaints me he is willing to have the Injuries complained of fully heard, and settled as soon as possible. If you rather chuse Sir William Johnson shou'd determine these unhappy Differences, I most warmly recommend it to you to apply to that Gentleman, as he has the Honour to be appointed Sole Agent and Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Northern District.

May 21, 1757.

Message of friendship to the representatives of the Cherokee Indians.

Lancaster, 21sth May, 1757.

BRETHREN, THE CHEROKEES:

On your Coming into this Province, I order'd Lieutenant Colonel Armstrong to bid you welcome, and after that, having receiv'd a kind Message from you, I sent his Brother, Captain George Armstrong, to return you my thanks, and to assure you of my Friendship and Regard for you; acquainting you at the same time That a Present was preparing, and wou'd be deliver'd to you by Mr. Croghan, the Dep-



of Regard and Esteem f
Give a Belt of Wamp

A letter of instructions
ing It

SIR:

Having heard a
Grey, of Donegal, a
the Delaware Language
any Trust reposed in h
him to go to Diahogc
Teedyuscung, instructir
Ceremonies, furnishing
Belts of Wampum, an
to take down every thin
make the Indian Chief
my not coming to see h
going away immediatel
The Warriors intend

Plunder, Prisoners, and Cattle, and if they do it with impunity it will be for want of Dispatch in the march of the Warriors.

The Sheriff has my Orders to conduct the Indians to Philadelphia with a sufficient Guard. I make no doubt but the Commissioners will honourably discharge any Contract you may make with Mr. Grey for his Trouble, in case you can prevail on him to go to Diahogo, or any other Expences you may be put in the Execution of this or any other of my Requests for the Public Service.

I am, Sir, Your most humble Servant,

WILLIAM DENNY.

To Mr. George Croghan.

Passport & Order to the Sheriff to guard Indians from Lancaster to Philadelphia.

THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM DENny, Esquire, Lieutenant Govern'r And Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c., &c., &ca.

To the Sheriff of the County of Lancaster:

These are to authorize and require you to take into your Care any Number of Indians that shall incline to return home by the Way of the City of Philad'a, and them safely to conduct to that City, with a sufficient Guard, and to empress what Horses or Carriages may be wanted for their Use, paying for them according to Law.

All his Majesty's Subjects are hereby, strictly enjoined not to molest, or in any wise insult, or do Injury to the Indians committed to your Care, as they shall answer for their Behaviour, in Case of Disobedience.



Instructions for the
Indians to their p
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INSTRUCT
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Governo
the Province
Counties, To Mr. Thon

You are to conduct
the Way of the Sasq
I understand there a
Fort Augusta, already
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Corn, and see that it
there. I leave it to y
the Indians to settle
first wanted, and are
leave them till they be
Satisfaction. You are

Burd, who is desired to deliver what is wanted for their immediate use, till the other Provisions arrive that are to be furnish'd by the Contractor. You are so well acquainted with the Wants of Indians, that I must leave the whole to your Management, in which I must recommend it to you to be as frugal as possible. The more the Indians hunt, the more it will conduce to their Health. When their Demands are reasonable, and for Things absolutely necessary, they are to be granted, but not otherwise. Much depends upon their first setting out; If their Conduct be orderly, and their Expences light and easy, the better the Province can continue it, and others be encouraged to come and settle there; but if they be too much indulged, and not laid under the Necessity of hunting, they will quarrel with one another, and no other Indians join them, or at least not such as will be of Service to the Cause. You are to draw upon the Commissioners for such Sums as you lay out, giving them advice of your Draughts, and a just and full Account of the particulars, for which the Money has been laid out.

All Officers, civil and military, are enjoined to be aiding and assisting to You and the ffriendly Indians under your care, And to do you and them, all the good Offices they shall stand in Need of; particularly, It is hereby required of all the Officers and Soldiers in the Garrison at Augusta, to give you all the assistance possible in the Execution of these Orders, and to be of good Behaviour to the Indians, as they are on all Occasions to demean themselves towards His Majesty's Subjects with the utmost Care & Kindness.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Lancaster, this Twenty-first Day of May, 1757.

WILLIAM DENNY.

o the Assembly concerning the raising of troops and prosecution of the war against the French and Indians.

ENTLEMEN:

I My Duty to his Majesty, and the critical Situation of public Affairs at this Juncture, have laid me nder the Necessity of calling you together before the ime of your Adjournment.

I now lay before you two Letters of the Fourth and ineteenth of February, which I lately receiv'd from ıe Secretary of State; by one of which you will perive it to be His Majesty's Pleasure, that I shou'd ress you in the strongest Manner, to raise with the tmost Expedition, as large a Number of Provincial roops as may be for the Service of the present Camaign, over and above what You shall judge necessary or the immediate Defence of this Province, and that ıe Troops so raised shou'd act in such Parts as the

add that, it seems the more extraordinary when the other Government of the lower Counties has set so good an Example, I am the more concerned when I reflect what Observations the King's Ministers will make on your Conduct, after receiving the Copy of a Militia Bill offered me in your last Sessions, which in some particulars of great Consequence, is even more anti-constitutional than that which was repeated by the King in Council last Year.

The Part of the Southern Provinces are to take in the Operations of this Campaign, was settled between Lord Loudoun and the respective Governors of those Colonies, as you will see by the Minutes now laid before you; It was stipulated by me on the part of this Province, that Two Hundred of our Provincial Forces shou'd be sent to South Carolina, with Five Companies of the ffirst Battalion of the Royal American Regiment under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Bouquet, In Consideration of which His Lordship agreed to leave the other Five Companies of that Battalion under the Command of Colonel Stanwix, for the Defence of this Province; It is Matter of great Concern to me that it has not hitherto been in my Power to comply with my Engagement with his Lordship. You are sensible that the Term being lately expired for which the Provincials were enlisted, and they being discouraged at their not regularly receiving their pay, refused to continue in the Service, and went off in so great Numbers as to leave Part of the Frontiers in a very weak and defenceless Situation; but I have now the pleasure to inform you that the Commissioners have lately agreed to give a larger Bounty to such as shall enlist, And the Officers meet with Success in recruiting, so that I hope the Regiment will soon be compleat, and I may be enabled to fulfill my Engagement, which I am persuaded you will think a very advantageous one for this Province.

The Minutes of the Conference I lately had with the ndians at Lancaster are preparing, and shall soon be aid before you. His Majesty having entrusted Sir William Johnson with the sole Management of Indian Affairs in the Northern District of America, this In- erview was only acquiesced in by the Earl of Lou- oun and Sir William Johnson in Consequence of a Treaty held at Easton before his Lordship's arrival n America or my Accession to this Government. His Lordship's Letter sufficiently expresses his Sentiments f the Conduct of the People of this Province with Regard to Indian Affairs; and he is of Opinion they will see it to be their Interest as well as their Duty o pay Obedience to the King's Commands, and not o interfere with His Prerogative of making Peace and War.

As long as Colonel Stanwix is stationed on the Western Frontier It would be for his Majesty's Ser- ice and that of the Province to have the Post upon

To the Assembly concerning their remonstrance against the continuance of the Embargo on vessels in the port of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN:

I shall forward your Remonstrance, presented to me last Night, by Express to Lord Loudoun, the Embargo having been laid at His Lordship's Instance, in Consequence of His Majesty's positive Orders, as will appear by His Lordship's Letters, which I have from Time to Time laid before You.

I am sensible of the great Distress that the Merchants & Farmers must be under, by the long Continuance of this Embargo, and hope the King's Affairs may permit his Lordship to hearken to my Application for their Relief.

You will please to send an Answer to my Message of the Sixth Ins't, in which I communicated his Lord ship's Demands, and those of the Secretary of State, that it may be forwarded by the Express, as I cannot, with Decency, write to my Lord Loudoun, without letting him know your Resolutions on those Demands.

WILLIAM DENNY.

June 16th, 1757.

Letter to the Earl of Loudoun concerning the remonstrance of the Assembly to the continuance of the Embargo on vessels in the port of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, 18 June, 1757.

TO THE EARL OF LOUDOUN:

My Lord:

I enclose your Lordship a Copy of an extraordinary Remonstrance presented to me by my Assembly in Relation to the Embargo. I cou'd have wished for

heir own sakes they had observed a greater Decency; ut with Respect to the Distress the good People of his Province are put in, by so long a Restraint on heir Exportation, I assure Your Lordship it is very reat; And that on this Account, Abundance of Flour as been already Condemned, and more will be so very Day.

From the Islands and Neighbouring Provinces, I m hourly receiving very pressing Applications, some f which I herewith transmit to you, desiring your ordship's Advice thereupon.

One Case I do particularly recommend to your Lordhip, that of Captain Sampson Mifflin, the Gentleman ho is the Bearer of these Dispatches. His Charac- r and Veracity leave me no Room to doubt of the ruth of the several Facts set forth in his Petition, y which your Lordship will see, that not only a valua- le Branch of Trade to Great Britain, but the Lives

To the Assembly concerning a bill for the transportation of the Provincial forces to South Carolina.

GENTLEMEN:

When the Forces shall be compleat, in order to engage a Number of them to go to South Carolina, t will be necessary to offer an handsome Bounty, in which, as well as their Transportation and the other Expences attending my Stipulation with Lord Loudoun, I shall depend on your Assistance, and desire you will prepare a Bill immediately for that Purpose, n which I shall very chearfully concur with You.

I have not time at present to take Notice of the other Parts of your Message.

WILLIAM DENNY.

June 17th, 1757.

To the Assembly Concerning the militia bill.

GENTLEMEN:

My Time has been so taken up in preparing Dispatches to the Earl of Loudoun representing to His Lordship the Distresses of this Province, occasioned by the long Continuance of the Embargo, and other Matters of a Public Nature, that I have not had Time to consider the Militia Bill laid before me on Thursday last with the Attention that is due to a Bill of so great Importance. I am, therefore, under the Necessity of desiring that you will not adjourn this Evening, as I was informed by two of your Members you intended; And I hope to be able to return you my Answer to that Bill on Monday next.

WILLIAM DENNY.

June 18th, 1757.

Letter to the Earl of Loudoun concerning the state of the province and certain acts of the Assembly.

Philadelphia, 18th June, 1757.

MY LORD:

I have the Honour, tho' late, to acknowledge your Lordship's Letter of the 5th of May, which came to my Hands at Lancaster, amidst the Indian Conferences; An Account of which, I make no doubt, has been already transmitted to you by Mr. Croghan, whose Secretary, only, was allowed to take the Minutes.

I immediately issued Writs to call the Assembly, and they shou'd have met on the 30th May, but a Quorum not attending, An Adjournment was made to the 7th Instant, When I laid before them your Lordship's Letters, and those of the Secretary of State, pressing them to yield Obedience thereto. They deliberated till

a Supply Bill, as they knew I cou'd not pass; and so continued sitting till Your Lordship came here in March. I have the Pleasure to inform Your Lordship, that out of their small Funds they have begun to build a Battery and Barracks at Newcastle, and I shall call them together as soon as the Assembly rises.

As to the Assembly's endeavouring to lay on me the Blame of not sending the Detachment stipulated for the Defence of South Carolina, I must, in my own Vindication, set forth to your Lordship, that I was actually writing a Message to the House at the latter End of their last Sessions, when some of their Members accidentally coming in told me, that such a Message was unnecessary, for the Commissioners wou'd readily supply what shou'd be wanted on my Application. In Truth, my Lord, the same Obstruction that made impossible to spare such a Number of Men out of the Provincial Forces, subsists to this Day; most of the Provincials, as I told your Lordship in my last Letter, were enlisted only for a Year, which expiring about the Time these Forces were wanted for South Carolina, I pressed the Commissioners to offer a Bounty, and to give proper Encouragement to the Officers who were employed in the recruiting Service, but notwithstanding the Exigency of the Occasion, they obstinately refused to allow any Bounty, or to pay the Officers their Recruiting Expences. At last they offered a Dollar Bounty, and since that a Pistole, but still refuse to allow the Officers their Charges, by Means whereof the Number of Provincials, as your Lordship will see by the Copy of the enclos'd Return of the Commissary of the Musters, does but now amount to about 900 Private Men.

Your Lordship will observe how highly the Assembly resent the good Advice you was pleased to give them, to desist from all further Treating with the Indians.

The Assembly, in the Close of their Message, com
lain that Parties have not been sent out, which is not
ue, there being standing Orders for constant Patrolls.
nd the Measures settled by Your Lordship with me,
t the Presence of Colonel Clapham and Lieuten't Colo-
els Armstrong and Weiser, for the Defence of the
rontiers, and the Number of the respective Garrisons
aving been complied with as far as is practicable.

Colonel Stanwix encamped at Carlisle the 30th of
ist Month, and writes that He sends out frequent
couting Parties.

The News of your Success in the intended Expedi
on, will give infinite Pleasure to him, who is, My
ord, with the highest Esteem and Affection,

Your Lordship's most obedient
And most humble Serv't,
WILLIAM DENNY.

To the Earl of Loudoun.

late Honour conferred on You, with the Warmth and Sincerity of a Friend. I am, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient
And most humble Servant,
WILLIAM DENNY.

To Sir Charles Hardy.

To the Assembly concerning the raising of troops, the militia bill and certain complaints presented by them.

GENTLEMEN:

The first Part of your Message containing nothing more than Excuses why you will not comply with the Demands made on this Province by His Majesty, in the Letters of the Secretary of State and my Lord Loudoun, to raise an additional Number of Forces, I shall, therefore, take no further Notice of it than to inform You that I have already transmitted your Message to his Lordship, and shall take the first Opportunity of sending it to the King's Ministers, who will judge how well those Excuses are founded.

It is evident that Lord Loudoun is not satisfied with what has already been done by this Province, or he wou'd not have demanded the raising of an additional Five Hundred Men—A Demand founded in the highest Wisdom and Prudence; since, having no Militia, these extended Frontiers should not be left exposed to different Attacks, and the doubtfull Events and Chances of War.

I was in hopes a Nobleman of His Lordship's distinguish'd Merit and Abilities, in whom His Majesty has reposed so high a Confidence and Trust, wou'd have escaped your Censures. Whoever knows His Lordship's indefatigable Industry, and Application to

usiness, and the strict Attention he gives to the Con-
ıct of this and the other Colonies, must clearly be
ɔnvinced of the Injustice of your Insinuation, that
is pressing you for an additional Number of Forces
'owing to the Want of duly weighing the large Sums
! Money already granted, and His Lordship's Igno-
ınce of the Circumstances of this Province.

It will be endless to enter into a Dispute about the
ilitia Bill. How far it was at first, or is, with the
lterations since made, adapted to the Circumstances
ıd Defence of the Province, must be submitted to our
uperiors to Determine. I shall only mention Two
hings: First, That the late Bill which passed the
'ouse of Commons subjected the Militia, in Time of
ısurrection or Invasion, to the Penalties of Death, or
ıch other Judgment as a Court Martial shou'd Inflict
econdly, That the Law repealed by His Majesty con-
ituted a Court Martial for the Trial of Offenders,

tainly thought a good one by the Lords of Trade, who have rejected a warm Application made against it; Whereas the old Law of this Province was repealed on their Lordships' Report by the King in Council, and your present Bill is worse than that, and liable to more Objections.

In Answer to your Charge of Partiality in favour of the Lower Counties, I wou'd observe that, before my Arrival, it is well known they gave for the King's use as much as their Circumstances wou'd permit, and no doubt they wou'd have since that shewn the same Spirit of Loyalty and Duty to His Majesty if an Opportunity had been given them. But your sitting prevented the Continuance of their first Meeting, and since that my Attention has been so much engaged by the Business of this Government, the Indian Conferences, your long Sessions of Assembly, and the Great Affairs to be transacted with the Commander-in-Chief, that I cou'd not attend their Adjournment; so that the Imputation attempted to be cast on Me, as well as the Lower Assembly, you know to be unjust, and without the least Foundation.

Your being pleased to find Fault with that Assembly for keeping their Transactions from Publick view, gives me to hope that You will for the future favour me with regular Copies of your Minutes, in Conformity to the constant Practice of the House of Commons, whose Votes are published daily. This I further demand of You, because You profess your Determination of laying your Transactions before the King's Ministers, which I very much approve of.

As to your apprehensions of being Loaded with the Defects of the Assembly of the Lower Counties, I wou'd observe, that your Proceedings are too well known, both in America and Great Britain, to admit of any Doubt. You need not, therefore, be under any

oncern about the World's mistaking the Conduct of
ay other Assembly for Yours'.

You seem surprized that I did not lay before you
y Stipulations with my Lord Loudoun, which relating
a secret Expedition cou'd not at first with Propriety
e communicated to the Assembly. And besides this,
s the Detchment I stipulated for was to be draughted
ut of the Provincial Forces, I saw it was impossible
spare any till such Time as these Forces shou'd be
ompleated, of which there was no kind of Prospect
that Time.

My Duty, therefore, was to urge the Commissioners
encourage the Recruiting Service by giving a proper
ounty to each Recruit. That Affair hung too long on
and; at first only a Dollar, Levy Money at last a Pis
le; and without any other Allowance to the Officers
an a Dollar per Man, which has since been taken
way.

The Assembly has met and may meet often again

Order, signified by my Lord Loudoun, with regard to Indian Treaties, you are to consider them as such, and not as his Lordship's or Mine. It grieves me to tell You that what you call Reflections published with Pleasure by me, respecting the Conduct of the People of this Province, are Observations of the Commander-in-Chief on their past Measures, which I cou'd not answer keeping secret; therefore, it is too delicate a Matter for me, who am not personally concerned, even to attempt to answer your Objectoins. However, you will remark that Lord Loudoun expressly says, "That the People of this Province have obstinately insisted in carrying on Negotiations with the Indians, and have even sent to negotiate with them separately in the King's Agent's own House;" which was very particular, when the Governors themselves were strictly forbid to meddle with Indian Treaties in any Shape whatsoever.

Nothing shall be wanting on my Part, in Conjunction with the King's Agent, to settle any Differences subsisting with the Indians. Numbers have been Witnesses to my Candour and Impartiality in the late Transactions for that purpose, and particularly some of your own Body. How can you then presume to insinuate a Doubt to the contrary?

As a Judge I can never suppose an Accusation proved before it be heard, even against the lowest Person of the Country; nor ought I when the First and highest are misrepresented and blackened. Which of you, Gentlemen, wou'd like such Treatment? And what wou'd you say, if a Chief Magistrate acted such a Part in Matters relating to your Character and Property?

The Proprietaries who have the Government under the King's Charter are ready to make ample Satisfaction to the Indians, in Case any Fraud, with Respect to Purchases, appears to have been committed by their

gents; but the Charge is so heinous against Gentle-
en in their high Station, that it will be a particular
leasure to me to right their Honour, and at the same
ime do the Indians Justice, in Case it appears that
eir Complaints are well founded.

What you have, therefore, so confidently affirmed
be the Chief Cause of the present Indian Ravages,
far from being so evident as to admit of no Contra-
iction. Teedyuscung at the last Conferences At Eas-
n, openly and honestly declared that the supposed
audulent Purchase was not the real Cause, tho' the
low fell heavier on that Account. How then can it
e asserted that the Hostilities arose on Account of
her Purchases, whereof he has never made any Men
on? Nay you know further, that the Deputies of the
ix Nations made no Complaint of this Nature, tho'
e Question was put to them in the most public and
olemn Manner during the late Conferences at Lan-
[redacted]

was worse carried on in any Country in the World. Of that I have spoke above, and long since offered a Remedy. As to the Rest, constant Patroles and ranging parties have been ordered Out, but even this Service has been materially checked when the Soldiers wanted both Pay and Necessaries, and more particularly when the very moderate Demands of Lieutenant Colonel Armstrong were refused, who had Instructions to encamp with Three Hundred Men the latter End of March or the beginnig of April in an advanced Post, to cover that Frontier. The Attacks of the Enemy might either have been prevented or they cut off in their Retreat; many Murders consequently wou'd not have been committed, and many Prisoners not led into the worst of Slavery, if my reasonable Application had been complied with, which wou'd have put the Publick to very little Expence; And the Remainder of the Proprietary Present was more than a sufficient Fund for that Expedition. As to the Assertion of the Numbers of each Battalion not being kept up, it has been shewn to have been owing to the determined Resolution of the Commissioners to retard the Recruiting Service. Standing Orders were given on my first Coming to re-inlist Men whose Times were Expired, and to compleat the several Companies. The Two Battalions of the Pennsylvania Regiment have been generally compleat, which, all things considered, is to be looked upon as next to a Miracle.

With Respect to the Augusta Regiment, about Three Months ago the Men were ready to mutiny for want of Pay. The Commanding Officer expected to be besieged every Hour; the Garrison was very weak, and the Works not finished. It was absolutely necessary that the Officers shou'do remain there for the Defence of the Place, and they were ordered to use their utmost Endeavours to quiet the Men, who loudly demanded their Pay and Discharges, and engage them to re-

list, nor cou'd they be spared to go a Recruiting till oney was sent to pay the Regiment. I was even der a Necessity to reinforce the Garrison with Three mpanies of another Battalion and their Officers. And en more were ordered for the Defence of that im-rtant Place, who refused to march for want of Pay d Necessaries.

You do well to inform me of the Misconduct of Per-ns employed in the Service of the Government; but u wou'd have done better to have mentioned their mes; I have commissioned none such. Bring your oofs, and they shall be removed. General Asper-ns have a very bad Appearance, and too frequently e ill grounded and malicious.

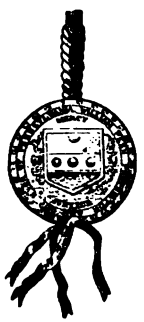
The whole of these Transactions will be transmitted me as soon as possible.

Thus I have endeavoured to answer your most ex-ordinary Message with Temper and Moderation.

Proclamation appointing a day for fasting and prayer.

BY THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM DENNY, ESquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware,

A PROCLAMATION.



Whereas, under a Continuance of divine Judgments, the Minds of a People shou'd be repeatedly and more earnestly called upon to make the warmest Applications to the Throne of Grace, as it may reasonably be concluded, from such a continuance, that they have not made a due Improvement of former Judgments by making them the Means of learning Righteousness; And Whereas, the wisest Nations have ever thought it their Duty when the Hand of Heaven was more particularly stretched out against them, to set apart particular Seasons for a more Public and Solemn Humiliation of themselves before the Lord their Maker; And Whereas such a Conduct seems at present more especially to be our Duty when our Mother Country is involved in an heavy and Calamitous War by an unnatural Combination of European Powers against her, and These her American Colonies, bleeding under the murderous Outrages of the Heathen on our Borders, equally threatening the Destruction of the British and Protestant Interest; Wherefore, upon weighty Consideration of these Things, I have thought fit, by the Advice of the Council, to appoint Friday, the Eight day of July next, to be observed throughout this Province and Countys under my Government as a Day of Public ffasting, Prayer, and Humiliation before the Lord our God; And I do exhort and strictly enjoin all His Majesty's loving Sub

jects, within the Province and Counties aforesaid, to observe the Fast with becoming Reverence and Devotion; to abstain from all servile Labour on that Day, and to join in most fervent Supplications to Almighty God that He wou'd be pleased, thro' the infinite Merits and Intercession of his Son Jesus Christ, to forgive Us our Sins, both National and Private; to avert the Punishments justly due to them; to give us Grace for the Amendment of our Lives; to relieve us from the Calamities We groan under; to bless His Majesty's Arms, both by Sea and Land, and especially the Expedition under His Excellency the Earl of Loudoun, wherein We are so nearly concerned; that it may be the Means of securing to Us and our latest Posterity the solid Enjoyment of lasting Peace, pure Religion, and all our other inestimable Privileges, as Britons and Protestants. And lastly, I do recommend it to the several Ministers of the Gospel to compose Prayers and Sermons suitable to the Occasion, to be used in their respective Churches and Places of Worship on that Day, and to publish this Declaration to their Congregations, immediately after divine Service, on some of the Lord's Days preceding the said Fast.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said Province At Philadelphia, the Thirteenth Day of June, in the Thirtieth Year of His Majesty's Reign. And in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-Seven.

WILLIAM DENNY.

By His Honour's Command.

Richard Peters, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

To the Assembly Concerning the memorial of Sir John St. Clair upon the necessity of opening one or more roads on the frontiers of Cumberland County for the Convenience of the army under General Braddock.

GENTLEMEN:

The Matter set forth in the Memorial of Sir John St. Clair, Deputy Quarter Master General, is of so much Consequence to His Majesty's Service, and the Ease of the People of this Province, who may be distressed by a Body of Troops halting and heavily quarter'd upon them, in Case the Baggage Wagons are stopped by the Badness of the Roads. I, therefore, recommend to you to take this immediately into your Consideration, and prepare a Bill to supply the Defects of the Laws, now in Force, for the Repair of Roads and Highways, so that they may be widened and mended while the Season permits.

WILLIAM DENNY.

June 22nd, 1757.

To the Assembly urging the raising of troops.

GENTLEMEN:

On the Intelligence herewith sent you, which I receiv'd this Afternoon, by Express from Colonel Stanwix, I am obliged to press you in the warmest terms, to encourage the Raising Recruits, by giving the same Levy Money to the Officers for each Recruit as is given in the King's Service, or by the Neighbouring Provinces, The safety of the Country, and the Lives of the Inhabitants depending on the Troops being compleated as expeditiously as is possible. I hourly expect further Accounts from Colonel Stanwix,

ıd desire you will not separate till it is confirmed here the Attack will fall.

WILLIAM DENNY.

June 23d, 1757.

Letter to George Croghan upon Indian Affairs.

Philadelphia, June 23d, 1757.

SIR:

The Messengers, Nathaniel and Zacharias, are returned from Teedyuscung with an Answer, that he was One Hundred Miles above Diahogo; had been very diligent in performing the several Matters he undertook at Easton; was exceeding glad to receive my Message, and wou'd set out about Eight Days after the Messengers. He may be expected here about the first week in July, or perhaps he may come sooner.

Letter to Governor De Lancey conveying intelligences from Colonel Stanwix concerning the movements of the Enemy.

Philadelphia, 24th June, 1757.

SIR:

I have to acknowledge your favour of the 3d and 21st Instant. Expecting every Post wou'd have brought me an Account from You of His Lordship's Sailing, I deferred to Express my Satisfaction at the Administration of the Government's devolving On You. It will give me a sensible Pleasure to have the Honour of your Correspondence; And I shall think myself Happy if I can contribute to the Public Service by transmitting Intelligence to you, or by any other Means.

I shall forward the Letters to the Southern Provinces where the Ports are open. In my Government the Embargo has been strictly observed, and will be till the Day fixed in Consequence of my Lord's Directions.

The Intelligence I herewith send you came by Express from Colonel Stanwix Yesterday, and I desire you will forward Copies to General Webb, with my Complements and Respects; and I shou'd have wrote to him on this Occasion but wo'd not detain the Express, having kept it already longer than I shou'd chuse by the Assembly's detaining the Letters. I shou'd be likewise obliged to you to let my Lord know it by the very first Opportunity.

I have requested the Assembly not to depart till we receive further Accounts, and know for certain the Number of the Enemy, and where the Attack will be made. A Militia Bill with some trifling Alterations, but the same in effect with the one I rejected at their last Sessions, has been offered me for my Concurrence and again rejected, which embarasses me

eedingly as to the Defence of the extended Fron-
s of this Country. I will, however, do the best I
to awaken this infatuated People to take up Arms
attack the Common Enemy.

I am, with great Regard, Sir,
Your most obedient & most humble Servant,
WILLIAM DENNY.

overnor De Lancey.

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etter concerning the reports of the movements of the Enemy.

Philadelphia, 24th June, 1757.

EAR SIR:

About an Hour after writing my Letter of Yes-
terday, I was favoured with your Dispatches by
Express, the Contents whereof I laid before the

determined not to open the Conferences unless he be present.

I thank you for your kind Advices; For the future you will have weekly Opportunities of writing by the Post, of which I know you will avail your self whenever any Thing occurs worthy of Communication.

In Case the Accounts be confirmed, and I am not supported by the Assembly to do better, I shall order one or more of the Lower County Regiments of Militia to march into the Forts on this side of Sasquehanna, which will give Liberty to the Provincials to move towards you wherever you shall be.

What can be done in this infatuated Province, whose Assembly have again presented to Me for my Concurrence the Militia Bill which I rejected at their last Sessions, I cannot tell; The Council have under their Consideration the State of the Province, and Nothing shall be omitted in my Power to rouse the Inhabitants out of their Lethargy and put them under Arms.

If the Indians who are coming to the Treaty are really our Friends, they will not refuse to give their Assistance, and they will furnish a considerable Force if their Numbers answer the Account given by the Messengers; You see how Necessary Mr. Croghan's Presence is, and if he be with you please to dispatch him to Me with your Orders forthwith, or if he shou'd have left you and shou'd want your Directions, I request they may be forwarded to him by Express.

Mr. Atkins' Leter to Mr. Croghan is copying and shall be returned to You. Inclosed is a Letter from Sir John St. Clair, who sets out for York to-morrow; It is very happy that his State of Health will permit him to assist you in sending up Provisions to the Troops, or doing any other Service in his Power if Sir John's Health wou'd permit.

May success attend you wherever you march, and the News of your gaining any Advantage over the

emy will give infinite Joy to me; I heartily wish self with you, and Am,

)ear Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant,

WILLIAM DENNY.

'o Colonel Stanwix.

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tter to the Collector authorizing the Embargo on ressels in the port of Philadelphia to be raised.

Philadelphia, 25th June, 1757.

IR:

Lord Loudoun having signified to me, by Letter, of the 5th Ins't, that the fleet was ready to sail, I that, in Conjunction with Sir Charles Hardy, it s agreed that the Embargo shou'd not be any longer ıtinued, on Account of the Service they were going than Seven Days after their Sailing; And Governor Lancey having informed Me that His Lordship was

Militia of the Lower Counties to march for the Defence of this Province; and further, to apply for a Body of the Militia of New Jersey. These Troops shou'd be supplied with Ammunition, Provisions, Carriages, Quarters, and such other Necessaries as may be wanted for the Conveniency of their marching and Encampment; besides, there will be wanting Arms and Accoutrements for the Voluntiers. I most earnestly recommend it to you to make the proper Revisions for these several Articles, otherwise the Consequence will be fatal to this Province.

WILLIAM DENNY.

June 25th, 1757.

Letter to George Croghan concerning the proposed Indian treaty at Easton.

Philadelphia, 7th July, 1757.

SIR:

This Morning, arrived an Express from Bethlehem, with a Letter, acquainting me that Teedyuscung is arrived at Fort Allen, where are now Two Hundred Indians, old and Young; and One Hundred Senecas are still expected. When these arrive; Teedyuscung will proceed to Easton; and there, it seems, I must meet him and hold the Treaty. This Express is sent on Purpose to hasten your Coming. I leave it to you, either to go to Easton, or come here, as you Incline.

I have some late Accounts from Sir William Johnson, with a Letter from him, which I shall communicate to you when I have the pleasure to see you.

I am, Sir, Your most humble Servant,

WILLIAM DENNY.

tter to a deputation of the Society of Friends expressing the displeasure of the Proprietaries at their interference in treaties with the Indians.

ENTLEMEN:

The Proprietaries have acquainted me "that the Earl of Halifax has communicated to them, with y strong Expressions of Dissatisfaction, a Treaty d with Indians at Philadelphia by the People call'd akers, which his Lordship was pleased to think most extraordinary procedure he had ever seen Persons who were on the same Footing only with others of the King's private Subjects to presume Treat with fforeign Princes. And, further, that the suffering any one Part of the King's Subjects, ether of a different Profession of Religion, or howr else distinguished, to treat as Mediators between Province in which they live and any Independent ople, is the highest Invasion of His Majesty's Pre-

Offence to the Ministers, it wou'd be prudent in You to decline going in a Body.

WILLIAM DENNY.

July 11th, 1757.

Letter advising the Friendly Associations, or Society of Quakers, not to appear at the Indian treaty at Easton in a body.

Philadelphia, 15th July, 1757, 12 O'Clock.

GENTLEMEN:

As you know, I am desired and most strictly enjoined not to suffer any particular Body or Society to concern themselves in Treaties with Indians or, on any Pretence, to give Presents to them. It is out of my Power to prevent y'r Presents to be given. I shall once more repeat my Advice: You wou'd do well to decline appearing at the ensuing Treaty in a Body; Your Attendance at Treaties, as a distinct Society, having given great offence to the Ministry.

WILLIAM DENNY.

Letter concerning the address of the Friendly Association, taking exception to certain statements therein.

Philadelphia, 15th July, 1757, 2 o'Clock.

GENTLEMEN:

Your Address in some Parts of it which relate to Transactions that have passed since my Administration, misrepresents several important Facts, and contains some Reflections on the Conduct of the Pro-

ies, and their Agents here, In managing the
of the Indians, which I hope will be found to
hout the least Foundation. I cannot, therefore,
ve it seasonable or proper at this Time for you
nt it, especially when it is considered that the
shing it may tend to inflame the Minds of the
ns, and obstruct the Business of the ensuing
ty at Easton, where the Complaints made by them
be fully and impartially heard, and I hope finally
mmodated.

WILLIAM DENNY.

Speech at the Indian Conference at Easton.

BRETHREN;

I return you my hearty Thanks for your kind
Speeches Yesterday, which were very agreeable to
good Disposition on your Part

that for some time subsisted between us, and cautioned me not to give Credit to any idle Stories that might be going about. I shall retain in my Mind this good Advice; and as we have likewise a great many foolish People among us, who may have raised and propagated false Reports to obstruct the good Understanding between us, wch. We are now mutually endeavouring and taking Pains to establish on a solid and durable Foundation; I desire you will shut your Ears against them, and believe nothing but what comes from Me or the King's Agent in relation to Public Affairs.

A String.

Brethren:

You may remember that in the first Conferences You attributed the Beginning of the present Troubles in a great Measure to the Confusions that had arisen from so many People's having concerned themselves in Public Treaties, and that, therefore, the Indians had agreed to put the Management of their Affairs into the Hands of a Few, And that Two Kings only were appointed to transact public Business, of which you, Teedyuscung, was one. You were told that the great King of all the English had found the like Inconveniences from so many of his Colonies holding separate and distinct Treaties with Indians, and therefore had given one general Commission to your good Friend and Brother Sir William Johnson to be his sole Agent in Indian Affairs for this district. To him I desire you will go and lay all that had passed between you and the Government before him for his Approbation.

According as I then promised, I have transmitted to that Gentleman all our Proceedings, which he has been pleased to approve of; and by Commission produced to me, and now ready to be shewn you, he has constituted and appointed Mr. Croghan his Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs in this Province, with par

ular directions to hear any Complaints, and Assist accommodating the Differences you may have with Majesty's Subjects, and particularly those set forth your Treaty with me here in November last; at the ne time Sir William Johnson finding in the Confer-ces sent him that you designed us a Visit in the ring, was kind enough to send a Deputation of the Nations to attend at that Meeting, who waited a g time in Expectation of seeing you, but on your t being able to come, and they being under a neces-y of returning home, I went to Lancaster at their quest, took them by the Hand, and conferred with em; at these Conferences Mr. Croghan, the Deputy Sir William Johnson was present, and settled with the Forms to be observed in the Treaty, and his cretary only was permitted to take down the pro-dings; No other person being allowed to take Mi-es of what passed at those Conferences, not even

desired. In our Conference Yesterday, you had an Instance of the exact manner and care of taking down what passed, and I hope it gave you entire Satisfaction.

Brother:

Agreable to your Request at our last Meeting, I now present you with a true Copy of your Proceedings with this Government, under the Great Seal of the Province, which, as they will remain on Record, you may always have Recourse to.

July 15, 1757.

Letter to George Croghan concerning the demand of Teedyuscung, King of the Delawares, for a clerk of his own at the Indian conference at Easton.

Easton, 23rd July, 1757.

SIR:

This day four of the Provincial Commissioners waited on me, attending Teedyuscung and several other Indian Chiefs, and after demanding a Conference on their behalf, presented to me a Remonstrance of a very extraordinary Nature, a Copy of which I now enclose you; it is a great Surprise to me that Teedyuscung, after receiving my answer last night in your Presence, to his request of having a Clerk of his own, and expressing himself perfectly satisfied with the Reasons I then gave for my not inclining to comply with a Demand so new and unprecedented, should suddenly change his mind, and with so much warmth and Displeasure renew his Application to the same Purpose. However, as you are appointed Deputy to Sir William Johnson, and His Majesty's Honour and the Interest of his Subjects are greatly concerned in

his matter, I desire you will again take their Demand into your most serious Consideration, and let me know what part you incline to act upon the Occasion.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

WILLIAM DENNY.

To George Croghan, Esq'r.

Answer to the remonstrance of four of the Provincial Commissioners, on behalf of the Delaware Chief Teedyuscung, against the mode of managing the treaty at Easton.

Easton, July 24th, 1757.

GENTLEMEN:

I have considered the Remonstrance you presented to me Yesterday on Behalf of Teedyuscung

me to acquaint you, that your presuming on this Occasion, either as Commissioners or private Subjects, to receive any Complaint of Application from the Indians, and taking upon you to Remonstrate in their Behalf to me, is illegal, unconstitutional, introductive of the greatest Confusions and Mischiefs, and the highest Invasion of the just Rights of the Crown; which I will always (as it is my indispensable Duty) endeavour to support and maintain. By what means Teedyuscung came to apply, in the first Instance, and demanded that he might appoint a Clerk to take down the Minutes of the Treaty, at a Time when both he and you knew I was in Town, and had been in Conference with him, I am at a Loss to determine; nor is it less surprizing to me, that you should undertake to give him your Opinion of the matter [as you acknowledged you did], and pronounce his Demand so very reasonable and just, before he had advised with me upon it. As it is well known, Teedyuscung, upon all Occasions, had met with a free and open Access to me, and ever found me both ready and willing to hear anything he had to propose, an Application from you, or any other of his Majesty's Subjects, on behalf of the Indians appeare the more extraordinary.

I am most sincerely disposed to use all the Measures in my Power to bring this Treaty to an happy issue, and to establish a firm and lasting Peace with the Indians; but am resolutely determined not to suffer the Rights of the Crown to be invaded. I, therefore, enjoin you, as I shall all others, in the strictest manner, that you do not, either mediately or immediately, under any pretence whatsoever, interpose in the Course of this Treaty between me, Mr. Croghan, the King's Deputy Agent, and the Indians; nor carry on the least Intercourse with them on Matters of a Pub-

k Concern, as you will Answer the Contrary to his ajesty at your Peril.

WILLIAM DENNY.

To Messrs. Jos. Fox, John Hughes, William Masters, Jos. Galloway, four of the Provincial Commissioners.

Speech to Teedyuscung, Chief of the Delawares.

ROTHER:

I have considered the Second Application you made to me Yesterday, that you might appoint a lerk of your own to take down the Minutes of our roceedings at the Present Treaty.

rother:

I have always taken a particular Pleasure in seeing

hear you, and not have applied to any other Persons for their Mediation with me.

Brother:

I told you before, and I again inform you, that no one has any Right to Treat with you, or transact any Business with you in this Province, but myself and Mr. Croghan, the King's Deputy Agent. I hope you will remember this.

Brother:

No Indian Chief, before you, ever demanded to have a Clerk, and none has ever been appointed for Indians in former Treaties. Nay, I have not even nominated one on the Part of this Province, therefore, I cannot help declaring it against my Judgement.

Brother:

I am afraid, by your showing so little Confidence in me and the King's Deputy Agent, that you have hearkened to idle Stories or the Singing of Birds, tho' you advised me against it; however, to give you fresh Proof of my Friendship and Regard, if you insist upon having a Clerk, I shall no longer oppose it.

A Belt.

Brother Teedyuscung:

What you said last proceeds from an honest Heart. I overlook your Weakness. You may depend on the Kindness of me and my Council. No uneasiness remains with now; I shall always be glad to see you and your Interpreter, and discourse with you like loving Brethren on any matter, be it what it will, that you have to say.

A large String.

n answer to expected applications to be permitted to act as Clerk to Teedyuscung, Chief of the Delawares.

N MY CONFERENCES WITH TEEDYUSCUNG, I have let him know that tho' his Demand to appoint a Clerk of his own was entirely unprecented and against my Judgement, yet as he so warmly sisted on it, I should no longer oppose it, but leave n to act as he pleased; if, therefore, you, or any her of his Majesty's Subjects think themselves at berty to act in that capacity, they may use their easure.

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the Assembly desiring a list of goods to be for-

November last; The number of Indians you have brought down with you on this Occasion, and the pains you have taken to carry the news of our good dispositions for Peace to so great a Distance, confirms the Good Opinion we have always had of you, and shews the Sincerity of the Professions you have made of your earnest Desire to restore the Friendship and Brotherly Love that always subsisted between us and the Indians, till your foolish Young Men were seduced by the evil Spirits and turned against us.

Brother Teedyuscung, and Brethren of the Ten united Nations:

We are met together to finish, by the Assistance of the Almighty, the great Work of Peace, and to make a new Chain of Friendship so bright that it shall never rust, and so strong that it shall never be in the power of wicked Spirits to break it, that we may always hereafter be as one Man, with but one Heart and one Head; I invite you to join heartily and sincerely with me herein by this Belt.

Give a Belt.

Brother:

You may remember that when we were here last fall, I asked you what was the cause of the Breach between our Brethren the Delawares and us; whether we, the People of Pennsylvania, had done you any Injury, and desired you would open your Hearts, and tell me your mind freely; In answer to this you told me that your foolish and ignorant Young Men, when they saw the Proceedings of our Enemy, the French King, and believed the Things that were told them, were persuaded by this false hearted King to strike your Brethren the English, and that the cause why the Blow came the harder on us was, that the Proprietaries had defrauded you of some of your Land, and that you had been treated in the same manner in the Jerseys, but that this was not the principal Cause

f your striking us; I was willing to inquire into the ruth of this Charge at that time, but you declined : because few of the Indians then present originally wned the Lands, but said that you would endeavour o bring as many of them down as you could find to ie next Meeting.

Brother:

According to the Promise I made you at our last reaty, I laid all our Proceedings before Sir William ohnson, who, you have been often told, is appointed y our Great King his Sole Agent for Indian Affairs i this District, to take Care of them as a Father, that o one may wrong them. Sir William Johnson has ince deputed your and our Friend, Mr. George Crogan, who is well acquainted with your Affairs and anguage, to act in his Behalf, to attend this Treaty, nd enquire into every Grievance you may have suf- ered, either from your Brethren of Pennsylvania or ... neighbouring Provinces.

Letter to the Provincial Commissioners requesting a list of goods to be presented to the Indians.

Easton, 27th July, 1757.

GENTLEMEN:

As you have not yet furnished me with a List of the Goods you have purchased and brought hither, to be disposed of in Presents to the Indians, notwithstanding the reasonable Request I made of you to that purpose Yesterday, I find myself obliged once more to require it of you, that I may be able by considering it at Leisure to form a Judgment, as well of the Quality of the Goods, as whether there may be a sufficiency of them for the present Occasion.

On receiving your Letter I observed it was not subscribed, either by Mr. Lardner or Mr. Mifflin, who by the Act, are appointed joint Commissioners with you; and upon enquiry into the reason of that Omission, I found they had not received any notice of your Meeting, or been consulted with on the Contents of my Letter to the Provincial Commissioners, of which I think I have just reason to Complaint.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your humble Servant,
WILLIAM DENNY.

To William Masters, Jos. Fox, Jos. Galloway and Jno. Hughes, Esqrs.

Another Speech to Teedyuscung, Chief of the Delawares, at the Conference at Easton.

BROTHER:

Your Memory serves you faithfully with Respect to what was promised by each of us in the last Conferences.

Our warmest acknowledgments are due to you for your just Performance of your Engagements. You

ve made known our good dispositions far and wide. ou have brought down your Uncles, and some of ch of the other Nations with whom you are joined. e are pleased to observe they have hearkened to u, and are so well disposed to conclude and estab- h a firm and durable Peace. We return you very arty Thanks in Behalf of His Majesty King George, e People of the Province, and all his other Sub- cts.

Gave a Belt.

:other:

We are sensible with you, that unless we both exert e utmost of our Strength, we shall not be able to complish the great Work we are mutually engaged .

Whilst we see the Dead Bodies of our People lying ncovered and exposed to the ravenous Birds, it is gainst Nature and all the Principles of Religion and nmanity, to proceed to the Confirmation of Peace.

Brother:

Having now collected the Dead Bodies, we agree with you to stand together, English and Indians, as one Man with one Heart; we lay hold with you, your Uncles and the Ten Nations, of the Belt of Friendship; we hold it fast with all our Strength. We bring with us all the Sincerity and Warmth of honest and upright Hearts. We rejoice to behold again the Light of the Sun shining in a Clear Sky. We promise ourselves that, with the blessing of the good Spirit, your endeavours, united with ours, will be able to secure to us and to our children, and Children's Children, durable Peace and Happiness, so that we may quietly enjoy the various comforts of Life with which this fruitful Country abounds, and may sleep in Peace.

Gave a Belt.

Brother:

Though our Forefathers and yours might make some mistakes, and might not see far enough into the Consequences of some of their Measures, yet in general we can truly say, they were very kindly disposed to one another; they were open and upright in their Intentions; they lived together in Perfect Peace, and the mutual Exchange of good Offices.

It is very commendable in you to remind us that they have not been altogether regular, but confined their Views to the then present Times, and to the Interest of their own generation, not so much consulting as they should have done the good of Future Generations. We shall be glad to join with you in promoting one general Interest that may extend to the latest Posterity. We will lay aside all narrow partial Regards, and put Matters on a lasting Foundation, and endeavor to exceed our Ancestors, not only in the goodness of our Measures, but in a more careful and exact manner of doing Business.

Gave a Belt.

'other:

We have observed what you say with respect to one your Messengers; The Accident grieves us. In such mes Indians should not go single into Inhabited irts, without proper Passports and Escorts. We ve careless and unthinking Men among us; we have d Men too, who have mischievous Hearts. The man ho is supposed to have committed this Act is in oal, and (in case the Messenger dies) shall be tried our Laws, which require Blood for Blood, in the esence of such Indians as you shall appoint to at- nd the Trial, of which you shall have due Notice. It a matter firmly settled by repeated Treaties between and the Indians, that whenever an Englishmen kills Indian or an Indian an Englishman, the Murderer. Person offending, shall be tried by our Laws in the esence of both Nations.

Gave a String.

Letter to George Croghan the King's agent for Indian affairs, concerning the complaints preferred by Teedyuscung, Chief of the Delawares.

Easton, 29th July, 1757.

MR. GEORGE CROGHAN,
Sir:

The speech made to me Yesterday by Teedyuscung being in several Parts of it obscure and uncertain, I find myself very much at a Loss how to return an Answer to it without a further Explanation of it; At the Treaty held with Teedyuscung at this place in November last, I enquired of him how the League of Friendship that had so long subsisted between us and the Indians came to be broken, whether the Governor or People of Pennsylvania had done them any Injury, & earnestly requested that if they thought we had, they would be honest, open their Hearts to us and inform us of the Cause of their Complaint; In answer to which he said, that the false hearted French King had persuaded them to strike their Brethren, the English, and their foolish Young Men believed the Things that were told them by our Enemies, and listened to them; that this was the Principal Cause, but that one Reason why the Blow came harder than it otherwise would have done was, that some Things had passed in former Times, both in this and other Governments, which were not pleasing to the Indians, and particularly said, that all the Land lying between Tohickon Creek and Wyoming, in this Province, was his Inheritance, and was taken from him by Fraud; and likewise, charged the Proprietary Family with Forgery after they had purchased Lands of the Indians and took a Deed for it, in forging a new Deed like the true one with the same Indian Names to it, and thereby taking from them Lands which they never Sold. The truth of those heavy charges was then referred

be enquired into, and heard at our next Meeting. herefore expected that Teedyuscung, at this Treaty, uld have been very explicit, and if, on Enquiry, had still been of Opinion that his former Com- ints were just and well founded, he would have iewed them, and produced such Proofs as he had support them, or if, on a further Consideration, he l found that he was mistaken in charging the Pro- etaries with Crimes of so infamous and black a Die, would have done them the Justice to have acquitted m in the Face of the World, and proclaimed their iocence as Publickly as he at first charged them. t in his Speech of Yesterday it appears uncertain ether he means to renew the Complaints set forth the former Treaty, or to drop those, and now only charge upon the Proprietors, as an Act of Injustice, ir having made such large Purchases of the Indians to leave them no Habitation or place of Settlement themselves or their Posterity. I therefore desire



By the Honourable [illegible] Esq.
Lieutenant, Governor and Commander in Chief of the
Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of Newcastle, Kent
and Sussex on Delaware.

To all whom it may Concern Greeting.

Whereas in pursuance of the rules and Practice of War, I have
dispatched the Sloop Francis and Sarah Commanded by
Capt. Benjamin Stiles under the protection and Safeguard
of the Flagg of Truce in order to convey to St. Malos in the
Island of Hispaniola, the French prisoners whose Names
are specified in a List hereunto annexed, and to bring for-
those number of the Subjects of His Britannick Majesty as
may be delivered in Exchange for the said prisoners. These
are therefore to require all persons within this Government,
and to desire all others whom it may Concern to permit the
said Benjamin Stiles with his Vessel, Crew, and Prisoners
before mentioned to sail and pass on their Intended Voyage
Without Let Hindrance or Molestation that no there may not any
Impediment be put to the mutual relief of prisoners.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at
Philadelphia this 28 day of April in the Year of
our Lord One Thousand seven hundred and Sixty nine

William Denny.

By His Honours Command
Richard Peters Secry.

WARRANT ISSUED BY GOVERNOR DENNY.
Reduced Fac Simile of State
Department Copy.



Another Speech to Teedyuscung and representatives of the Ten Nations at Easton.

BROTHER TEEDYUSCUNG, AND BRETHREN Sachems and Warriors of the Ten Nations:

It gives me pleasure to hear your Satisfaction at the Appointment our Great King has been pleased to make of Sir William Johnson to be the Superintendent of the Affairs of the Indians, and that Sir William had appointed Mr. Croghan to be his Deputy; and further, to hear you so fully and openly acknowledge it to be the Duty of both of us to respect the Person whom the King has thought fit to entrust with so Important a Commission. I thank you for those dutifull expressions, and do not in the least doubt but they come from the bottom of your Hearts. I assure you, Brethren, I shall heartily join my endeavours to yours, that the good work of Peace, so well begun, may be happily finished to our mutual Satisfaction.

Gave a String.

Brother:

You say that the Proceedings of our Ancestors were shorter than they ought to have been, in Respect and Behalf of their Children, and also of their own everlasting Peace. Brother, our Ancestors of this Province have been always esteemed a good, honest, and wise People, and have always been dinstinguished for their Brotherly Love and kind Treatment of the Indians, and their upright dealing with them in their Publick Transactions. You say that the cause of our Differences proceeded from the Land, and advise us to look strictly into our Hearts for the Truth of this. Brother, we have, according to your desire, looked into our Hearts, and are not sensible that any of our Transactions with the Indians, either with respect to Land or otherwise, could have given Reason for the unhappy Breach between us. You have been so hon-

t as to declare, on all Occasions, that the Land was
ıt the principal cause why you struck us; but was
ıly a Reason why the Stroke came the harder on us:
s then, it was not the Cause of our first Differences,
ought not to be an Obstacle to an immediate Con-
usion of the Peace, which we are now met together,
ith such good Intentions, to establish. However,
e may differ in Opinion about matters of Property;
ese are trifling Considerations, compared to the im-
ortant Affair of uniting together in the firm Bands
Friendship. Let us, therefore, for the present sus-
nd them, and all Matters of less Moment, and apply
ırselves, in the first place, heartily to the great work
Peace, so much wished for by both of us; and put
ings on such a footing, that the Great King over the
'aters, and his Subjects, and all the Indians, shall
· pleased with it.

Gave a Belt.

'other:

and examined before some Person no way concerned in Interest; on whose honesty and Judgement they could depend, and therefore, appointed Sir William Johnson to hear the Particulars of your charge, and the Proprietary's Defence, and lay the whole matter before his Majesty, for his Royal Determination, in order that he may do you Justice himself if you are injured. Our Great King looks on you as his Children; And therefore, his Ministers have directed the same Method to be taken in hearing the merits of your Complaint, as is used among his own Subjects, with this Difference only, that their Disputes are finally settled by Judges appointed for that purpose; whereas in your Case, his Majesty will Determine it himself.

Before I receiv'd the Orders of his Majesty's Ministers, that your Complaints should be heard before Sir William Johnson, I fully intended at this Meeting, to call on the Proprietaries' Agents to answer the Charge you made against them, and to have the matter strictly enquired into; but as I am the King's Servant, and bound by Duty, as well as Inclination to Obey His Orders, and His Majesty's Deputy Agent, Mr. Croghan, who is now Present, informs me he has no power to suffer any Altercations on this Complaint, and that he does not think it would be for the good of his Majesty's Service, I must refer you on this Occasion to Sir William Johnson, to whom I shall send proper Persons to represent the Proprietaries, with Records, Deeds, and Evidences, to shew the Justice of their Title at any time he shall appoint, of which he will give Notice to you, and all Persons concerned. As that Gentleman is known to be a good Friend to the Indians, and a Man of Honour and Integrity; it gives me great Pleasure to find he is well approved of by you, and I do not doubt but you will most chearfully agree to leave the Examination of your claims

) him, and concur in the method his Majesty has irected for Settling our Differences, in which you will e certain of having Strict Justice done you.

Gave a Belt.

rother:

I could give you many Instances of the great Affec ɔin and Regard the Propriet's have for you and all ıe Indians; and that they set a far greater value on our Friendship than on any private Interest or Ad antage to themselves; they have lately given to you nd the World a most convincing Proof of this. You o doubt have heard that the Proprietaries about three ears ago, at a general Meeting of the Six Nations, eld at Albany, fairly and openly purchased of them great Country, lying on the West Side of the River asquehannah; but upon its being represented that ɔme of the Indian Tribes were dissatisfied with the xtent of that Grant beyond the Allegheny Hills, the roprietaries chearfully agreed to Surrender and give

disposed Persons should have suggested any thing to the Contrary; and in the name of the Proprietaries I now disclaim all such right, of which I would have you take Notice. I am pleased you have made choice of that place; it is perfectly agreable to me, and I assure you I will heartily concur with you in using all the means in my Power to have these Lands settled upon you and your Posterity, agreable to Your Request. As to the other Purposes for which you desire this Settlement of Lands, they are so reasonable that I make no doubt but on my Recommendation of them to the Assembly, they will chearfully enable me to comply with them.

Gave a Belt:

Brother:

I have now answered the Speeches you made me the other Day, and I hope to your Satisfaction, as I agree with you to submit the Differences about Lands to the Great King, which is your own desire. I now assure you that I am heartily disposed and ready, with the King's Deputy Agent, to confirm the Peace which you and I have been, for some time, taking Pains to establish.

July 31, 1757.

Another Speech to Teedyuscung and representatives of the Ten Nations at Easton.

BROTHER:

I have well weighed and considered what you said to me at our last Meeting, and am sorry you do not incline to go to Sir William Johnson to have your Complaints strictly enquired into and examined by him. It is true, Sir William has for some time

ast had a general Commission from the King to uperintend Indian Affairs, and that he has given Ir. Croghan a Power to act as his Deputy, under vhich he might have been Justified in going into an Examination, as well of our Complaints as the Proprie- aries' Defence, had not the King's Minister's lately een pleased to direct the hearing to be before Sir Wil- iam Johnson himself. Though you may think your- elves at Liberty, and may refuse to comply with these Directions, yet, as I told you before, I am the King's ervant, and oblidged to obey, and cannot take upon ne to go into a Defence of the Proprietaries' Title at his Time. But as you so earnestly desire to see the Deeds for the Lands, mentioned in your last Treaty, hat you may be satisfied whether they are genuine r whether the Indians who signed them had a Right o sell those Lands; I have brought them with me, nd am willing to shew them to you now, or at any

Brother:

The Orders of his Majesty's Ministers, on this Occasion, has been signified to me by the Proprietaries, which is the proper Channel through which they should come. That you may the better understand this, it will be necessary to inform you that the Proprietaries are Governors-in-Chief over this Province, and I am appointed their Deputy, with the Approbation of the Crown. When, therefore, the last Treaty was laid before the King's Ministers, they gave the Proprietaries notice of their Resolution, that the matter should be heard before Sir William Johnson only; to whom they wou'd send special Directions for that purpose. The Proprietaries, for whom I act in this case, have made me acquainted with the Minister's Orders, and desired me to regulate my Conduct by them. It would have been irregular & improper to have sent the Order itself to me; but I do not doubt the King's Minister's have transmitted it to Sir William Johnson, as an Authority for him to hear and examine our Differences, and that he has received it before this Time. As I could not suspect that you would have required a Copy of such of the Proprietaries' Letters as relate to this matter, I did not bring them with me here; wherefore, it is not in my power to comply with your request to furnish you with Copies of them; and to confirm the Truth of this, I give you this Belt of Wampum.

August 3, 1757.

Another Speech to Teedyuscung and representatives of the Ten Nations at Easton.

BROTHER TEEDYUSCUNG, AND ALL OUR Brethren of the Ten Nations:

As you and all His Majesty's Subjects are now united again in the firm Bands of Peace, it is our



a Bar to our Happiness
every thing in your Pov
possible, all our People
any of your Nations, a
among any other Tribes
to us.

Brother:

It is a Rule among
Peace, to deliver up all
the only method we ca
of our Sincerity, and w
You will be so good,
to convey them down by
shall be well rewarded

Gave a Belt.

When the Governor
gave the Belt, Teedyusc
Belt but the very same
this now? Why did yo
had finished why do yo
things? This was your
it before. If you really
and honest you might

tions sent back at his Treaty, so the Nations that lay claim to these Lands look to me for them.

Returned the Belt.

August 3, 1757.

Another Speech to Teedyuscung and representatives of the Ten Nations at Easton.

BRETHREN:

The Peace so happily concluded gives an universal joy. I shall proclaim it far and Wide, that all may hear and know it. The People of this Province are disposed to observe it faithfully, and will do the Indians every good office in their Power.

Although we have now so solemnly entered into this Peace with each other, yet you are sensible there are still many enemy Indians, who are daily doing Mischief on our Frontiers. Yesterday I received an Account of one Womans being killed, and four Persons taken Prisoners, between Tolhas and Monaidy. As it will, therefore, be very difficult to distinguish our Friends and our Enemies, I should be glad you would favor me with your Advice, how to act in such a manner as not to hurt our Friends or suffer our Enemies to escape.

Gave a String.

Brethren:

The Governor and the People of this Province observe with a brotherly Compassion the many difficulties to which the Indians are exposed in these Troublesome Times, and have, therefore, provided a Quantity of Goods to supply them in their Distress. You will, on your return home, Proclaim the Peace, Union and Friendship which is now established between us, and let every one know, as you have Opportunity, how

well disposed you have found us. Accept these Presents as a Testimony of the sincere Affection of us, your Brethren, towards you.

August 5, 1757.

Speech to Packsinosa at the Indian Conference at Easton.

BROTHER PACKSINOSA:

You have been frequently invited by this Government to come and give us the pleasure of a visit; I am glad to see you; I take you by the Hand, and bid you heartily welcome, & thank you for bringing along with you Abraham, the Mohiccon Chief; he is likewise extremely Welcome.

Gave a String.

Brother:

We have often enquired after you, and always heard you continued to be our hearty Friend, and a Lover of Peace. Sir William Johnson was kind enough to send me An Account of the Conferences he lately held with you at Fort Johnson, and they gave me great Satisfaction.

Brother:

With Pleasure I acquaint you that Peace is now concluded, and it will add much to the Joy all feel on this Successful Issue of our Conferences, & I am glad to see you & Abraham here to take hold of the Peace Belt.

Gave a Belt.

Brother:

We were in hopes to have seen you with Teedyuscung when he came here. We heard you was not come, but would follow. I have staid some time in

Expectation of your Arrival. I should have been glad to have spent more time with you, but the Business of the Government obliges me to return to Philadelphia this Afternoon, so that you will please to use Despatch in letting me know anything you may have to say to us.

August 7, 1757.

Concluding Speech to Teedyuscung, Chief of the Delawares at the Indian Conference at Easton.

BROTHER TEEDYUSCUNG:

It gives me great Pleasure that we have brought the important Business we met about to so happy an Issue; You have very agreeably prevented my mentioning to you the Necessity of your returning Home in order to publish to the Indians what has been transacted here; I thank you for your Change of Purpose; it is a further Sign of your Zeal for Peace, and I make no doubt but you will use your utmost dispatch.

In answer to what you requested this morning I assure you that your Warriors will always find this Government ready to reward them for any Services they shall do against the Enemy. I cannot at present give you a more particular Answer, but shall lay your Proposals before the Assembly, who meet To-morrow, and consult with them thereupon.

August 7, 1757.

To the Assembly Concerning the alarming movements of the Enemy and recommending measures for defense and safety.

MR. SPEAKER, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE Assembly:

The Letters now laid before you contain the most alarming Accounts of the great and immediate Danger to which his Majesty's Colonies are exposed by the Progress of a French Army, composed of Regulars, Canadians, and Indians, to the amount of Eleven Thousand, and supplied with a large Train of Artillery, consisting of Thirty-six Pieces of Cannon, and at least Five Mortars. You will perceive that Fort William Hewey was invested by them on the Third Instant, and surrendered on the eighth; and that the next day they attacked Fort Edward, where it is doubted they will not meet with a long Resistance, as there was but a small Force in it, and no Probability that the Draughts of the Militia would arrive Time enough from the several Northern Governments for its Relief.

Where the Progress of our ever vigilant and restless Enemy will be stopped, God only knows; but from their Numbers, and the vast Rapidity with which they prosecute their advantages, we may be certain that some grand Design is on Foot, as a Counter Project to that of his Excellency, the Earl of Loudoun, for over-running and conquering these Colonies in his Absence. And it is more than probable, from other Intelligence now likewise laid before you, that we shall soon hear of another French Army falling upon these Southern Provinces from the Ohio and Mississippi, in order to support that which is now marching down upon Albany and New York; while most of the Cities and Places of Trade lie exposed to the Mercy of the smallest Force from Sea. This, Gentlemen, is a true but melancholy State of our Affairs. The

most prejudiced Eye cannot now set the Danger at a Distance, nor presume to treat these Accounts as the Tales of a Day, invented or exaggerated through Party Views.

It is not my Intention to aggravate our present Distress by a painful Review of what is past, but can I, Gentlemen, consistent with my Duty, forbear to mention that this Province has been the unhappy Seat of a cruel War for upwards of Two Years, groaning under the bloody Outrages of a most barbarous Enemy, the Troops sent to our Protection defeated and destroyed, our Borders pillaged and laid waste, great Numbers murdered and carried into Captivity, and Eleven Thousand of the Enemy at this Instant, in the Heart of a neighbouring Province, at present carrying all before them; while we, amidst this Series of Misfortunes, are neither put into a sufficient Posture to defend ourselves, nor have Power or Authority, out of the vast Number of fighting Men this Government contains, to send a single Man of them to the Relief of our Neighbours, without calling in the ranging Parties that are constantly out, and evacuating the few Garrisons we have on our Frontiers, now more than ever necessary for their Defence. These Things, Gentlemen, are so surprizing in their Nature, that they would exceed all Credibility, if the Facts were not too Flagrant and too fatally felt. Let me, therefore, intreat you, if you make a Distinction between Liberty and Slavery, between your inestimable Privileges as Englishmen, and a miserable Subjection to arbitrary Power, to embrace this Opportunity, perhaps the last, to retrieve, as much as possible, former Errors, and act vigorously, as your All is now at Stake.

There are Three Things which I must immediately recommend to you:

First. To enable me to send an effectual Succour to the City and Province of New York, where a Stand.

it is hoped, may be made, as a Moment's Time is not to be lost. This, I conceive, can only be done by encouraging a Number of able-bodied and publick spirited Volunteers to go from this City, and the Parts adjacent, as the Provincials cannot be spared from our Frontiers, without exposing the Province to immediate Danger; and were they even a Force sufficient for the Purpose, are at too great a Distance, and too much dispersed, to bring any Timely Relief. It will be necessary, therefore, to provide a sufficient Quantity of Arms, Ammunition, Tents, and other Camp Neces saries, for those who shall go on this Service.

Secondly. As you cannot but be convinced that the Want of a Militia Law in this Province is of the most dangerous Consequence, and has been a great Source of our present Misfortunes, encouraging the Enemy in their Bloody Designs, as well knowing us to be an undisciplined Multitude, incapable of defending ourselves or assisting others, I must once more press and earnestly request you to unite, and enable me to call forth the natural Strength of the Province by an equitable and constitutional Militia Law, which will in the strongest Manner provide for our own Defence, supply the Means of assisting our Neighbours, and render us really formidable to the Enemy, and at a less Expence than the present Method of Defence.

In forming this Law, I hope you will avoid those Points on which we have formerly differed; and particularly that you will not endeavour to take the Appointment of the Officers out of the Hand of the Government, as this would be destructive of the just Prerogative of the Crown, to which I can never consent; His Majesty having already signified his Pleasure in that Matter by the Repeal of the former Law. Let me, therefore, Gentlemen, prevail on you to frame a proper Bill, suitable to our present imminent Danger, on such a Plan as has been found effectual by the Wis-

dom and Experience of our Neighbours and Fellow Subjects.

Thirdly. I recommend it to you to make the best Improvement of our Alliance, entered into with the Indians at the late Treaty at Easton, by enabling me to give them Encouragement, together with Ammunition and other Necessaries, to act offensively against the Enemy, and likewise to comply with the several Requests they made of me at the said Treaty, the Particulars whereof you will see from the Minutes which shall be laid before you.

These Things will require the utmost Dispatch; and they are of such great and immediate Consequence to the Preservation of our Lives and Properties at this Juncture of extreme Danger, that I think it my Duty to enter upon no other Business till they are effectually provided for.

WILLIAM DENNY.

August 16th, 1757.

Speech to Teedyuscung, Chief of the Delawares.

BROTHER TEEDYUSCUNG:

I am always glad to see you, and particularly so at this ume; I return you thanks for the Trouble you have taken in bringing to us the good News you have received in your Return Home.

Brother:

The Messages sent by Menatochyand and Netawatquelemond, give me much Satisfaction; I am pleased with your Answers to them and Conduct upon the Occasion.

As they so frankly acknowledge that they were deluded by the French, and desire to be forgiven for what is past, and you have sollicited me on their be-

lf, I desire you to tell them that I am well disposed
receive your Sollicitations in their Favour, and
forgive them and their Friends; Encourage them
d all others on the Ohio to desist from warring
ainst the English; invite them to come to you to
ahogo, and join with you in the good work you have
successfully accomplished; Assure them that under
ur Guidance the Road is open for them to this Gov-
ament, and if they come with good Dispositions they
all have Protection and a good Reception.
This String and Belt, which I join to those you have
ought, confirm my words.
'other:
I have communicated all you have said to me to my
ssembly, who were fortunately sitting, and as they
ve promised to enable me to send and employ proper
rsons forthwith to build a Fort for your Protection
d some Houses to live in. I now tell you that this
all be done with all the dispatch possible.

there in Six Days from Diahogo, with Advice of their having met with five French Men and Five French Indians, who told them they expected to be joined by Twenty more French Indians, and would go to Minisink, and from thence to all the Forts on the Frontiers, to Spy them, and try to get Prisoners, that they might see and enquire which would be the most convenient Way to fall, with the French, on this Province.

Mr. Horsfield acquaints me, that on this Letter being communicated to Teedyuscung, he gave it as his Advice, that this Government should immediately fix what Rewards they would allow for Scalps and Prisoners, and send him a Belt of black Wampum, with an Account of it. He added, that tho' he did not at the Treaty urge for a positive Answer to this Point, which he remembers to have been then mentioned by him, yet now he saw a Necessity for it, and hoped I would dispatch the Messenger with it.

The Provincial Commissioners, at my Instance, met early on Saturday morning, and on laying the Letters before them, referred me to one of theirs, wrote upon the Subject at Easton, and though I then concurred with them in Opinion, that it was not expedient at that Time to promise any Rewards for Scalps, yet as the French Indians are now renewing their Ravages on the Frontiers, and our Friendly Indians do not incline to act, even defensively, for us, without fixing the Rewards for Scalps, I think the Cruelty of our Enemies, and the pressing Necessity of the present Occasion, loudly Demand a Compliance with their Request. I need not observe to you of what Importance it is to this Province to secure the Friendship of the Indians, and engage them heartily to join us in opposing the Designs of the Enemy; and as it is not reasonable to expect that this can be done without making them ample Satisfaction for their Services, I most earnestly recommend it to you to take this Matter into your

Serious Consideration, and enable me immediately to return a satisfactory Answer to the Indian Chief, at Bethlehem, by the Express who is detained by me for that Purpose.

WILLIAM DENNY.

September 12, 1757.

To the Assembly recommending a bill for regulating the Indian trade at Fort Augusta.

GENTLEMEN:

You well know, that at the earnest Request of the Indians, Promises have been made them on the Part of the Government that a Trading House shou'd be established at Fort Augusta, within this Province, well furnished with a suitable Assortment of Goods, where they might vend their Skins and Peltry, and be reasonably supplied with such Necessaries as they might want. You will see by the Letters herewith sent you, that thirty Delaware Indians lately came down to the Fort, in consequence of these Promises, with Skins, in order to trade with us, but finding no Goods there, some of them are gone away very much dissatisfied. As, therefore, it is not in my Power to take any Steps in this Matter, which is a very important and interesting one to the People of this Province, without your Aid and Assistance, I must earnestly recommend it to you, without Loss of Time, to prepare a Bill for regulating the Indian Trade, and enable me to keep the Public Faith with them.

WILLIAM DENNY.

September 19th, 1757.

To the Assembly conveying a resolution of the House of Commons.

GENTLEMEN:

In Consequence of Directions I have received from the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, I lay before you a Copy of Resolutions of the House of Commons, of the Twenty-third of May, 1757, upon certain Resolutions of the Assembly of the Island of Jamaica, of the twenty-ninth of October, 1753, with the Letter on that Occasion.

WILLIAM DENNY.

September 23, 1757.

To the Assembly remonstrating against their objections to the Governor's proposed amendments to the bill for regulating the Indian trade.

GENTLEMEN:

If detraction and personal abuse of your Governor, and a bold assertion of Facts without Proofs to Support them, were to Pass for Reason and Argument; it must be acknowledged your Message of Yesterday, contains a full Justification of your Public Conduct, and that I am Justly Chargeable with neglecting to do what was in my Power, to prevent many of the Evils which have befallen this Distressed Province. But I have already during my Short Administration, been so accustom'd to this Kind of Treatment from you, for daring to exercise my own Judgement, and Presuming to differ in Opinion with you, in Matters which highly concern his Majesty's Honour and Interest, and the welfare of the People, that I am the Less Surprized at the Many unjust Reflections

cast upon me in your Long Message of Yesterday, presented to me Last Night. Indeed, I have the Less Reason to regret such usage, when I consider that Several Worthy Gentlemen, who preceded me, have not been better treated, which must convince every unbiassed Judgement, that you are not so much Dis pleased with the Person Governing, as impatient of being governed at all.

Your delaying to answer my Message of the Sixteenth of August Last, till two Days before the time appointed by the Charter, for a new General Election may perhaps answer your ends; especially as the Shortness of Time will not admit me by a reply, to take of the Glosses you have on your Proceedings, shew your Assertions rather than Arguments to be false, and set in a true Light Numbers of Facts you have Grossly Misrepresented. But, Gentlemen, whatever may be your Popular Views here, you cannot flatter yourselves that your arts will blind the Eyes of your Superiors, to whom both You and I are accountable, and before whom these proceedings shall be Laid for their Determination. To them must be Submitted the Sincerity of your Professions, as well as mine, and to which of us the Calamities and Michiefs may attend this Province, from the Want of Proper Laws for Establishing a Militia, and for Regulating the Indian Trade, may be Justly Chargeable.

Your thirst of Power, and Fondness to Monopolise all Offices of Trust and Profit, induced you in the Last mentioned Bill, to Nominate all the Commissioners for Indian Affairs, among your own Members, Five of whom, are also Provincial Commissioners. The Absurdity of impowering the Provincial Commissioners to draw Orders Payable to the Commissioners for Indian Affairs, who are the Same Persons; and the Dangerous Consequenses to the Publick of appointing none but Members of Assembly to hold Offices of Great

Trust, for which they are to Account with the very Assembly whereof they are Part, and Several other Weighty Reasons induced me to Object to the Commissioners named in the Bill and insert others of Good Fortune, and most unexceptionable Character in their stead, out of the House for your Consideration. Had you really thought the Bill a Matter of that importance you profess, you would instead of Wasteing Time in a Laboured Message, wherein you declare and protest against this amendment, as an infringement of the Right of the House, have rejected the Persons recommended to you by me, if you did not approve of them, and inserted others more agreable to you in their Stead. By this Method, if you are not so sanguine and self sufficient, as to conceive that in this Populous Province none can be found but among yourselves, fit to hold and enjoy Office of such great trust and importance, Proper Persons might have been agreed on between us. Though I am not ashamed to own that I have on many Occasions advised with my Council in Matters of Government, and have received Information and Assistance from them, yet they never assumed a Power in Legislature, or a Right to direct or dictate to me in any manner whatsoever, as you unjustly insinuate. Their Fortunes, Families, and most intimate Connections lie in this Province, as well as your's. The Freedom of themselves and their Posterity, and their Interest and Happiness are blended with and inseparable from the rest of their Fellow Subjects. They are moreover independent, and devote their Time and Trouble to the Publick, without Fee or reward, while you are amply paid for all the Services you do. Why, then, is it not reasonable to Suppose they act for the Publick Good on Principles of Honour and Virtue? And why are they on all Occasions treated by you with the Greatest Ingratitude and represented as Enemies

to the Community? Privy Councils are and always have been in use in our Mother Country, in this, and all other civiliz'd Governments; and therefore your considering the Council here as a Clog on Govern't and Oppressive to the People, is most insidious and unjust.

To Conclude, Gentlemen, the Reason that at first weighed with me to make the Amend'ts to the Bill for regulating the Indian Trade still prevails, and I cannot recede from them, and you may assure yourselves that in this and every other part of my Conduct, while I Continue in this Government, no abuse from you shall induce me to deviate from the Principles of Duty and Honour, or act a part that I cannot Justify to the King, to the People committed to my Care, and to my Conscience.

WILLIAM DENNY.

September 29, 1757.

To the Assembly requesting the petitions and proofs on which the Assembly's request for the removal of William Moore from the Office of Justice of the Peace in Chester County is Based.

GENTLEMEN:

As Common Justice requires that no man should be condemned unheard in any matter that affects his Life, Fortune, or Character, I cannot think myself justified in removing Mr. Moore from his Publick Employment till I have made him Acquainted with the Complaints and Evidence exhibited against him, and given him an Opportunity of Making his Defence; I therefore desire you will furnish me with Copies of the Petitions and Proofs on which your Application to me against him is grounded, and you may assure

yourselves that on a full Hearing of the Matters, strict Justice shall be done both to him and the Publick.

WILLIAM DENNY.

September 30th, 1757.

To the Assembly requesting copies of their minutes and of the public accounts of the Loan office and Excise.

GENTLEMEN:

As you have not Published your Minutes since last February, I desire you will, with all convenient Dispatch, furnish me with the Copies of them since that time; and Likewise of the Publick Accounts of the Loan Office and Excise, as settled this Year. If the Duplicates of the Assessments of this and the Last Year are returned to the House, I also desire to have Copies of them as soon as conveniently may be.

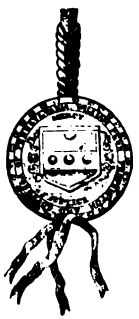
WILLIAM DENNY.

September 30th, 1757.

A Commission to Messrs. Hughs, Shippen and Galbreath to build a small Indian fort at Wyomink for the protection of the Delaware Indians.

THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware. To John Hughs, Edward Shippen, and James Galbreath, Esquires, and Charles Beaty, Clerk:

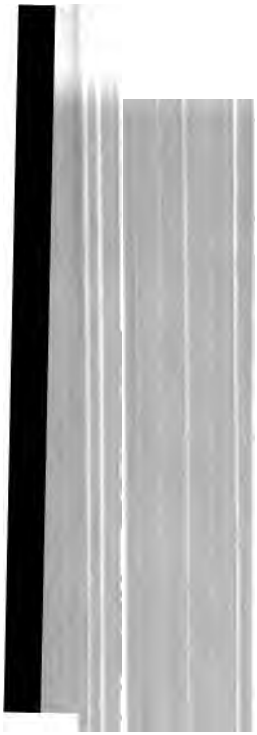
A PROCLAMATION.



Whereas, at a Late Treaty of Easton, Teedyuscung, on behalf of the Delaware Indians and the Ten Indian Nations, considered with them, signified a desire to come and settle Wyomink, and among other things they requested that this Government would be pleased to build a small Indian Fort, and some convenient Houses for their Protection and comfortable Habitation, which was readily promised them; And Whereas, the speedy performance thereof may confirm them in their present Good dispositions, and induce others to join them, and become our hearty Friends, And you having offered your Services in this Work, so beneficial to the Publick Safety and Interest; Know ye, therefore, that, reposing special Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty, Integrity, and Care, I have commissionated and authorized, and by the Advice of Council do commissionate, authorize, and impower you, the said John Hughs, Edward Shippen, James Galbreath, and Charles Beaty, Agents and Commissioners, on the part of this Province, to Construct such a Fort, and build as many Houses as shall be necessary for the present residence, security, and Protection of the said Indians from their enemies, and

in such form, place, and Manner as shall be most agreeable to Teedyuscung and the other Indians, who shall be present on this occasion. In doing this, it will be most advisable for you to consult with them, and to contrive and accommodate matters to their Satisfaction, as near as may be to the Promises and Assurances made them on that head at the several late Treaties between them and this Government. And as a Number of the Provincial Forces will be ordered, as well to escort you to Wyomink as when there to aid and Assist in carrying on the said Works, The Commanding Officer of that Detachment shall receive my orders to be Obedient to You in the Execution of the Premises. You will receive herewith an order on the Trustees of the Loan Office for the Sum of ———, for which you are to be accountable. You will therefore enter into a Book or Books, to be provided and kept for that Purpose, all and every Sum or Sums that you shall Expend on this Occasion, specifying the particular uses for which each article is disbursed. It may be in Your Power, in such a Concourse of Indians as this may occasion, make Good Impressions on their Minds, and to gain from them considerable Intelligence of the Designs and Motions of the Enemy. Therefore, I particularly recommend it to you to use your utmost Care and skill in this affair, and if any thing of moment shall be communicated to you, you will not fail to dispatch one or more of the Men or Indians with you, as you shall judge best; Express to me with such Intelligence, and Likewise if any attack should be intended against any of the Forts. You are at the same time to send Intelligence thereof to the Commanding Officer of such Fort or Place as shall be threatened or in Danger of an attack.

In the Conducting and carrying on this important Affair, great Reliance is had on your Prudence and Discretion, and I trust that in every Part of your con-



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October, Anno Dom., 1

To the Assembly rec
bills for regulating
supplies for defense

GENTLEMEN:

Though in Times
ity, it has not bee
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the Year. Yet I hope
that at this critical

tend to the Security of this valuable Province, and the Protection of its Inhabitants. Give me Leave, therefore, at this your first Meeting, to recommend to your immediate Consideration such matters as appear to me the most Likely to answer the above Purposes, so much desird by every Loyal Subject and well wisher to his Country.

A well framed constitutional Militia Law deserves your first Attention. Experience, and the Wisdom of all States shew, that a well regulated Militia is the best Security to every Country. By a constitutional Militia Law, I mean such a one as is founded on the Principles of an English constitution, and preserves equally the legal prerogatives of the Crown, and the just Rights of the People. The Several Militia Bills presented to me by the last Assembly, were formed on the same Plan with the late Militia Law of this Province, repealed by our Royal Sovereign in Council, particularly in that part respecting the Election of Officers, which, among other matters, is objected to, was assigned as one of the principle Causes for repealing it. How Consistent such a Conduct was with the Duty and Obedience due from Loyal Subjects to the best of Kings, I shall not take upon me to determine. As to my part, I shall on all occasions think myself indispensably obliged to conform to the Royal Determination, which principles then did, and ever will, induce me to refuse my Assent to a Bill of the same Import with one his Majesty has been pleased to reject. These Considerations, I hope, Gentlemen, will prevail with you to prepare a New Militia Bill, free from the Objections that proved fatal to the former Law.

A Bill for regulating the Indian Trade, and preventing the Abuses formerly practised on the Natives, is also of the utmost Importance to this Province, as well to attach firmly the Indians to his Majesty's Interest,

as to enable this Government to fulfil the Several Engagements that have been made With them in the Late Treaties.

As I am informed that the Supplies given to his Majesty's use, for the Defence and Protection of the Province, are near expended, I must recommend it to you to think, in time, of proper Ways and Means to raise further Supplies, by an equal and just Taxation of the Estates of the Inhabitants, or such other Methods as you may Judge will be the least burthensome to them.

I lay before you an Extract of a Letter I lately received from the Earl of Loudoun, wherein his Lordship requires that the Publick Roads throughout this Province should immediately be put into Good Repair, and several New Ones cut; without which it will be impossible to defend and relieve the Province in case of an Attack from the Enemy, or to act Offensively against them. His Lordship's Demands are so just, reasonable, and absolutely Necessary, that I am persuaded you will, without Hesitation, enable me to carry them into Execution.

I propose going to my other Government on Thursday next. I shall press that Assembly to make all Possible Dispatch, with regard to the Publick Business; and hope, on my return, to find the Several Bills recommended to you ready to be Laid before me.

The Affair of the Roads not admitting of the least Delay, I desire this may be finished before I set out.

WILLIAM DENNY.

October 17th, 1757.

To the Assembly Concerning Amendments to the Indian trade bill.

GENTLEMEN:

My Message of the Seventeenth fully shews my opinion of the necessity of a Good Law to regulate the Indian Trade within this Province, but as I am a Branch of the Legislature, neither that Necessity, nor the publick Faith pledged to the Indians on presumption of a proper Bill being offered, can justify me in passing one that appears inadequate to the Good Ends proposed, or that deprives the Government of having a due share in the Management of an affair wherein his Majesty's Interest is so intimately concerned; I took in Consideration the Bill, entituled "an Act for Preventing Abuses in the Indian Trade" as soon as I received it, and now return it to you with such Amendments thereto as appear to me both just and reasonable, in which I hope I shall have your Concurence, Though I intended to set out for New Castle this Morning early, to meet the Assembly of my other Government; I have this Bill so much at Heart, that I have delayed my Journey till the Afternoon, before which, I hope, I shall Know the Result of your Determinations upon the Amendments proposed.

I now lay before you a Letter I received Last Night from the Governor of New York, with intelligence that a number of Seneca Warriors are gone to join the Delawares, or River Indians, and fall on the Southern Provinces, Minisink and Esopus. This, among other Reasons, induces me again to press you to proceed on the Several important Matters recommended to you in my Last Message, without Loss of Time.

I hope my journey to New Castle will not Occasion you to adjourn over to a further Day, as I am persuaded I shall not be detained there above a Fortnight



Further to the Assembly c
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GENTLEMEN:

In my Message to y
October last, I laid b
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of this Province, I presse
mediate Consideration, an
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tised in our Mother Country, or the other Colonys, ought not be pursued, to come in Aid of the Taxes which you may think proper to Lay on Estates, Real and Personal. In Pursuance of the Treaty of Peace, concluded with Teedyuscung and the Confederate Indians at Easton in August last, I have sent Commissioners to Wyoming to erect Houses there for their Habitation, and now Lay before You the Commissioners' Report to me, of the Progress made by them in Discharge of their Trust, in which they shew, that their Return before their Orders were fully carried into Execution, was owing to a request made by Teedyuscung, that the Finishing the Work should be deferred till the Spring.

After your adjournment, a temporary Expedient was agreed upon by me and the late Provincial Commissioners, to prevent the fatal Consequences that might have attended the not Supplying the Indians with a Store of Winter Goods at Shamokin, agreeable to the Promises made them at Lancaster, and Goods to the Value of One Thousand Pounds have been sent up to that place, under the Care and Direction of Mr. John Carson, who was commissioned by me for that Purpose. Though this may satisfy the Indians for the present, yet nothing can so effectually secure to us their Alliance and Affection, or guard against their being abused and imposed on in their Dealings with us, as a proper Law to regulate the Trade with them; and I think myself obliged, once more, warmly to recommend to you the preparing a Bill for that Purpose.

I Lay before you a Letter from Lord Colville, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in North America, requesting a Supply of Seamen from this Province, to recruit the Ships under his Lordship's Command, and hope that you will enable

me Speedily to comply with a Demand so necessary for the protection of his Majestie's Colonies.

If any thing material should occur during the Time of your Sitting, I shall take care to communicate it to you. All I have at this Time further to recommend to you is, that in your Deliberations you will Act with Vigor, Temper, and Moderation, which at all Times are necessary in Publick Councils, but are more particularly so in the Colonies at this Juncture.

WILLIAM DENNY.

January 3d, 1758.

To the Assembly concerning the case of William Moore a justice of the peace of Chester County, charged with extortion and other illegal practices.

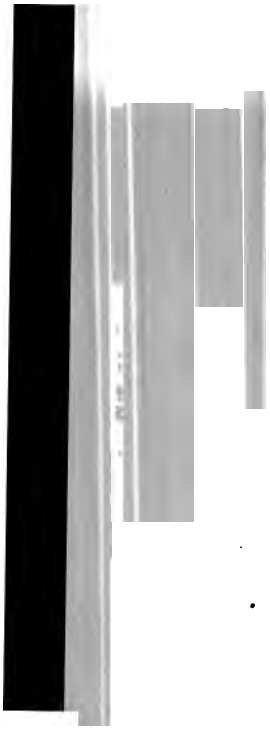
GENTLEMEN:

I received an Address from the late Assembly of this Province, dated the Twenty-Eighth of September last, wherein they in general Terms charged William Moore, Esq'r, one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Chester, with Extortion and divers others oppressive and illegal Practices committed by him in the Execution of his said Office, and therefore entreated me to remove him from the Offices of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and Justice of the Peace, and from all other Publick Offices, Posts, & employment, whatsoever, under his Majesty within this Government. In answer to this Address, I am informed that Assembly, as common Justice required no man should be Condemned unheard in any Matter that effected his Life, Fortune, or Character, I could not think myself justified in removing Mr. Moore from his Publick Employments, till I had made him ac-

quainted with the Complaints and Evidence Exhibited against him, and given him an Opportunity of making his Defence, and, therefore, desired they would furnish me with Copies of the Petitions and Proofs, on which their Application to me against him was founded, and that on a full Hearing Strict Justice should be done, both to him and the Publick. From the moment I received the above Address, I determined on a full and close enquiry into the charges against Mr. Moore, and to make a Publick Example of him, as far as my power extended, if it should appear he had misbehaved himself, or oppressed his Majesty's Subjects under Colour of his Office; and to that End I appointed this Day for hearing all the Proofs in the Case, after due Notice being given to the Parties and their Witnesses; Accordingly, I attended on that Occasion this Morning, with my Council in the Council Chamber, at the State House, but received a Letter from Mr. Moore informing me that he was arrested on Friday Last, by a Deputy of your Sergeant-at-arms, and brought to this Town by Warrant from your House, and is now confined in Close Custody and therefore could not appear in obedience to my order to make his Defence. I thought it proper to give you this information, to shew you I was sincerely disposed to do every thing in my Power, Consistent with the Rules of Justice, in this Matter, and that any Delay therein cannot be imputed to me.

WILLIAM DENNY.

January 9th, 1758.



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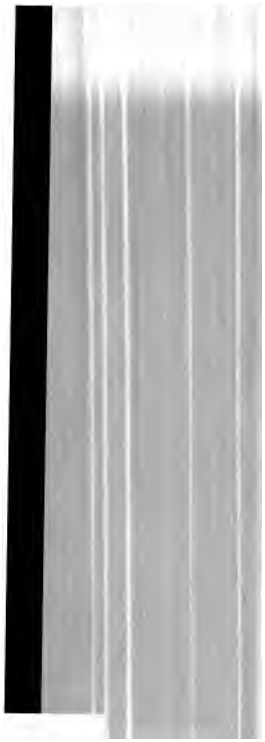
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ince, and an innovation in the Constitution. I am much obliged to you, Gentlemen, for the Concern You express for my Honour, but I cannot conceive what could give rise to your Apprehensions. A Concern for my own Honour and that of the Council lays me under the Necessity of telling you that your fears had no just Foundation, that in no one instance since my Accession to this Government I have ever, by myself, or in conjunction with my Council, sat as a Court of Judicature, or given any Judicial Determination.

On Considering the Matters complained of in the Late Assembly's Address against Mr. Moore, I could not be so absurd as to Suppose that I had a Judicial Power to arraign, try, condemn, and punish him, for the offences therein charged upon him. Indeed, the only particular charge alledged against him was that of Extortion, an Offence very Criminal in its Nature, and for which (if Guilty) he ought to be severely punished, but I well knew that a Positive Act of Assembly of this Province annexed a penalty to that Offence, and directed the Mode of Trial therein, and that without assuming a Power of Dispensing with Law, I could not sit in a judicial Capacity on his Trial. However, as the Office in which it is said he had misbehaved himself was under this Government, I thought it a Duty I owed to Justice and to the Publick to Satisfy myself of his Guilt or innocence, that if he could not clearly acquit himself from the Charges I might, by depriving him of his Commission, at Least put it out of his Power to commit the like Offences for the Future. To this end only I appointed Monday last for the Hearing, and desired the Assistance of my Council. If, in this, I have violated the Charter, and been guilty of an Innovation in the Constitution, and erected a New Court of Justice, I leave you and the World to Judge.

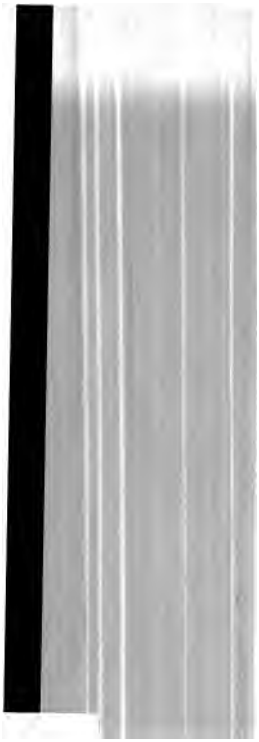
I have very carefully considered, as well as the Shortness of Time would admit, that Part of your



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between them; and neither of the Branches of the Legislature of this Province have any other Powers or Jurisdictions but those which are expressly delegated and granted them. Admitting, therefore, for Argument's Sake, the Words of the Charter and Law of the Province you refer to in their full Latitude and Extent, which are, that the Assembly shall have power to chuse a Speaker, and other their Officers, and shall be Judges of the Qualifications and Elections of their own Members, Sit upon their own Adjournments, appoint Committees, prepare Bills in order to pass into Laws, impeach Criminals, and redress Grievances, and shall have all other Powers and Privileges of an Assembly, according to the Rights of the Freeborn Subjects of England, and as is usual in any of the King's Plantations in America; yet it does not follow that the Governor of the Province has the Power of hearing, trying, and passing Sentence on such impeachments. No such Jurisdiction is given him by the Words of the Charter, or elsewhere, that I can find, on the Strictest Scrutiny; Nor does it seem to me, for the Security of the Lives and Liberties of the Good People of this Province, that their Governor alone, or any one Man Living, should be invested with so high a Trust. Power has in it great Allurements, and when offered is seldom refused, but I have the Pleasure to find, that a preceding Governor of this Province had Virtue enough to decline acting as a Judge in a case of Impeachment under the present Charter.

Be pleased to remember, Gentlemen, that the Freedom and Happiness of an Englishman consists in a great Measure, in the most inestimable Privilege of being tried by his Equals in every case that affects his Life, Liberty, Character, or Fortune; and that to deprive him of that Right against Law, or without Clear Law, is the Highest injury that can possibly be done him, and that whoever, in such a Case, under an Eng-



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and Publick Concern, m
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January 13th, 1758.

Speech to Teedyuscu

Brother:

You may be assured I shall use my utmost Endeavours to establish the Peace so happily concluded at Easton, between the People of this Province, and their Brethren, the Indians.

A String.

Brother:

I am sensible we are richer than you, and therefore, I give you this Belt, promising that I will use my best Endeavours with the wise Men that are now sitting to enable you to make the greatest Advantage of the present happy Peace, and to bring as many more Indian Tribes as you can influence into the Peace.

A Belt.

January 18, 1758.

Further to the Assembly concerning matters connected with the trial of William Moore and the difficulties between the Executive and Legislative Departments.

GENTLEMEN:

I have taken into Consideration your last Message, not less remarkable for the great Freedom with which you are pleased to treat my character, than the Strangeness of the Doctrines contained in it, and the weak arguments brought to Support them. In my Message of the Thirteenth Instant, I flattered myself I had demonstrated to you and all the World, that your apprehensions of my having a design to establish a new Court of Judicature (in the Steps taken by me on the late Assembly's address to remove William Moore from his Publick Offices) were groundless and unjust, and I solemnly disclaimed any

such Intention. But to my great astonishment, I find a considerable Part of your Message is taken up with trite Questions and Reasonings, tending to shew that I actually had such a Design; and you do not scruple to assert, that had not your Sergeant-at-arms, for a very high Misdemeanor, arrested the Person intended to be tried, that attempt had been fully executed. In this you take upon you to Charge me with a direct Falsehood.

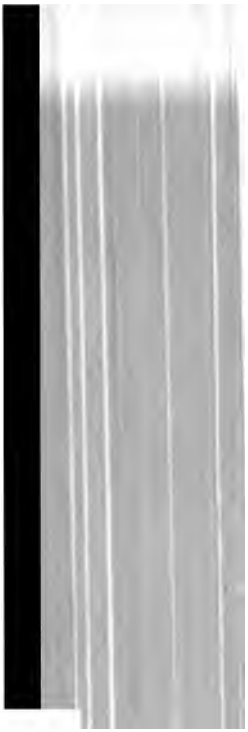
I should be unworthy, indeed, of the Commission I have the Honour to bear under his Majesty, tamely to suffer such an indignity, without thus publickly expressing my Detestation of the Charge, and the just Resentment with which an Honest Heart must necessarily be inspired against the Authours of it. Had any one offered a like affront to you, Gentlemen, we, no doubt, should have heard enough of Breach Privileges; but, for ought I know, you may claim a right of villifying and abusing your Governors, as one among the many boasted Powers and Privileges of the Constitution you have already discovered.

The last Assembly, in their Address against William Moore, only desired that I would remove him from his Offices, on a supposition, I presume, that he was Guilty of the Crimes laid to his Charge. It is not easy to conceive you could think, Gentlemen, that I would take this Guilt upon hearsay, nor yet upon a number of ex Parte Depositions, taken in the absence of Mr. Moore, who, I know, was not heard in his Defence before the House, nor any of his Witnesses examined on his behalf. It was my duty to give him and his accusers a full hearing, face to face. I appointed a Day for that purpose, and, from the whole Tenor of my Conduct in that affair, I am persuaded that no impartial Person can be induced to think I had any thing in View but a full Examination of Witnesses, to satisfy my own Conscience whether he was a fit Minister

of Justice, and Worthy any Longer to enjoy the Commission he bore under this Government; without taking such Steps, I might have been deemed arbitrary indeed. This is a method that, since my arrival in this Government, I have taken, where complaints have been made to me against Justices of the Peace, one of whom I have actually removed in consequence of such Enquiry, and it is further supported by the Practice of Preceding Governors, to the great ease and Satisfaction of the People, who have repeatedly expressed their Acknowledgements for the Trouble their Governors have taken, and the Justice done the Publick in such Cases. Resting, therefore, under this perswasion, and a Consciousness of the rectitude and Sincerity of my own Intentions, I shall take no further notice of the unprovoked abuse and ill-Treatment of me in the first part of your Long Message.

It is very disagreeable to me, Gentlemen, that I am Laid under the necessity of saying so much. I can truly declare that I met you in Assembly determined to avoid, if possible, any Differences with you, and, notwithstanding the Ignominy with which you have attempted to load me, I still think myself indispensably obliged so far to suppress my just indignation as that it shall have no influence on my Publick Conduct with you, or interfere with what Duty I owe to his Majesty and the Good People he has been pleased to commit to my Charge.

I have very closely attended to that part of your Message wherein you endeavour to manifest my Right, under the Charter and Laws of the Province, to sit as a Court of Judicature on Impeachments, and am so far from changing my first Opinion that I am still more confirmed in my Judgment that such a Power would be usurped by me, and the Act Arbitrary in the highest degree. You agree with me that in the mother Country the House of Lords, which is the



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cature, or publick Body as such, is indivisible in its Nature; it cannot be parcelled out into Parts, or if it could, I can hardly look upon you as the Despensers of it. If a Governour could once persuade himself that it is necessary for the Safety and Peace of this Province that he should exercise the Power of a House of Lords in one case, he may in another, and if you consent to his exercising one Degree of that Power, he may think himself intitled to claim and exercise the Whole, and by this means may bring all Causes, both Civil and Criminal, before him in the Last instance, as is the case in the House of Lords, which is the Last and highest Court of Judicature in the Kingdom. Power, Gentlemen, once granted, is hardly ever to be regained; and should I depart so far from my Duty as to accept of the extraordinary Power you now press upon me, or could I think any Governor or single Man would be permitted by the British Legislature to enjoy to both the Powers of the Crown and of the House of Lords in these Colonies, you and your Posterity might perhaps long have reason to repent the Rashness of the Offer. Will it not, Gentlemen, appear very extraordinary in the eyes of all Men, that you, who have been denying your Governors the Constitutional and essential Power of a Voice in the Appropriation of the Publick Money, and the Right of appointing Militia Officers, should now all at once desire to invest me with a Power over the Lives, Liberties, and Fortunes of your Constituents, without the Aid of Juries, or the common proceedings of Justice. Such a Power may be safely vested in so numerous and August a Body as the House of Peers, whose independent Stations and high Characters set them far above corruption or party Views; But in the Hands of a Single Man, Gentlemen, it might prove of ruinous and dreadful consequences.

That your Constitution is defective in many re-
ects, I shall dispute with you; but undoubtedly this
uld not be the way to mend it. For my Part I have
hing in view but to exercise the little share of
thority it gives me, and to leave its Defects, where
has any, to be amended by the Wisdom of our Su-
iors.

The instance you give of a former Assembly's being
Opinion that they had a Right to Impeach, and the
vernor to Judge of such Impeachments, is no better
oof than your own Opinion. It is a rule that Long
stom and Usage are the best Expositors of every
w, and of the Sense of those who framed it; and in
s case, it is very remarkable that you do not offer
produce a single Instance, since the Date of the
esent Charter, where a Governor of this Province
dared to exercise the Jurisdiction you offer me,
ugh greatly tending to aggrandize himself.

On the Contrary, I mentioned to you a former Gov-
or of this Province who had the Virtue to refuse

trary, the Refusal mentioned above will ever be an Instance of his Moral Virtue. Almost every civilized Nation Suffers their Dead to rest in Peace, And surely, Gentlemen, it may be enough for you that you can use an unbounded Freedom in Caluminating your Living Governors, without raking into the Ashes of those who are no more.

But you are pleased to remark further, that a Governor's assuming a Power to Determine on the Impeachments of the Assembly, cannot be attended with the least Insecurity to the Lives and Liberties of the People, but will, on the Contrary, be the best means of bringing to Justice those who oppress the Subject. A Sheriff, say you, may be corrupted, a Jury packed, a Court who hold their Commissions during Pleasure, may be influenced, but it is unnatural to presume that the Representative Body of the People should be partial, corrupted, or do Injustice. Is it Possible, Gentlemen, that you who consider yourselves as the Representatives of Freemen and Englishmen can be serious in these Opinions; Can you be really desirous to destroy at once the great Bulwark of English Liberty, and throw an Odium upon Trials by Juries, and the Judgment of our Peers, that inestimable Privilege purchased and preserved by our Fathers at so great a Price, and which neither ought, or can be taken away by implied Constructions? If it be unnatural to presume that the Representatives Body of the People, who do not act under the Tie of a Particular Oath, should be partial, corrupted, or do injustice; is it not yet more unnatural and uncharitable to Suppose that in any Cause depending in a Court of Justice, a Sheriff who, as well as yourselves, in this Province is Elected by the People, may be corrupted, a Jury, against whom the indulgent Law gives the Party charged every just cause of Challenge, packed, and a Court influenced; all of whom, it is further to be observed, discharge

eir several Duties under a particular and solemn alification and Oath. What man would not rather ust his Cause to a Number of his Neighbours and uals, Chosen and Sworn for that particular Purpose, n to any standing Body whatsoever, whose Powers y be stretched to any Extent, being Uncontroulable l undefined by any express Law?

Upon the whole, Gentlemen, give me Leave to tell n once for all that I neither will consent to take on me the Powers you offer, nor yet to remove Mr. oore from his offices, without a full Hearing, in der to satisfy my self of the Truth of the Charges ainst him, agreeable to the Practice of all preceding vernors of this Province on Complaints exhibited ainst Justices of the Peace. It will, therefore, be in n for you to spend the publick Time in any further ates or Overtures on this Head. The late Assem were so far from thinking such an Enquiry unrea nable that, at my Instance, they furnished me with

lected from a Conference with a Committee of Assembly. The Council Books, which have been inspected on that Occasion, plainly shew that the Person against whom the Bill was preferred was called before the Governor in Council, the matter fully heard, and the Governor fully Satisfied of the Truth of the Facts set forth in the Bill, previous to his passing it.

A Governor must be made a very insignificant Person, indeed, if he was Obliged to yield implicit Obedience to the Address of an Assembly, which, as you say, may sometime be founded on rumour only, to remove or continue what Officers they think Proper, without satisfying his own Mind as to the Guilt or Innocence of the Persons. It is remarkable that you have formily put it among the List of your Grievances, that the Judges and Magistrates hold their Offices during the Pleasure of a Governor; and now you desire that they should hold them during your Pleasure, and be continued or discarded agreeable to your directions, which must be the case if they are to be removed on your bare remonstrance against them. My motive for refusing the Power of Judging on Impeachments, does not arise as you insinuate, from any desire in me to screen Mr. Moore from Justice; he is a Gentleman with whom I have not the least Acquaintance, nor is he so much as personally Known to me.

You conclude, Gentlemen, by calling on me to redress Grievances, to relieve your fellow Subjects from Oppression and Slavery, to restore the Constitution, and then you promise that every thing I can reasonably ask will chearfully be granted me. Gentlemen, if your Constituents feel the Weight of any Grievances, I will chearfully Join in doing every Legal Act in my Station to redress them; but beyond the Limits of my just Power, I never will Venture to go. I have neither Oppressed or enslaved your fellow Subjects, or invaded the Constitution; when I am convinced of

Contrary, I shall think it my Duty, independent any other consideration, to exert myself by all ins in my Power, to apply a Remedy adequate to Evil.

'ou will suffer me, Gentlemen, to call on you in Turn, if you are that Loyal and faithful People profess to be, Solicitous of assisting in the Gen- l Defence of America, as well as in that of your ı particular Province, to give some Immediate Proof reof. Proceed to grant the necessary Supplies for Current Year. Frame and pass effectual and Con- utional Bills to establish a Militia Law, and regu the Indian Trade. Attend to the Several Weighty lic Matters I have repeatedly recommended to you ıy former Messages, and consider how unbecoming , to neglect these great Services, and employ your es, in new heats and Disputes, at a Time when lick Danger surrounds us on every side, and our lant Enemies, who indeed, threaten us with Op

portance to his Majesty's Service, the common concern of his Dominions on this Continent, and more particularly the Security and Protection of this and the Southern Provinces. The vigorous Efforts determined on by his Majesty the ensuing Campaign to repair our late Loses and to secure us from the future Designs of his Enemies, give the most convincing Proofs of his Royal Care and paternal Regard, and must necessarily inspire every Loyal Heart to make the most grateful Returns. I cannot, therefore, doubt a ready and chearful Compliance on your Part, with the most reasonable Demands made of this Province by his Majesty in the Secretary of State's Letter. On an occasion so interesting, I must in the Warmest Terms press you, Gentlemen, to use Vigor, Unanimity, and Dispatch in your Councils, that nothing may be wanting towards the immediate Execution of such Offensive Measures as the Commander-in-Chief may judge necessary for his Majesty's Honour and Interest, in which you may assure yourselves of my most Hearty Concurrence.

WILLIAM DENNY.

March 8th, 1758.

To the Assembly concerning the Bill for Laying a Duty on the Tonnage of Vessels.

GENTLEMEN:

When I consider that this Province, in a great Measure, owes its quick rise and flourishing State to Commerce and the great Encouragement given to Trade, I cannot avoid expressing my Apprehensions to you lest the Bill lately presented to me for laying a Duty on the Tonnage of Vessels may prove very in-

ous to your Constituents in its Consequences. I, efore, could have wished you had at least fallen Measures of laying Taxes that might have come Aid and lessened the Weight of the Burden that this Bill will be imposed on Trade. However, as have considered this Matter, and think Such a Bill essary, I have sent it down with such Amendments appear to me proper and reasonable. You will erve that I have struck out of the Bill such of the missioners as are Members of your House, who, ust further inform you, have, on several Occasions tofore, in the Course of their Conduct as Provin- Commissioners, treated me with so much Disre- l that it is impossible I can for the future transact Business with them.

WILLIAM DENNY.

arch 20th, 1758.

you have said, that you have published the Treaty of Peace far and Wide into every part of the Indian Country, and that to your own and our great Satisfac tion, those Indian Nations have accepted the Peace Belt, and have sent to you the Calumet Pipe, that from Old times have been made use of on such Good Occasions, and desired you to fill it with good Tobacco, and Smoak it with your Brother at Philadelphia, and always to smoak it with me whenever any dark Clouds should at any Time arise.

After a little pause, the Governor says, "Is not this, Brother, the Purport of what you said Yesterday?" and then waits a little for the Answer, and when given he proceeds:

Brother:

This news gives me and all of us the greatest Pleasure, and we receive it from your Hands as a token that you are a faithful Agent and Friend of Pennsylvania, and have done the utmost in the discharge of your Trust.

Brother:

I smoaked with a great deal of Pleasure out of the Pipe that the far Indians, formerly our good Friends, sent you on this Joyful Occasion, and found the Tobacco exceeding good; and I must now desire you, for them, as you Represent them, to smoak out of my Pipe, in which I have also put some very good Tobacco, such as our Ancestors used to smoak together, and was at first Planted here when this Country was settled by Onas. We have found by experience that whatever Nations smoaked out of it two or three hearty Whiffs, the Clouds that were between us always dispersed, and so they will again, as often as they arise, if these Indians will smoak heartily of it.

Brother Teedyuscung:

You refreshed my Memory as to what was said at the Last Treaty, that Things should be done no more

private, as had been done heretofore; and that you ould not conceal any part of it, but publish it before l the World.

You also put me in mind of your promise of giving Halloo that might be heard by the most distant Na- ons, and that you have done it accordingly; and that l the Nations represented by this Belt I now hold in y hand have heard you, and know and approve of ery thing that has been done by us, and that you ve made all those Nations as one Man.

'other:

You also put me in mind by it, that these far In ans have sent Messages to you, heartily Congratu- ting you on the good Work you have begun with the ıglish, and Encouraging you to perfect it, saying at their and our Lives depended upon it.

'other:

His Majesty, King George, embraces these Eight ations and receives them with open Arms into the ion established between you and us. I now look

They tell you further that they have enquired who has been the Cause of the Darkness, and said there were three concerned in it, English, French, and Indians, and have found that one of these three had been the cause of it, and added that it was the French, and agreed that he should die; and have thereupon stopped all correspondence with him; have blinded his Eyes and stopped his Ears, that tho' Messenger go thro' his Country to and from you, Teedyuscung, and the English, yet he shall know nothing of the Matter.

Brother:

I am glad you found out among yourselves that the French were the Cause of the Darkness that overspread this Country. The King of England found it out long ago, and therefore made War against them. This step that our Brethren, the Indians, made is a wise and Prudent Step. I am convinced by it that the same good Sense that has been among your Ancestors is not Extinguished, but remaineth with you still. I embrace this good Article of News. It shall be recorded in our records; and I thank them and you very kindly in behalf of all his Majesty's Subjects. I assure you by this Belt that we on our side will also blind his Eyes and stop his Ears that he shall never know what passes between us, even tho' Our Messengers should be Obliged to go across his own Country. In Confirmation whereof I give you this Belt.

Here gives the Belt.

Brother Teedyuscung:

You desired that all that were then present might hear, and you put me in mind that I told you I was stronger than you, and that you agree to it, and that my Words gave you Encouragement; and you desired me to Press on the Good Work we were engaged in and exert myself to the utmost, saying nothing should discourage you, and that if we joined heartily togeth-

; and the Good God that made us would give it his lessing, we might promise ourselves Success.

rother:

I acknowledge what you said was true; I have not orgot what I said of your Ability. I shall renew what said then, and say now again that we are well able. am pleased that you offer to join with us in Prayers the Most High for Success on our Endeavours. Do ou continue to do your part, and nothing shall be anting on mine. I have the pleasure to acquaint ou that the Representatives who are now Present ave assured me that towards bringing to perfection ie great and good Work of Peace which we are now igaged in, and to confirm his Majesty's Indian Allies their good Dispositions towards us, they will chear ully strengthen my Hands, and do everything which an be reasonably expected from them. And having eceived these great Encouragements you may depend pon it that the Government will not fail to perform

Wives and Children with Pitty and Compassion, and for their sakes finish as soon as Possible.

Brother:

I am very glad that our good undertaking reached to such distant Indians; It was always my thoughts that they would one day repent that they lent their Ears to the French King who poisoned them; I am very glad that by the Divine favour, this happy Day is come so soon, and that these remote Indians are so earnest for us to proceed, that it seems they would Look upon it as a Misfortune, if the Work should not be soon finished; I assure you, brethren, by this Belt, that I look upon this to be a most important Work, the most so, that men can be engaged in; that Nothing shall be wanting on my part, tho' contrary winds should throw Hail, Snow, and Rain in my face it shall not stop me; My eyes are even looking upon our Poor Wives and Children, and for their sakes nothing shall be left undone that is in my Power, I pray the great God that made us, to bless our mutual Endeavours and crown the good Work with success. In confirmation of what I say,

I give you this Belt of Wampum.

Brother:

I agree with you that there are bad Birds in almost every Bush, and that their Chirping ought not to be minded. Tho' there should be a Thousand Birds on both sides the Road, yet the Traveller, who is intent on getting to the end of his Journey, will not hearken to them. I shall, therefore, disregard every thing but what will promote the main Point—Peace and the good correspondence that is between us. This chirping of Birds must not discourage Messengers sent to and fro; only let us take care that we send Men who are faithful, and love to speak truth; for as you say you hear with our Ears, so we hear with yours; And a great deal depends on the Characters of the Messen-

gers, and their regular proceedings. I desire you by this String of Wampum to remember this.

A String.

Brother:

You have made use of a great many Messengers, and they have gone to different Countries and different Tribes of Indians. I desire to know the names of your Messengers, and of the Indian Nations they have been sent to, that they be put upon our Records, and the Mesengers rewarded for their Trouble.

A String.

The Governor concluded with saying, "I have now fully Answered what you said to me, and I desire to know if you have any thing farther to propose."

March 22, 1758.

To the Assembly recommending a favorable Consideration of the Delaware Chief Teedyuscung's request for an allowance for Ministers and Schoolmasters and for two persons to manage the affairs of his tribe.

GENTLEMEN:

I Lay before you the Minutes of yesterday's Conference with Teedyuscung. You will find at the Close, he reminded me of the Promises made to him at Easton, of an Allowance for Ministers and Schoolmasters for the use of the Indians, when they should be settled at Wioming; and has now made a further Request, that two Persons might be allowed them, for management of their affairs in general. As they only stay in Town to receive my Answer, I desire you will enable me, as soon as may be, to give them a Satis-

factory One, that our Friendly Indians may see the Government does not refuse them any reasonable request.

WILLIAM DENNY.

March 23d, 1758.

Speech to Teedyuscung, Chief of the Delawares.

BROTHER:

I fully expected I should now have been able to have given you an answer to the request you made respecting the assistance to be wanted from this Government, in being supplied with proper Ministers, Schoolmasters, and Council at your Indian Towns; I laid your request immediately before the Assembly, and they sent me Word that is it was an affair of such importance they would take time to consider of it Well, and give me an Answer; this they have not yet done, and as you have acquainted me that your Messengers are very uneasy to return to inform the Indians of what has passed here, I must for the present defer giving you an Answer to what you then desired; but you may depend upon it, that every thing this Government engaged to do at Easton they will faithfully perform. What they are now Considering is only the method of doing it. This is my Answer to what you mentioned the other day.

Brother Teedyuscung:

You may remember I told you on Wednesday last, that altho' I had thankfully Answered the Messages you had brought me from the Indian Country, Yet I had something more to say to you.

Brother:

I think proper that our Peace Belt that I gave you the other Day should be sent with the greatest Dis-

atch, and in the safest Manner you can, to the Indian owns on the Ohio, and the other Towns who have ot entered into our alliance, that they may be fully nformed of what has passed between us here, and ne Good Work we have done. Take this my Calumet ipe with you for our Friendly Indians to smoak out f. It is the Pipe our Old Proprietor, William Penn, noaked in on his first Arrival into this Country, with ll the Indians that then Entered into a Covenant hain with him, and has been preserved by his Order o this Day for that good Purpose. I recommend it articularly to the Delawares, our Brethren, and their rand Children, the Shawonese, to smoak out of it eartily, as it has now been filled with the same good obacco, and they, the Delawares and Shawonese, will nen remember their Mother Country, for the Ground Pennsylvania is the Ground they came out of.

rother:

You know when they first left us they went only

them already are. We shall then see one another with a great deal of Pleasure, and the Sooner it is done the better, and I assure you nothing shall be wanting on my Part towards perfecting this good Work.

In confirmation of which I give you This Belt.

Brother:

I must put you in Mind at this Opportunity of our Children that yet remain among the Indians. I should be extremely glad to see as many of them as you can possibly bring, and as you are a wise man you know that will give great Satisfaction to me, my Council, Assembly, and all the good People of this Province.

A Belt.

Brother:

You may remember that at first, when the Clouds were beginning to be dispelled, a little foot-path was opened by Fort Allen to Wioming for our Messengers to pass thro' with Messages, but as now the Clouds are intirely dispelled between us and the Indians on Susquehannah, I think it necessary to Open a great Road, that is, from Diahogo and the Heads of the Susquehannah down to Fort Augusta, called by the Indians Shamokin, where you will always find a kind reception, Entertainment, and Protection in your Road to Philadelphia.

A Belt.

N. B.—Teedyuscung expressing some dissatisfaction at this Proposal, the Governor added that it was only a proposal for him to Consult the Indians at Wyoming upon, and then he might give an Answer after knowing their Minds.

Brother:

I have now done, and shall, without delay, lay before His Majesty's Commander-in-Chief and Sir William Johnson, the Gentleman appointed to transact Indian Affairs in this District, all that has passed between us, and I make no doubt but the Resolutions of the

Indians with regard to the French will be very agreeable to them, and they will immediately transmit it to his Majesty, who will be exceedingly pleased.

March 25, 1758.

Letter to Colonel George Washington relative to Sundry Indian Affairs.

Philadelphia, 25th March, 1758.

SIR:

Several accounts have been brought during the Winter as if there was a disposition in the Western Indians to return to their Old Friends, the English; and as there has been little or no mischief done on the Frontiers of this and the Neighbouring Provinces of late it is not unlikely but the Indians are changing every Day in our Favour.

We have no small Confirmation of the truth of these Accounts by some Messages which have been delivered to me, a relation thereto you will find in the inclosed Paper, besides what Teedyuscung has said in Publick. From the Mouth of the Messengers who came directly from the Ohio by the Way of Diahoga they expressly declare that since the Peace Belts sent by these Indians who were formerly our Friends, have been so Kindly received by this Government, they are sure that on their receiving this News they shall be sent back immediately with an account of their seperating from the French and coming to join our friendly Indians.

A few Days ago letters arrived here from Winchester informing that several Parties of Cherokees were come there and were preparing to go against the French and the Indians on the Ohio; these Messengers were some how or other made acquainted with

this, and they no sooner heard it than Teedyuscung with them came in a formal Manner with the following Address:

"Brother:

"You must have heard that the Cherokees are come down to go to War. Now as several of our Friends who have joined with me live near, and some among the French, it is Necessary the Messenger should be sent before to tell them to separate from the French that they may not be cut off with them.

"Brother:

"I would have you also dispatch a Messenger immediately to the Cherokees to inform them of what is done, and to stop them; for if any Michief is done it it will not be said the Cherokees did it, but that you have done it who hired and sent them; and this will undo all that we have done. But when the Indian Nations are informed of the Peace we have made, then all those Indians will come and join the Cherokees and be all Friends with the English, and altogether will go against the French."

I have reason to believe that the Cherokees hate the Delawares and Shawanese, and do not desire that they should become our Friends, but would have them all destroyed, having Long born them great Enmity; so that it is a nice point how to Communicate this News to them without giving them disgust; and if any of the Early Parties of the Cherokees take miff and should return disgusted they may turn back many other Parties that may be on their Way to join his Majesty's forces.

As this ill Consequence can, I think, be well avoided, if prudence be observed in the Communication of this News, In Compliance with Teedyuscung's Request, I send this Express, desiring that the whole matter may be related to the Cherokees, and they be requested to have regard thereto in their Scoting Parties.

am persuaded there is a good Disposition in ser- Indan Tribes, lately our Bitter Enemies, towards English; and as it would be a great misfortune, t they should be in any wise discouraged or dis- bed, I hope you will find a way of engaging the erokees to attend severally, to the request made Teedyuscung and these Indians.

beg the favour to know what numbers of Chero- s are already come, and how many more are ex- ted, and in what manner they will dispose of nselves, till the Rendezvous of the King's Forces.

I am, Sir, Your very humble Servant,

WILLIAM DENNY.

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the Assembly concerning certain demands on the Province, especially with regard to the quartering of troops.

necessaries as are required in Quarters, and particularly that a proper quantity of Straw and Wood be ready against the Arrival of the other Troops.

Some time ago I desired one of your Members to acquaint the House that the Act for Quartering the Soldiers would expire at the end of this Sessions, that it Might be renewed, and I now remind you that this is the Case with respect to the Act for regulating Carriages to be employed in his Majesty's Service. A Number of Waggons will be wanted for the expedition, which will make it necessary for you to fix the Prices of Carriages and Horses, without confining the Hire, as in the late Act, to the inhabited Parts of the Province, or limiting it to a Day or any certain Time.

Many of the Arms given to the provincials being very bad and unfit for use, I propose to Supply them out of the Publick Magazine in this City, and desire you would make provision for the Expence that will attend the Carriage of them.

WILLIAM DENNY.

March 28, 1758.

To the Assembly concerning the recent conference with Teedyuscung.

GENTLEMEN:

Before I received your Message of the Twenty fourth Instant, in Answer to mine of the Day before, I intended to have spoke to Teedyuscung, and to have taken my leave of him in Publick, but on his acquainting me that the Messengers had heard of the Arrival of some Parties of Cherokee Warriors in Virginia, and were uneasy to be dispatched, that they might put the Indians who sent them on their Guard with respect to these parties, I did not think it proper

) detain them for a formal Conference, but gave my nswer as soon as it could be got ready.

You will see by the Minutes now laid before you ıat I reminded Teedyuscung of the Prisoners remain ıg among the Indians, assuring him it would give reat Satisfaction to me, the Council, Assembly, and ll the People of the Province, to see as many of them rought here as was possible. This I said in the pres- ıce of the Messengers and other Indians.

To himself much more was said, intending it should kewise be said in their presence; but he advised me) the Contrary, telling me, that the Messengers would :turn instantly with Agreeable Answers from the In- ians, and till then, no more need be said, and it would o more harm than Good.

No opportunity has offered since the Treaty of Eas- n, for my taking any Measures respecting the re oring of the Prisoners, more than reminding Teedy scung of his engagements on this Account, which I

ginia Forces, at Winchester, with an account of these Conferences, and the good Disposition of the Indians, and desired it might be forthwith Communicated to the Cherokees, and they be requested to have regard thereto, in their future Excursions.

WILLIAM DENNY.

March 28th, 1758.

To the Assembly concerning the proposed supply bill, the act for laying a duty on the tonnage of vessels, the request of the General for troops.

GENTLEMEN:

I have considered the Bill for granting to his Majesty the Sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds, and for striking the same in Bills of Credit, and for Providing a Fund for sinking the said Bills of Credit by a Tax on all Estates real and Personal, and Taxables within this Province, and have given it all the Dispatch, which the Length and Importance of it would admit of, and now return the Bill to you, with a few Amendments.

You will find that I have struck out such parts as relate to the assenting and Taxing the Proprietary Estate in Common, and in the same mode with the rest of the Inhabitants of this Province. You are not, however, to understand by this that I mean, or wish to exempt their Estate from being taxed. This is what they themselves do not desire. On the Contrary, they are willing that every Tract of Land within the Province, surveyed and appropriated for their use, should bear an equal and proportionable share of any Burthens that may be imposed on the People in the necessary Defence of this and His Majesty's

her Colonies. By the Bill the Estates of the People re to be rated and assessed by Assessors elected by hem for that Purpose.

This mode you think a very equitable one, and that would be unreasonable that the People should be axed by any others than such as they chuse and approve of. I conceive, Gentlemen, the same Justice due to your Proprietaries, and that it would be qually unreasonable their Estate should be assessed nd valued by Persons, in whose Nomination, or Appointment, they, or their Deputy, have not the least hare, This would be to exclude them from the Rights nd Advantages you think ought to be granted to he meanest of His Majesty's Subjects. I should have mended the Bill on the above plan with regard to he Taxation of the Proprietary Estate, and propose ommissioners to be inserted for that Purpose, had not been apprehensive that it might have retarded he passing at a Time, when our Duty to our gracious

once more obliged to inform you that I never can consent to their being again appointed Provincial Commissioners. Besides their Extraordinary Behaviour towards me, and the strong Objections I have often urged against appointing any of your own Members to be Commissioners, I must acquaint you that they, on several Occasions, have laid out and expended divers Sums of the Money heretofore given, by Act of the Legislature, to His Majesty's use, without previously obtaining my Consent, or even consulting me, which was a manifest Violation of their Trust, and expressly contrary to the Directions of the Law. They have, moreover, had meetings among themselves without Summoning or giving Notice to Mr. Lardner and Mr. Mifflin, their Brother Commissioners, who are first named in the Law, and had equal Power and Trust with them. They have likewise neglected to inform me of the state of their Accounts, or how they have applied the King's Money, though I long since demanded it of them; so that I know not to this Day in what manner it has been expended, or what New Contracts may have been made by them. At the late Treaty held at Easton, wherein Peace was concluded with the Indians, being informed that they had bought, with the money given for His Majesty's Use, a parcel of Goods and brought them to that Place to be disposed of in presents to the Indians, I demanded of them a List of such Goods, and the amount of them, that I might be enabled therefrom to form a better Judgment how to conduct myself towards the Indians, or what expectations to give them on an Occasion so interesting to his Majesty and this Province; in Answer to which they were pleased to tell me that they would in due time prepare and lay before me a List of such Goods. This, however, was delayed a long Time, and was all the Satisfaction I could obtain from them,

after the Conclusion of the Treaty. Under these ·cumstances, I should be inexcusable to his Majesty d the Publick in vesting with new Powers Persons o in so many Instances have acted in direct Oppoion to their Duty prescribed by the Law by which ·y were appointed. I am therefore under the disa·eable Necessity, Gentlemen, of insisting that you ·ert in the Bill some other Persons in their stead, ll qualified for so high a Trust, which, in so popuıs a Country as this is, I presume you can be at no ss to do.

I shall have regard to the General's Request of fur·hing him with Fifty Light Horse out of the Men ·ected to be raised by the Bill, as soon as that Bill ıll be passed into a Law, and hope you will give all possible Dispatch, as the Season for Action is vancing very fast. The several Matters requested you in your Message of the Thirty-first of last onth shall have my particular Attention.

ereign for the protection of his Subjects in these Colonies must be defeated, and thereby this and the neighbouring Provinces again be exposed to the cruel Incursions of our merciless Enemies, unless the supplies demanded of each Government for carrying into Execution the Plan of Operations concerted by his Majesty are granted, I cannot but be greatly concerned that a Bill so important in its Consequences should be obstructed or meet with the least Delay. Give me Leave to observe to you, Gentlemen, that the Taxation of the Proprietary Estate hath already been the Subject of much Altercation, in which a great deal of precious Time has been lost. To sollicit and bring this unhappy Contest to a final decision before our Superiors, An Agent hath been appointed and sent Home, on the part of the Assembly, and in the mean Time the Dispute hath been permitted to sleep, and a supply Bill passed by the Legislature, wherein the Proprietary Estate hath been altogether exempted. This being the Case, I was not a little surprized to find a Foundation laid for new Debates by a clause inserted in the above Bill for taxing the Proprietaries, and that too at a Time when Unanimity and Vigor in our Councils are so absolutely necessary. Permit me to remind you, Gentlemen, that our indispensable Duty to the best of Kings, a regard for our own Interest, and every Motive that can actuate British Subjects and Lovers of their Country, demand it of us on the present Occasion, to bury or at least Suspend all former Heats, and to guard against every thing that can possibly impede the vigorous Efforts His Majesty is determined to make against His Enemies the Ensuing Campaign, on the Success of which the very being of this Province may depend. That nothing might be wanting on my part, I have offered every thing in my power consistent with my Duty. So far from being desirous to exempt the Proprietary Estate

om bearing a Share in the Publick Burthen, I pro-
sed to you in my last Message to concur with you
taxing all the located and appropriated Tracts, pro-
led Commissioners were appointed in the Bill for
at purpose, such as should be approved of by both of
; and I intended if any Difficulties should arise about
e Commissioners further to propose that an equal
mber should be nominated by you and me. This
is a proposal so equitable that I did not doubt your
ceptance of it; and I am at a loss to know what
asons could move you to reject it. I once more make
u the like offer, and hope on Considering the Matter
u will either concur with me in it or suffer the Bill
pass as others of the like Kind heretofore have, ex-
pting the Proprietary Estate till the point is settled
d adjourned on the other side of the Water. It
ould be very disagreeable to me to enumerate the
asons I gave you in my former Message for Objec
g to Five of the Persons named in the Bill for pro
ncial Commissioners: they are so strong and full

Delay should be imputed to this Province it is a great Satisfaction to me that no part of the Censure can justly lie at my Door.

WILLIAM DENNY.

April 7th, 1758.

To the Assembly concerning the arrival of forty Cherokees at Fort Loudoun.

GENTLEMEN:

Lieutenant Colonel Armstrong has informed me by express, of the arrival of Forty Cherokees at Fort Loudoun, and that more are daily expected, and desires he may receive my immediate Directions in what manner they are to be treated and supplied, as they are come without Arms or Cloths. The Commander-in-Chief is made acquainted with their Arrival, and I have requested, that as these Indians come for the General Service of the Colonies, his Excellency would be pleased to order Provision to be made for them; but there not being Time to wait the General's Answer, without running too great a risque of disgusting these Friendly Warriors, I earnestly desire you would enable me forthwith to send them the Necessaries mentioned in the Letter now laid before you.

WILLIAM DENNY.

April 18th, 1758.

Order upon the Provincial Armourer for eighteen hundred light fuzees.

TO THOMAS JANVIER, PROVINCIAL ARmourer:

You are hereby directed to deliver to Brigadier General Forbes or his Order, for his Majesty's Use,

wo Hundred and Eighteen light Fuzees, which are
the Provincial Magazine. Dated at Philadelphia,
his Twentieth Day of April, in the Year 1758.

WILLIAM DENNY.

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o the Assembly concerning its action with regard to the Governor's amendments to the proposed money supply bill.

ENTLEMEN:

During the Course of your late Sessions, I have had too frequent Occasions to lament the Melancholy State of this distressed Country—the unseasonable Animosities wherein you have been engaged—our particular ill treatment of myself, and your unaccountable Delays—to turn your Attention to the important Concerns of this present Campaign, till it

Three Months of your sitting were expired before I received any Money Bill from you, and the first you sent me was so framed that you knew I could not pass it, being only calculated to keep up Disputes, altho' the Season was too far advanced to admit of that Delay, and the Operations of the Campaign in these parts in a great Measure suspended on our Account.

My principal Objections to that Bill, as appears from my Messages of the Third and Seventh Instant, were two. The first related to the unjust Method proposed for taxing the Proprietary Estate; and the Second to the Appointment of the Provincial Commissioners from among the Members of your own House, accountable only to yourselves a Practice liable to so many glaring Exceptions, that it must require an extraordinary Degree of Hardiness even to propose it.

The former of these points you have given up in the present Bill, which I received the Twentieth Instant, having totally exempted the Proprietary Estate, and chusing rather to deprive your Constituents entirely of the Benefit that would arise from an equal Taxation of that Estate, than not Subject it intirely to your own Mercy in the Mode you propose.

As to the Latter point, although I refused your Bill yesterday on that Score, yet you adhere to it, and seem determined to see the Province brought to the utmost Destruction, and all the Measures concerted by our gracious Sovereign, for our Relief, defeated, rather than the Fingering the Publick Money should not be in a few leading Men of your House, who, in various Instances have abused their former Trust, disregarded me and acted in open contempt of Law.

These are hard Charges, Gentlemen, but I have made them publickly, and if these Men regarded their own Characters, or if you had that regard which might have been expected for the Honour of your House, you would either have Obliged them to exhibit their

unts, when required, or you would have left them
f the present Bill, and inserted some other unex-
onable Men in their Stead; But all this you have
declined to do, and what renders the matter still
Suspicious, is your inserting a Clause in the
notwithstanding my repeated Protestations and
:tions to the Contrary, intimating, that they have,
my Consent, already expended the Sum of One
lred Thousand Pounds.
is, Gentlemen, is indeed a short Way of settling
unts, and is One of the boldest Impositions that
ips was ever offered to a Governor. From your
inacy, and the hard Necessity of the Times, I am
:ed to this Dilemma; I must subscribe my Name
falshood. Shelter these Men under an Act of
mbly, and preclude myself and the Publick from
ig them to a future Account, or Suffer all the
ures concerted for your Safety to stand still, the
:rous Body of Indians come to our Assistance to
n Home, and the present Campaign to be as inact

Conscience, and in Violation of Truth, that I am obliged to say that the former Hundred Thousand Pounds is Expended with my Consent; not to mention the Obscurity of the Bill, and other material Objections, which I waved for the sake of Dispatch.

WILLIAM DENNY.

April 22d, 1758.

To the Assembly concerning a letter from General Forbes, and a request from the Delaware Chief Teedyuscung to have the houses finished at Wyoming.

GENTLEMEN:

I lay before you a Letter I have just now received from General Forbes, on which I desire to know your Resolutions before you rise, that I may be enabled to give him a proper answer.

Teedyuscung has renewed his Request to have the Houses finished at Wyoming, for which this Government stands engaged. I propose sending the same Gentlemen that were appointed last Year, and shall recommend it to the Commissioners to defray the Expences that will attend the Execution of this Commission.

WILLIAM DENNY.

May 3d, 1758.

Speech to Teedyuscung, Chief of the Delawares.

BROTHER TEEDYUSCUNG:

All that you requested will be chearfully complied with, and with the utmost Dispatch. Mr. Hughes, one of the former Commissioners, who lives

in Town, has acquainted me that he is willing, and will soon be ready to go. Notice shall be sent to the other Gentlemen, who all live in the Country. You may be assured that this Business shall be performed to your Satisfaction.

Brother:

I desire, on your return to Bethlehem, you will not fail to send your Indians to scout and range in the places where the Enemy Indians are know to ——— the Province, and that they may be directed to use their utmost Endeavours to bring in a Prisoner.

Brother:

You may remember that I promised you and Moses Tetamy, at Easton, that who was committed on Suspicion of having murdered Indians, they should be tried according to our Laws. I now acquaint you that the Forms prescribed by our Laws have been observed with respect to ———; And no ——— being offered, he could not be found guilty. I am informed he is a ———, and, therefore, I propose sending him out of the Country.

Brother:

I have now finished all I have to say to you at present.

May 5, 1758.

Speech to Shahaise and other Indians from the Conestogo Indian Settlement.

BRETHREN, AND BROTHER SHAHAISE:

I have been informed that some of our Brethren of the Conestogoe Town were moving away with their Wives and Families, and selling their Corn and Improvements. As you had not given me any notice of this, I was much Concerned to hear it, and

therefore sent my Brother Sohaise a String of Wampum to invite him here to see me, that I might hear from him the truth of this story; and if it was so, whether that they were moving from any invitation of your Brethren, the Indians, or from any Dissatisfaction with us; and now I desire You, by this String of Wampum, to open your Minds freely to me.

A String of Wampum.

Brother:

I was also informed that one of your Brothers of the Conestogoe Town had been in the Six Nations Country, and was lately returned from thence, and he brought with him one of our Acquaintance of the Six Nations. I therefore desire you will inform me what News he has brought from thence, and what passes among our Brethren there.

A String.

May 8, 1758.

Further Speech to Shahaise and the other Conestogo Indians.

SHAHAISE AND THE OTHER CONESTOGO INdians:

I am very well pleased with the Account you have given of your Intention to remove; and much more so, that you altered your Resolution.

The Conestogo Indians may Depend on my protection, and that I will supply their Wants, so as not to put them under the necessity of removing. Shahaise's determination to stay, even if the others should have gone, shews his Love towards his Brethren, and discovers a particular Regard.

I have directed Mr. James Wright to supply you with Provisions, from time to time, as usual, and shall

earnestly recommend it to the Commissioners
end you some necessary Clothing; at present, you
are come down shall receive a small Present.
ay 12, 1758.

Speech to representatives of the Cherokees.

RETHREN AND WARRIORS OF THE CHERO
kee Nation:

I bid you welcome in the Name of his Majestie's
ieral and myself. If there can be any thing in
ch we can do you service it will give us pleasure
ou will be pleased to communicate it.

String.

May 12, 1758.

Majesty and the Southern Provinces, to help the English General in the present Expedition against the French, and we can assure you that Notwithstanding the reports that have reached your Country, these Indians are not come on any evil Design to hurt you, but to help their Brethren, the English; had it been otherwise, you would have heard from us, for we would never suffer them to hurt you."

A String.

"Brother:

"I have the pleasure to assure you that there is now in this City a Deputation of Cherokee Indians, on their Way with Messages to the Six Nations and they have likewise a particular Message to you and the Delawares. They tell us all is good News for you and us. But the Cherokee entrusted with the Messages is taken sick in this Town, and cannot yet proceed on his Journey.

"As to the other part, respecting the Building of Houses at Wioming, you are so well acquainted with our motives and good Intentions that you are quite able to answer for this Measure to the Six Nations or any other Indians who think amiss of it, and we desired you will take all possible care to set this matter in a true light everywhere, as it is entirely done at your request and for the good of your Indians; And that as soon as we have the opportunity, we have been some time past expecting, of seeing and Conversing with them, we will fully adjust this Matter both to your and their Satisfaction.

"Brother:

"As a mark of the Confidence we place in you, and as a full proof of the good Intentions of the General and Commander-in-Chief of the Army of our great King, whom you saw when you were last in this City with me, in the Messages that will be delivered you along with this, and hopes you will approve of them, and

either deliver them yourself or send them by trusty Persons to Diahoga, and order it so that the part which relates to your Brethren on the Ohio be sent forward to them by the fittest Persons that can be got, and with the utmost speed. If you find we have omitted any thing that is necessary, which you are assured will promote the good Work of Peace, we desire you will add it.

"Brother:

"As the Road of Correspondence by way of Wioming is open, and we are convinced of your Sincerity in doing us all the Service in your Power, we now send you some white Men with those Messages, that they may be truly and fully explained to you, and we depend on your protecting and seeing them safely conducted thro' the Indian Country."

A string.

"Brother:

"We know that the Senecas are your particular Friends. We would therefore have you send this Belt as an invitation to them in our Name, that some of their Chief Men may come along with you to confer on Various matters relating to the public Good. You may assure them that we are determined to fulfill all our Engagements and will put into our Pipe some good Tobacco and smoak together, and we earnestly press them to come by this Belt, and desire you to join another of your own to it to Strengthen our Request."

A Large Belt.

"Brother:

"As I hear there are many Parties of Indians scattered up and down in the Woods near Wioming, I desire you will endeavour to call them together, and to find out what Errand they are come upon, and send one or more of your Indians immediately off to me with the Accounts, and he shall be satisfied for his Trouble.

"Brother:

"I desire you will inquire of the Indians at Diahogo what is become of Essaway-wolling (Daniel) and the Belts that were sent by him into the Indian Country, as you may remember we particularly, by one Belt, invited the Senecas down here; having heard nothing from him, we are afraid those Messages are lost.

"Brother:

"It may not be in our Power to restrain the Cherokee parties when out of our Sight, from going beyond the Limits assigned them, as some of the Young Warriors are rash and headstrong.

"I desire, therefore, you will caution our Friendly Indians of this, and press them to keep on this side of the Susquehannah, if they come Lower than Fort Augusta, and not to go over the West Branch of Susquehannah."

Message offering the protection of the Province to the Susquehannah Indians and those at Ohio.

"BRETHREN:

"You who live on and near Susquehannah, and all those who incline to live in Peace with the English, and are willing to promote and strengthen the peace among the other Indians, hearken to this Message, which we are going to deliver to you in behalf of the Governor of Pennsylvania and the General and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Army in these Parts."

A String.

"Brethren:

"You know how cruelly the French on the Ohio, and the Indians under their Influence, have murdered the

King of Great Britain's Subjects and Children, in the Provinces of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, which has induced His Majesty to send a great Number of Troops to chastise the Children of the French King and their Indians. The Southern Indians, out of regard to the King of Great Britain, and at the Request of the Southern Provinces, are Come to help us and revenge the Blood of the English spilt by the French and their Indians.

"Brethren:

"Out of Brotherly Love to you and our Friends, we have sent this Belt on purpose to acquaint you with our Proceedings, and desire you would send privately to your Friends and Relations at Ohio, to come away to your Towns and there sit still. If they will do so we will take care that neither they nor you shall be hurt; we should be sorry that any of those who have an inclination to come home to their Native Country, and live in Peace with us, should suffer; and therefore as these Southern Indians who are now with the King's Army are very numerous and exasperated against the French and their Assistants, we send you this Belt and earnestly press you to come away."

Here give a White Belt, one that has Little Black in it.

"Brethren:

"You know a great deal of Pains has been taken by this Government and some of your Nations, in order to dispel the Clouds that arose from the North and darkened our Country. We sometimes thought that they were entirely Dispelled, but we find here and there a Cloud, and we do not as yet see clearly one another's Faces. We therefore invite you to come down to us as quickly as you possibly can, and you will find us willing to talk over every thing, and clear

up the Sky intirely that all darkness and Clouds may be dispelled."

A String of Wampum of Seven or Eight Rows.

Letter of instructions to Frederick Post conveying Messages for Teedyuscung the Delaware Chief.

Philadelphia, June 20th, 1758.

SIR:

The Cherokee Messenger recovering of his Indisposition, I caused him to be examined as to the Belt he has to deliver to the Delawares, and I inclose you a Copy of the Interpretation, which as you know was taken in the presence of Mr. Peters and Israel Pemberton.

The Cherokee gave the Belt, desiring it might be sent to Teedyuscung, and as it is of so important a Concern, I earnestly desire you would take the Charge of it and deliver it yourself to him at Wioming, or if upon your arrival at Fort Allen you shall find it not Safe to go farther, you may employ one or more trusty Indians to carry it, taking care that they thoroughly understand the full Sense of it.

Please to let Teedyuscung know that the Cherokee is oblig'd to go to the Six Nations by Way of New York as soon as he is well.

I thank Mr. Thompson and you for your Diligence and Care in the Execution of the Trust reposed in you, and for your full and Satisfactory Account of your Proceedings.

You will be pleased to return my Thanks to Teedyuscung for the Assurances he gave of sending forward the Messages. His Continuance at Wioming is of great Service. His uneasiness at the Mischief done

shows a sincere affection, and his giving us from time to time information of the Motions of the Enemy Indians is a farther Confirmation of it. I shall make known the Steps taking by him to bring about a Peace, and hope that none will hurt him in reverse for what others do, or at least I will try my Endeavours to prevent it.

Orders are sent to Shamokin, and you have Duplicates of them to send by Way of Wioming, that a Supply of Provisions be delivered to Teedyuscung's Messengers, and a further Order shall be sent to give them a proper Quantity of Powder and Lead.

No'Flag was given by me to Will Sock, the one got by Teedyuscung is not an English one. The General has made, as he tells me, an alteration in the Fly, and if one of the New Flags can be got here, it shall be delivered to you now, if not, one shall be sent as soon as possible.

By a mere accident, the Indian Store at Augusta is Shut; the Agent, on the passing of ———, oblig'd to come to this City. But he shall be sent to Augusta again in a very short time, & Goods will be sold as before; of this you make mention, if you think it necessary, or if any Notice be taken of it to you.

I wish you a good Journey, and desire you will apply to the Commissioners for your Expence.

I am, S'r, your most Humble Servant,

WILLIAM DENNY.

To Mr. Frederick Post.

Speech to certain Minisink Indians.

BROTHERS:

As you are Messengers, and have come a great way .through the Woods, I Brush the briers from your legs; I anoint the Bottom of

your feet; I wipe the Dust out of your Eyes and Throat; I clear your Bodies from the Sweat and Dust, and I heartily bid you welcome.

4 Strings of Wampum.

Brothers, the Minisink Indians:

Yesterday you asked my advice what you should do; whether stay here or go to Burlington. You know you were not sent to me, but to the Governor of Jersey, and you have an answer to the Belts he sent.

The reason why you came through this Province, is because the road to the Indian Country, since the War, lies through this Province; and at the Instance of the Governor of Jersey, I gave those passports that you have with you, to engage safety and protection to whoever should be sent. You needed not to have come to this City, there is a shorter Road to Burlington.

I was glad that your nation accepted Governor Bernard's Belts. They told Moses Tetamy, that the Messengers would, by a certain time, be at Fort Allen with another; and he was now going to Fort Allen to meet you; but fortunately he has Light of you here; will take you by the Hand, as it is his Duty, and Conduct you to Burlington, where the Governor, Council, and Assembly, are now sitting. I therefore advise you, by all means, to go forthwith to Burlington. I am myself going there to Visit the Governor at his Request by Letter which I received the other Day, and shall be glad if I can be of any Service to you.

August 4, 1758.

Speech to Sogongwypy or Samuel, a Delaware and other Indians.

BROTHER:

I receive the Belt from the Three Chiefs very kindly. Their Message is very good and agreeable I will wait for their Messenger to come, and let me

know when they will be at Easton, and I will meet them there.

A String.

I desire you will let Teedyuscung know that I am much obliged to him for his Message, and shall act as he desires.

Another String.

August 5, 1758.

To the Assembly concerning Admiral Boscawen's request for a number of seamen and the proposed Indian treaty at Easton.

GENTLEMEN:

The Honour and Interest of this Province are so deeply concerned in the late Request made by Admiral Boscawen to furnish him with a Number of Seamen, that I cannot avoid recommending it strongly to you to reconsider the matter. You will please to remember that his Majesty in a Letter from Mr. Pitt, his Principal Secretary of State, bearing date the thirtieth Day of December last, laid before you in March, Signified to me His Royal Pleasure that all Legal Methods should be used to supply the Commander-in-Chief of his Ships in North America with such a Number of Sailors from this Province as he should at any time require for His Majesty's Service. When, therefore, I received the Admiral's Letter generously offering that the Ecclo, a Ship of Thirty-Two Guns, should in return for a Supply of the Seamen demanded be immediately stationed here for the Protection of our Trade, I made no doubt of your readily acceding to so advantageous a Proposal.

You are pleased to say that it is not in your Power to comply with this Requisition, because the Province

hath been at a very great Expence in fitting out a Ship of War, now on a Cruize for the Protection of your Trade, and the Public Funds are near exhausted.

Gentlemen, when you Consider that a Man of War Stationed on your Coast will render for the future the Province ship useless, that the great Sums necessarily expended in supporting her will be saved, and at the Same time your Trade will be more effectually Secured. I am persuaded you will agree with me that it is your Duty as well as your real Interest to fall on proper Means to furnish the Admiral with the Number of Seamen he demands without Delay.

New Funds will be wanting to Supply the Deficiency of those already raised; but it is certain that the Taxes hereafter to be imposed will be easier on the People if by the Measure proposed the heavy Expences of Supporting the Province Ship can be saved to them.

I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that from the present face of things Indian Affairs seem to have a very favourable appearance. Since your adjournment in May last, I have been particularly attentive to improve every Opportunity that has offered to reclaim such of them as have joined our Enemies, and of Conciliating the affections of the Indians in general. Several Messages and Conferences have passed between us, in consequence of which a general meeting has been agreed upon to be held at Easton, and I have lately received Intelligence that many are already arrived on our Frontiers, and great Numbers are Assembling together and may be daily expected there. At this Treaty the Governor of the Jersey has by the particular desire of the Indians agreed to attend; and in order to make an extensive as well as durable Peace with the Indians in general, I have invited the Governors of New York, Maryland, and Virginia, and Sir

William Johnson to favour me with their presence and assistance.

A very Considerable Expence must necessarily attend this important Transaction, which the Commissioners have agreed with me to defray out of the last Sum granted to his Majesty by this Province. I hope every Hand and Heart will be united in endeavouring to bring to a happy Issue this Treaty, so interesting to his Majesty's Service, and the Colonies in general.

WILLIAM DENNY.

September the 12th, 1758.

To the Assembly concerning General Forbes' requisition for carriages for the King's army.

GENTLEMEN:

I lay before you a Letter from General Forbes, which I have just received by Express. You will thence collect the Situation of Affairs under his Direction, and I most earnestly entreat you will consider it, and this pressing Occasion, do every thing in your Power to promote the King's Service, by falling on the most speedy and effectual method for Supplying the King's Army with Carriages, for want of which the General is in the utmost Distress.

WILLIAM DENNY.

September the 13th, 1758.

Speech to the Indians at a conference at Easton in October, 1758.

BRETHREN:

It gives me great pleasure to see so many of you, and of so many different Nations, at this Council fire. I bid you heartily Welcome.

Brethren:

With this String I wipe the Sweat and Dust out of your Eyes that you may see your Brethren's Faces and look Chearful. With this String I take all Bitterness out of your Breast, as well as every thing disagreeable that may have gathered there, in order that you may speak perfectly free and open to us. With this String I gather the Blood, and take it away from the Council Seats, that your Cloths may not be stained nor your minds anyways disturbed.

Three Strings.

October 8, 1758.

Further Speech to the Indians at the Conference at Easton.

BRETHREN, CHIEFS AND WARRIORS OF the United Nations, and others your Brethren and Nephews now met here:

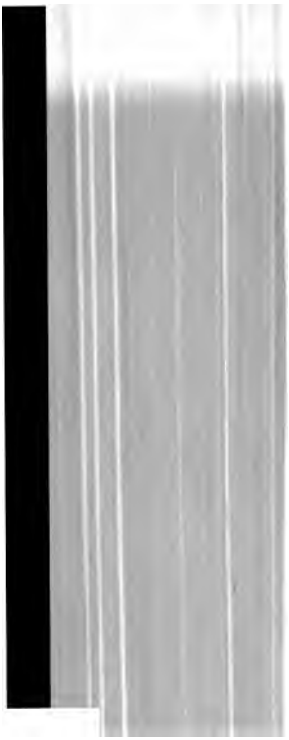
Agreeable to your Request at our first meeting, I now return you the Belt which the Young Seneca Indian brought me, with your Answer to the Invitation I gave you to come down to this Council Fire.

Here his Honour returned the Belt.

Brethren:

I invited you to come down to the Council Fire kindled at this Place by me and your Nephew, Teedyuscung, with a design to Lay before you Matters of the greatest Consequence to you and us. I am now about to communicate them to you, and to Answer all that has been said by you to me since our meeting together. I, therefore, by this String, Open your Ears that you may hear clearly and carefully attend to what I shall say to you.

A String.



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future.

A String.

Brethren:

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Brethren:

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true Cause why they

Now that the Hatch
and we are reconciled

between us may never be interrupted, but continue firm to the remotest Ages.

Two Belts.

Brethren:

By these eight Strings of black Wampum, you, the Mohocks, Senecas, and Onondagoes, told us that You had not only brought about an Union with the Delawares and Minisinks, on the Waters of the River Susquehannah, but had also sent Messages to the Indians now on the Ohio, as well those of these two Nations, as those of the Six Nations, under the French influence, desiring them to lay down the Hatchet, and enter again into Friendship with their Brethren the English, and on their behalf you have taken the Hatchet out of our Heads, so far as to lay a Foundation for a future Peace.

Brethren, the Mohocks, Senecas, and Onondagoes:

This was a friendly Part, and we flatter ourselves they will hearken to you, as there are now Deputies here from those Indians on the Ohio, with Messages to us, which will be delivered in Publick.

We accept your Strings and approve your taking the Hatchet on the behalf of the Ohio Indians, out of our Heads, so far as to make it the Foundation of a future Peace.

Nine Strings.

Brethren, the Cayugas, Oneidos, Tuscaroras, Tuteloes, Nanticokes, or Conoys, the younger Nation who are parts of and united with the Six Nations.

By these strings you say, that as you came down the Road which has been opened from your Country to this Council Fire, you saw Blood lately spilt upon it, and have washed it away, not only out of the Road, but out of the Council Chamber, least that should have been stained.

Brethren:

We join by these Strings with you in removing the Blood, we bury it deep in the earth.

Three Strings.

Brothers, the Cayugas:

With this Belt you justly Lament the folly of your young Men, who have suffered themselves to be stolen away from you by the French, and then, at their Instigation, to strike us; you take the Hatchet out of our Heads, you ask Pardon for them, and desire we will forgive the Mischief they have done us, and both you and they promise never to Hurt us more.

Brethren:

We accept the Belt in their Behalf, and give you this Belt in token of our Friendship and Reconciliation.

A Belt.

Brethren:

You may remember that the Day before Yesterday, your Nephew, Teedyuscung, told me by this String, that he had already said to me at our former Meetings, every thing he had to say, and had made me acquainted with the Cause why he had struck us, and that I knew what had passed between us; That we had made up all Differences, and had done it as far as we could, for our future Peace.

That at my Request, he had given the Halloo, and brought down to this Place you who heard him, and are now present, and that he would sit by and hear what he said together.

Brethren:

As there are a great many of you here who were not present at our former Meetings, I think it proper, for your information, to give you a short account of what has passed between your Nephews, the Delawares, and us.

About three years ago your Brethren, the English, living on the Borders of this Province were struck on a

sudden, at a time when they were in profound Peace with you, and following the Business, Suspecting no Danger. Many were killed, and others carried away Captives.

We were surprized, and did not know who struck us, but sent Messengers up the Susquehannah as far as the Six Nation Country, to enquire whence the Blow came, and for what reason.

On the return of these Messengers, we were informed that the Hatchet had been struck into our Heads by our Countrymen, the Delawares and Shawanese.

Sometime after this Discovery was made, a Cessation of Hostilities was brought about by the Six Nations, at our Request, made to them for that purpose by Sir William Johnson; and upon our Invitation, our Brother Teedyuscung came down, with a Number of Delawares and other Indians, to a Council Fire kindled at this Place, where we have since had several Meetings.

At one of the Meetings, Teedyuscung told us that the Cause of the War was, their foolish Young Men had been perswaded by the Falshearted French King to strike their Brethren, the English; and one reason why the Blow came harder was, that the Proprietaries of this Province had taken from them, by Fraud, the Ground we now stand on, and all the Lands lying between Tohicon Creek and Wioming, on the River Susquehannah.

At last all Blood was Wiped away and buried under Ground, the Peace Belts were then exchanged between us and our Brother Teedyuscung, who then told us he acted in behalf of Ten Nations, and promised to bring in and restore to us all our Fellow Subjects that had been carried off Prisoners by them.

For the Truth of this short Relation I refer you to our Brother Teedyuscung, who will confirm it to you more particularly.

A Belt.

Brethren:

To continue our Friendship, it is absolutely necessary to preserve Faith, and keep the Promises we make with each other.

I will speak plainly to you, and from the Bottom of my Heart, as one Friend ought to another, that nothing may lie heavy on my Mind to disturb me hereafter; and I expect the same Openness and Freedom on your Parts.

I desire, therefore, to know the Reason why our Flesh and Blood, who are in Captivity, and in your Power, have not been delivered to us, according to the Promise made us by our Brother, Teedyuscung, in behalf of all the Indians he represented; and what is become of those Belts we gave him to confirm the Peace and that Promise; for, till that Promise is complied with, we can never sleep in Quiet, or rest satisfied in the Friendship of those who detain our Children and Relations from us.

A Belt.

October 13, 1758.

Further Speech to the Indians at the Conference at Easton.

BRETHREN, THE MOHOCKS, ONONDAGOES, Senecas, Oneidoes, Cayugas, Tuscaroras, Nanticokes, and Tuteloes:

In a Conference held with you yesterday, you told me, that we know your Nephew, Teedyuscung, gives out that he is a great Man, and Chief of Ten Nations, and that this was his constant Discourse. By this Belt, therefore, you denied him to be so great a Man, and desired to know of me who made him so, or gave him Authority over you.

Brethren:

I will answer you truly, and tell you in a few Words all that I know of the Matter. I have already informed you that after the Delawares had struck us, you, our good Friends, the United Nations, advised them to sit still and do us no more mischief; and that soon after this we invited the Delawares to meet us at a Council Fire kindled at this Place.

We received an Answer to our Message from Teedyuscung as a Chief among the Delawares. At the Time appointed he came and told us that he represented Ten Nations, amongst which the United Nations were included; that he acted as a Chief Man for the Delawares, but only as a Messenger for the United Nations, who were his Uncles and Superiors, to whom he would faithfully carry every thing that should be transacted between us that they might do as they saw Cause.

We believe what your Nephew told us, and, therefore, made him a Counsellor and Agent for us, and desired him to publish to all Nations of Indians what we did at our Council Fires, and to let them know we were sincerely disposed to be at peace with them.

Brethren:

I can only speak for myself, and do assure you that I never made Teedyuscung this great Man, nor ever pretended to give him any Authority over you; and I must do him Justice to declare to you that at our former publick Treaties Teedyuscung never assumed any such Power; but on many Occasions when he spoke of you called you his Uncles and Superiors.

I never shall attempt to nominate or impose a Chief on any Indian Tribe or Nation, but on all Occasions will pay due regard to those who are chosen by their Countrymen.

If any others have made Teedyuscung so great a Man as to set himself above you I am sorry for it. It

is more than I know, and they who have done it must answer for themselves.

I should be greatly concerned that any uneasiness should arise among you, and hope you will guard against it, and preserve that Harmony which ought to subsist between Friends and Relations.

Brethren:

By this Belt and String you promised me to make Diligent Search in your Towns for our Flesh and Blood who are Prisoners among you and return them to us.

Brethren:

We have always found you honest and punctual in the performance of your Promises. Your Words, therefore, give me great Comfort and fill our Hearts with Pleasure.

We rely upon you that no Time may be lost in fulfilling an Engagement on which our Peace and Quiet so greatly depend.

A Belt and String.

October 16, 1768.

Further Speech to the Indians at the Conference at Easton.

BRETHREN, CHIEFS AND WARRIORS OF THE Six United Nations, and your Nephews, here assembled:

I am much obliged to you for the Account you gave me the Day before Yesterday of the True Cause of the Bitterness of your Hearts towards us, and the Reasons which induced some of your Young Men first to strike us, and others to side with the French on the Ohio.

The Advice you gave us to take better care, and guard against any Breach of Friendship between us for the future, is very kind and wholesome; we will join with you, and Endeavour to prevent the like Evils for the time to come.

I promise you that I will immediately send to the Governor of Virginia to enquire after the Seneca Boy, Squissatego, who you say was left a Prisoner in his Country, and if he is alive, you may depend on his being returned to you.

A Belt.

Brethren:

By these Strings you put me in mind that the Proprietaries, Four Years ago, bought of you, at Albany, a large Tract of Land over Susquehannah, from the Mouth of a Creek called Kayarondinhagh or John Penn's Creek to the Ohio, and were paid by the Proprietaries' Agents One Thousand Pieces of Eight, as the Consideration Money, for such Parts as were settled by our People; but that as your Warriors disapproved of your Conduct in Council for making that Sale, you now reclaimed such of the Lands contained in that Grant as you have not received a Consideration for.

Brethren:

The Proprietaries of this Province have on all Occasions manifested their particular Regard for you. They prefer your Friendship and the Publick good to their own Private Interest. Their former Conduct gives you no Room to doubt the Truth of this. What I am about to tell you is a further Confirmation of it. Therefore give me your attention, and listen to what I shall say. You may remember that at a Treaty you held with your good Friend, Sir William Johnson, three Years ago, some of your wise men told him that there were some among them who were dissatisfied with the sale of the above Lands made by

a at Albany, and were desirous that part of it ıld be reserved for them, though the Proprietaries purchased it fairly of them and paid One Thou- l Pieces of Eight, which was all they were to re- e till our People settled to the Westward of the ghenv or Appalaccin Hills. Sir William John represented this matter to the Proprietaries in r Behalf, whereupon they chearfully agreed to ase to all that part of the Purchase you have re- med; and, by a Letter of Attorney, empowered ıard Peters and Conrad Weiser to Execute a Deed ou for those Lands, on your Confirming to them Residue of that Purchase. On this Subject, there- , you will please to Confer with them and Settle Boundaries between you, that they may release Lands to you accordingly before you leave this e, and set your Minds at Ease.

String:

thren.

You know, also, that the United Nations have sold Lands to the Proprietaries which your Nephews the Delawares, now claim as their Right. This is the Case with Regard to some Part of the Lands lying between Tohiccon Creek and the Head of the River Delaware, which Teedyuscung, in your hearing, the Day before Yesterday, said the Proprietaries had defrauded him of. The Proprietaries are desirous to do Strict Justice to all Indians; but it cannot be supposed they can know in which of you the Right was vested. It is a matter that must be settled among yourselves; till this is done there will probably remain some Jealousy and Discontent among you that may interrupt both your and our future Quiet, which we should guard against by all means in our Power.

A String.

Brethren:

I now acquaint you that a Store of all Sorts of Goods for your use is opened at Shamokin, where the Indians may be Supplied at the most reasonable Rates with any goods they may want; and the best Prices will be given to you for such Skins, Furs, and Peltry as you shall bring them. Another Store is intended to be opened at Fort Allen, and you may depend upon it that such Persons will be placed there who shall use you with the Strictest Justice in all their Dealings.

A String.

Brother Teedyuscung:

As I understood at our last Meeting that you were prevented at that Time by the absence of some of the Six Nation Chiefs, from finishing what you then had to say, I defer answering, for the present, such parts of your speech as relate to me. But I shall soon take an Opportunity of doing it.

October 20, 1758.

Speech before the Chiefs of the United Nations at the Conference at Easton in Reply to a Message of the Ohio Indians.

GOVERNOR DENNY'S ANSWER TO THE MESsage of the Ohio Indians, brought by Frederick Post, Pisquitomen, and Thomas Hickman.

By this String, my Indian Brethren of the United Nations and Delawares join with me in requiring of the Indian Councils, to which these following Messages shall be presented, to keep every thing private from the Eyes and Ears of the French.

A String.

Brethren:

We received your Message by Pisquitomen, and Frederick Post, and thank you for the Care you have taken of our Messenger of Peace, and that you have put him in your Bosom, and protected him against our Enemy Onontio, and his Children, and sent him safe back to our Council Fire, by the same Man that received him from us.

A String.

Brethren:

I only sent Post to peep into your Cabbins, and to know the Sentiments of your Old Men, and to look at your Faces, to see how you look. And I am glad to hear from him that you look Friendly, and that there still remains some sparks of Love towards us. It is what we believed beforehand, and therefore we never let Slip the Chain of Friendship, but held it fast on our Side, and it has never dropped out of our Hands; by this Belt we desire you will dig up your end of the Chain of Friendship that you suffered, by the Subtilty of the French, to be buried.

A Belt.

Brethren:

It happened that the Governor of Jersey was with me, and a great many Indian Brethren, sitting in

Council at Easton when your Messengers arrived, and it gave Pleasure to every one that heard it, and it will afford the same Satisfaction to our Neighbouring Governors and their People, when they come to hear it; I shall send Messengers to them & acquaint them with what you have said.

Your requesting to let the King of England know your good Disposition, we took to Heart, and shall let him know it, and we will speak in your Favour to His Majesty, who has for some time past looked upon you as his lost Children; And we can assure you that as a Tender Father over all his Children, he will forgive what is past, and receive you again into his Arms.

A Belt.

Brethren:

If you are in earnest to be reconciled to us, you will keep your Young Men from attacking our Country, and killing and carrying Captive our Back Inhabitants; And will likewise give orders that your People may be kept at a Distance from Fort Duquesne, that they may not be hurt by our Warriors, who are sent by our King to Chastise the French, and not to hurt you; Consired the Commanding Officer of that Army treads heavy, and would be very sorry to hurt any of his Indian Brethren.

A Large Belt.

And Brethren:

The Chiefs of the United Nations, with their Cousins, our Brethren, the Delawares, and others now here, jointly with me send this Belt, which has upon it two figures that represent all the English and all the Indians now present taking Hands and delivering it to Pisquitomen, and we desire it may be likewise sent to the Indians who are named at the End of these Messages,* as they have all been formerly our very good Friends and Allies, and we desire they will go

*Sastaghretsy, Anigh Kallchon, Atowayteany, Towigh Towighraano, Geghdageghroanno, Oyaghtanont, Sisaghroana.

from among the French to their own Towns, and no Longer help the French.

Brethren on the Ohio:

If you take the Belts we just now gave you, in which all here join, English and Indians, as we don't doubt you will, then by this Belt I make a Road for for you, and invite you to come to Philadelphia to your first Old Council Fire, which was kindled when we first saw one another, which fire we will kindle up again and remove all disputes, and renew the Old and first Treaties of Friendship; This is a Clear and open Road for you; fear, therefore, nothing, and come to us with as many as can be of the Delawares, Shawanese, or of the Six Nation Indians; We will be glad to see You; we desire all Tribes and Nations of Indians who are in Alliance with you may come; As soon as we hear of your coming, of which you will give us timely notice, we will lay up Provisions for you along the Road.

A Large White Belt, with the Figure of a Man at Each End, and Streaks of Black, representing the Road from the Ohio to Philadelphia.

Brethren:

The Six Nation and Delaware Chiefs join with me in those Belts which are tied together, to Signify our Union and Friendship for each other; with them we jointly take the Tomahawks out of your Heads and bury them under Ground.

We speak loud, so as you may hear us; you see we all stand together, joined Hand in Hand.

Two Belts tied together.

October 20, 1758.

Further Speech to the Indians at the Conference at Easton.

BRETHREN:

By this Belt we heal your Wounds, we remove your Grief; we take the Hatchet out of your Heads; we make a deep Hole in the Earth, and bury the Hatchet so low, that no Body shall be able to dig it up again.

A Belt.

Brethren:

Now we have healed your Wounds, we, by this Belt, renew all our Treaties; we brighten the Chain of Friendship; we return to our first Affection; we confirm our Antient Union; we put fresh Earth to the Roots of the Tree of Peace, that it may bear up against every Storm that can blow, and live and flourish to the End of Time, whilst the Sun Shines and the Rivers Run. And we desire you would publish it among your own, and all other Indian Nations who are your Friends and Allies, and engage them to join with you in a firm Peace with his Majesty, and all his Subjects, in whose behalf I give you this Belt.

A Large Peace Belt.

Brethren:

We now open a Road to the old Council Fire, which was kindled by you and our Fathers in the City of Philadelphia.

Be assured that you will always find this Road open, easy, and pleasant to travel in, and for the future, whenever Occasion Calls, we shall be glad to see you there.

A Belt.

Brethren of the United Nations, and all our other Brethren, your Cousins and Nephews:

We thank you for the Care and Diligence with which you have attended to the several Matters rec-

ommended to you in these Conferences, which has yielded us Abundance of Satisfaction.

This Treaty will convince all our Enemies that we are now united in the firmest Band of Amity, and whilst we join our Strength together, it will not be in their Power to hurt either you or us.

A Belt.

Brethren:

As a Token of the Love we, your Brethren of this Province bear to you, I shall make a Present of a Quantity of Goods, which we have prepared for you, and desire your Acceptance of them; sensible of the approaching Season, and of the many Difficulties you live under from the Present War, We give it with an hearty good will.

October 23, 1758.

Speech to Teedyuscung, Chief of the Delawares, at the Conference at Easton.

BROTHER TEEDYUSCUNG:

By this Belt you put me in mind that we formerly referred our Dispute about Lands to our Father, King George, and you desire to know if he has decided it.

Brother:

You should consider the Circumstances of the affairs of your Father, King George. His Majesty lives at a very great Distance from us; is now engaged in War with the French; and the Business of War takes up a great deal of Time and Attention; besides in Time of War we have but few Opportunities of hearing from him.

As yet I have had no answer relative to your Affairs. You may depend upon it as soon as I receive

one it shall be communicated to you; And I can assure you the Proprietaries have pressed Dispatch, and will do every thing in their Power to bring it to a speedy Determination.

A Belt.

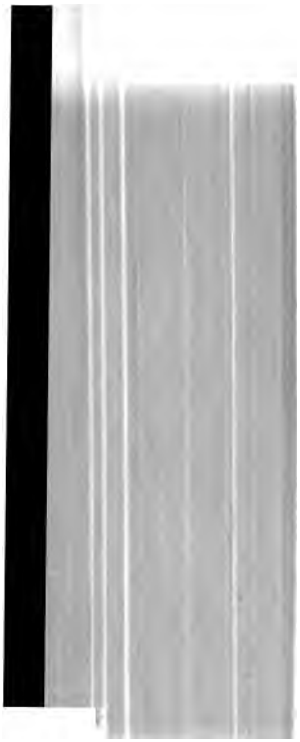
October 23, 1758.

To the Assembly concerning General Forbes' request for men and supplies, an appropriation for the King's use, and the late Indian treaty at Easton.

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE Assembly:

I have ordered the Secretary to lay before you a Letter I lately received from General Forbes, the Importance of which will, I am perswaded, convince you of the Necessity I was under to convene the House on the Occasion.

The advanced Season and late heavy Rains render it doubtful whether the General will be able to accomplish the Reduction of Fort Duquesne this Campaign. His Zeal and personal Bravery will, I doubt not, induce him to attempt every wise and prudent Measure practicable to make an Acquisition that will be attended with so many Advantages to His Majesty and his Colonies. It will, however, at all Events, be absolutely necessary for him to maintain this Winter the advanced Post he has possessed himself of, fortified, whereby he will be in a condition not only to make an Attempt very early in the Spring, but will be the better enabled in the mean time to cover and protect this and the neighbouring Provinces from the cruel Incursions and Ravages of the Enemy. To these Ends his Letter will inform you the General expects to be supplied with Twelve Hundred Men and Neces-



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I have the Pleas

Captives they have taken from us, and, from their Candour and Openness during the Course of the Treaty, the Concern and Sorrow they repeatedly expressed for the Michief done by their foolish young Men, who were seduced and misled by the French, the many professions of Friendship and Love for their Antient Brethren, the English, we have the greatest Reason to believe them once more sincerely attached to the British Nation. I have also prevailed with them to exert their influence with the Indians in the French Interest settled on the Ohio to withdraw themselves from our Enemies and return to their Former Friendship with us, and have joined with them in sending proper Messages on the Occasion, which I hope will be attended with Success. I have ordered the Minutes of the Several Transactions to be laid before you, and hope my Conduct therein will meet with your Approbation.

November the 16th, 1758.

To the Assembly concerning a protest from the Merchants of Philadelphia against certain acts of the Legislature unfavorable to trade.

GENTLEMEN:

I have ordered the Secretary to lay before you a Petition, presented to me by a great Number of the Merchants of this City, remonstrating against the Bill intituled "A supplement to the Act intituled 'An Act for granting to his Majesty a Duty of Tonnage upon Ships and Vessels, and also certain Duties upon Wine, Rum, Brandy, and other Spirits, and a Duty upon Sugar, for supporting and Maintaining the Provincial Ship of War for Protecting the Trade of this Province and other Purposes for his Majesty's



[illegible] you the Bill, and
into your serious Co
Petition now laid be
assure you it will give
every thing I can towa
of this Province, and
to concur with you in
who are better acqua
of your Constituents
ter, judge most equa

December the 6th, 1

To the Assembly ann
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and recommending

GENTLEMEN:

I have the Pleasu
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with the interesting

Foundation of our Future Slavery, by possessing themselves, and fortifying the back Parts of his Majesty's Colonies on this Continent, and to keep open a Communication between their Settlements from Canada to the Mississippi, I am perswaded every real Friend of Liberty will think this Conquest could not have been too dearly bought.

Under Divine Providence, and the Courage, Prudence, and steady Conduct of the General, who is known, during the Campaign, to have struggled with and surmounted Difficulties almost insuperable, under the severest Indisposition of Body, the Success of this Expedition is owing to the good Effects of our Several Treaties and Negotiations with the Indians on the Ohio, who were determined, by the Messages sent them from the last Treaty at Easton, to withdraw themselves, and observe a Neutrality.

The great Advantages that will attend this success of his Majesty's Arms, will be sensibly felt by all the British Colonies, but none so much as this Province, whose Inhabitants have been the most exposed to the Incursions and Cruelties of the French and their Allies from that Quarter. It is not, however, to be expected that our Vigilant and crafty Enemies will permit us long to remain in the quiet and undisturbed Possession of the Country, which they have been compelled to abandon to us. Common prudence, therefore, as well as a Sense of Duty to our Sovereign and ourselves, demand of us to lose no Time in preparing to repel any attempts they may make next Spring to retrieve their Losses. In the mean Time, also, it highly behooves us, by every probable Expedient, to confirm the Indians on the Ohio in their Present good Dispositions, and conciliate their Affections to His Majesty, His Subjects, and Government. To effect this, much remains to be done; Yet wavering in their Minds, & probably not unanimous in their Coun-

Service,'" as very injurious to the Trade of this Province in general, and partial and unequal in the mode of raising the Tax imposed for the Support of the Province Ship of War. I must acknowledge that many of the Reasons assigned by them appear to me of great Weight; and as a matter of this Importance, in which the well being of this Colony is so nearly concerned, cannot be too well deliberated upon, I return you the Bill, and desire you will take it again into your serious Consideration, together with the Petition now laid before you. For my own part, I assure you it will give me great Pleasure to contribute every thing I can towards the Protection of the Trade of this Province, and you shall always find me ready to concur with you in such means of doing it as you who are better acquainted with the Circumstances of your Constituents shall, on reconsidering the Matter, judge most equal and impartial.

WILLIAM DENNY.

December the 6th, 1758.

To the Assembly announcing the success of an expedition to the Westward under General Forbes and recommending certain military measures.

GENTLEMEN:

I have the Pleasure to Lay before you a Letter I lately received from Brigadier General Forbes, with the interesting and important Account of his Success in the Expedition against his Majesty's Enemies to the Westward, An Event which, it is true, has been purchased at a Considerable present Expence, but when the Consequences are cooly weighed and Considered, of suffering the French to lay the

Foundation of our Future Slavery, by possessing themselves, and fortifying the back Parts of his Majesty's Colonies on this Continent, and to keep open a Communication between their Settlements from Canada to the Mississippi, I am perswaded every real Friend of Liberty will think this Conquest could not have been too dearly bought.

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cils on this new Turn of Affairs, they will be liable to be again poisoned and misled by the French, unless we speedily evince to them that a firm Reliance may be had on our Friendship, and that we are able and willing to protect them against the French.

You will find by the General's Letter, dated at Fort Duquesne, that he had determined to leave Two Hundred of our Provincial Troops to join a proportionable Number of Virginians and Marylanders to protect the Country, and he desires my advice how to dispose of the rest of the Provincials for the ease and Conveniency of the Province and Inhabitants. It was not in my power to comply fully with the General's Request without previously knowing what Number of Troops you will agree to support the ensuing year; I was therefore under the Necessity of convening you before the Time of your adjournment, to deliberate on this and the other important Matters I have above mentioned to you.

General Forbes is of opinion that the Building of a Block House and Saw Mill upon the Kiskemontias, near Loyal Hannon, will be of the utmost Consequence to this Province; and, at this pressing Instance, I recommend it to you to make speedy Provision for so necessary a Work.

I have appointed Indian Agents to reside at Fort Allen, and in any Place that shall be thought most proper over Susquehannah. And the Commissioners under Act of Assembly for preventing Abuses in the Indian Trade, &ca., have, with my approbation, already sent up Quantities of Indian Goods, which will, I hope, have a very good Effect on our New Friends, and be a Means of disposing them to continue hearty in His Majesty's Interest.

I must also inform you that I have very lately received a Letter from General Amherst, dated the Thirteenth Instant, which will be laid before you by the

Secretary, wherein his Excellency informs me that though he has not as yet any particular Orders relative to the Operations of the ensuing Campaign, he imagines the same Number of Provincial Troops will be required that were voted by the respective Colonies this year; and that it will likewise be necessary in order to carry those Operations the more effectually into Execution, that those Troops should be at the Place of Rendezvous as early in the Spring as possible. He therefore recommends it to me, if the Troops raised by this Province for the Services of the last Campaign are not already Disbanded, that I would move you to continue them in their Pay during the Winter, which will not only be a great saving in point of Time, but, by what he can understand, a great Saving of Expence to the Province. But if it should so happen that the Troops should have been already disbanded, in that Case he desires I would lose no Time in using my Influence with you to order New Levies, and to cause them to be provided with the usual Necessaries, and to be ready by the Time the Season will admit their taking the Field.

Before I received the General's Letter, I had given Orders for the Discharge of the Companies which were inlisted for the Campaign Only, and sent the Paymaster to adjust their Accounts, that every Man might receive, with the Discharge, a Certificate of the Sum due to him, on which he might, perhaps obtain Credit for the purchase of Necessaries. The Paymaster is likewise directed to appoint some Proper Person to receive and take Care of the Arms, Accoutrements, and Blankets of every Soldier before he is discharged.

The Reasons assigned by General Amherst, for keeping up the Provincials raised for the Service of the last Year, are so Cogent and judicious, that it would be vain for me to add anything in Support of them.

pe, therefore, you will take his Excellency's Requi-
m into your Serious Consideration, and enable me
ive him a Speedy Answer.

efore I conclude, Gentlemen, I must remind you,
Large Arrears are due to the Troops in Pay of the
vince, more than the last Sum raised for his Ma-
y's use, will, as I am informed, be Sufficient to Dis-
rge, and beg you will Consider that it is the
iour, as well as the Interest of this Province, that
ns should be found for the speedy Payment of
Debt.

WILLIAM DENNY.

ecember the 21st, 1758.

---

address to certain members of the Meeting of

will easily perceive that I cannot, consistent with my Trust, order you the Copy you desire.

I can only say that there is not the least Reflection in it upon any Religious Society, and I conceive the meeting of Sufferings have nothing to do with it. If they think otherwise, I refer them to the Proprietaries.

And Am, Gentlemen,

Your Most Humble Servant,

WILLIAM DENNY.

Philadelphia, the 10th of January, 1759.

To Moses Forster, Owen Jones, Joshua Morris, Thomas Lightfoot, and the other Members of the Monthly meeting of Sufferings.

To the Assembly recommending measures for raising troops and collecting supplies for the King's service.

GENTLEMEN:

I now lay before you a Letter I lately received from one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, dated the Ninth Day of December last, wherein he is graciously pleased to signify his Resolution to improve the great and important Advantages gained the last Campaign, as well as to repair the Disappointment at Ticonderoga, and by the most vigorous and extensive efforts to avert, by the Blessing of God on his Arms, all Dangers which may threaten North America from any future Irruptions of the French, and that his Majesty not doubting but all his brave Subjects there will chearfully co-operate with, and Second to the utmost, the large Expence and Extraordinary Succors Supplied by the Kingdom of England, for their Protection and Defence; and his Majesty considering that the Several Provinces, from

nsylvania inclusive to the Southward, are well
e, with proper Encouragement, to furnish a Body
several Thousand Men to join his Majesty's Forces
those parts, for some offensive operations against
Enemy, has therefore signifyed to me his Pleas-
, that I should forthwith use my utmost Endea-
rs and Influence with you, to Induce you to raise,
h all possible Dispatch, within this Province, at
st as large a Body of Men as you did for the last
npaign, and even as many more as the number of
Inhabitants may Allow, to hold themselves in
diness to march as early as may be to the Rendez-
s, at such place or places as may be named for
t Purpose by the Commander-in-Chief of his Ma-
y's Forces in North America, or the Officer who
ll be appointed to command the King's Forces in
se parts, to proceed, in Conjunction with a Body
His Majesty's British Troops, so as to begin as
n as practicable, such Offensive Operations as shall

Sessions Next Year, to grant a proper Compensation for such Expences, according as the active Vigour and strenuous Efforts of the respective Province shall justly appear to merit.

Gentlemen:—In obedience to the King's Commands I do most earnestly recommend it to you to take these matters into your immediate Consideration, and loose no Time in complying with the Reasonable Requisitions His Majesty makes of you. A Sense of Duty to the best of Kings; the Preservation of your own Liberties and Possessions, which his Majesty is wisely and vigorously endeavouring to support and transmit to your Posterity, are motives that must inspire you with the highest Zeal; and the example of the Parliament of Great Britain, unanimously concurring with his Majesty's Measures, must animate you to exert yourselves to the utmost of your Power on this interesting Occasion, and, I doubt not, will induce you chearfully to raise the Supplies required of you. I also lay before you a Letter from General Amherst, Commander-in-Chief of all His Majesty's Forces in North America, requesting that the Forces raised by this Province may be in readiness by the Tenth of April, at which Time he proposes to take the Field. I must, therefore, press you to use Dispatch in your Councils, that such Advantages as the General may reasonably expect to reap from opening the Campaign so early may not be frustrated.

WILLIAM DENNY.

February 27th, 1759.

ter to General Amherst concerning various military measures of war.

Philadelphia, March 3d, 1759.

R:

Inclosed is a Copy of an address, presented to ne by the Assembly, with regard to various griev-es, which you will please to observe they insist ıld be redressed before they take the Supplies into sideration.

have already sent you General Forbes' Letter to of the Thirtieth of November, in which, after ng the agreeable News of the reduction of Fort uesne; he makes a Demand of Quarters, and now you an extract of my Letter in Answer thereto, you may be acquainted with the Places capable eceiving the King's Troops in a commodious man-

he Waggon Account, after General Braddock's

According to the Advices of the Indians now here, it is to be feared that the French and their Indians will attack Fort Duquesne as soon as the River is clear of Ice, having their Magazines ready at Kuskusky, and Places adjacent, from whence your Excellency will see the Necessity of an immediate Reinforcement of the Garrison at Pittsburgh, that not being able to stand a regular attack.

As carriages will be immediately wanted for the Support of the Troops there, I can assure you, that Such are in general the narrow Circumstances of the Country People, who are to Supply Waggons, that none can be got till former Accounts are discharged.

General Forbes continues in a languishing Conditoin, and neither is, or will be able to do any Business. Affairs are in such a Situation that I could wish it was Convenient for your Excellency to Visit this Place. If you cannot, please to send me your Orders and enable me to give an Answer to the Address by the return of the Express. I have the Honour to be your Excellency's

Most Obedient & most Hum'e Servant,

WILLIAM DENNY.

March 3, 1759.

To the Assembly recommending measures for raising supplies for the army.

GENTLEMEN:

I lay before you a Copy of my Letter to General Amherst, in consequence of your Address, and his Excellency's Answer, which I dare say will be agreeable to you, and I hope you will loose no more time in taking the Supplies into your Consideration.

WILLIAM DENNY.

March 10th, 1759.

ther to the Assembly recommending measures for raising supplies for the army.

ENTLEMEN:

I lay before you a Letter from Secretary Pitt, of the Twenty-Ninth of December last, communing His Majesty's Commands to renew and enforce he Strongest Manner the Necessity of a punctual pliance with his last Orders, which have for some been under your Consideration, and again assur- you that as soon as the Agents of the respective vinces, duly authorized, shall produce the neces documents, the same shall, without Delay, be mmended to Parliament for a reasonable Com- sation.

make no doubt but you will now use your utmost patch in raising the Supplies, especially as the son is so far advanced, and the time very near that appointed by General Amherst for the Forces to

which you will please to consider, and favour me with your Opinion upon it.

WILLIAM DENNY.

March 20th, 1759.

To the Assembly concerning the money supply bill.

GENTLEMEN:

I have carefully considered the Bill intituled "An Act for granting to His Majesty the sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds, and for striking the same in Bills of Credit in the manner herein separate after directed, and for providing a Fund for Sinking the sad Bills if Credit by a Tax on all Estates, real and Personal, and Taxables within this Province," and now return it to you with a few amendments, which I hope will receive your approbation.

I would willingly avoid any Dispute that might arise between us, and retard a Bill so necessary at this Juncture of his Majesty's Service, as well as the safety and Benefit of this Province; wherefore I think it proper to inform you that the Proprietors are ready and willing to Contribute their full proportion of the Sums already granted, or hereafter to be granted to His Majesty's Use, if, on a fair and equal Taxation of their Quit-Rents and appropriated Tracts, their former order for the sum of Five Thousand Pounds shall be found to fall Short of such proportion. If you approve of this Offer, and will prepare a Separate Bill for that purpose, I will heartily concur with you in it, and shall be glad to put a final period to this Contest.

WILLIAM DENNY.

March 29th, 1759.

the Assembly recommending measures for furishing supplies to the army and navy of the King.

ENTLEMEN:

By the Halifax Packet I yesterday received a Letter from the Right Honourable Mr. Pitt, One his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, of the enty-Third of January, communicating to me his jesty's Commands, which he was pleased to give on receiving the Account of the Success of his Arms the River Ohio.

As this Province the last year shewed great Zeal l Ardour in promoting the measures conducive to t happy Event, which his Majesty is now desirous improving to the best Advantage, and as his Maty's faithful Subjects in every part of his Dominis will, no Doubt, vie with each other in Contribng their utmost to the vigorous Efforts of his Maty for reducing his Enemies to reasonable Terms

of Admiral Saunders) for a supply of Seamen from this Province, which I have already communicated to you with this Letter. I must again press you to take the Demand into your immediate Consideration, and let me have your result upon it, so that I may be enabled to return him an Answer.

WILLIAM DENNY.

April 2d, 1759.

To the Assembly concerning the money supply bill.

GENTLEMEN:

My Instructions do not permit me to accede to a Bill for the Taxation of any Part of the Proprietary Estate unless Commissioners are therein appointed for that Purpose; nor can I conceive it reasonable that they should be obliged to submit their Estates to an assessment by Persons in whose Election or Nomination they have no Share, and be thereby excluded from a Privilege you have, with Justice, granted to all the Freeholders and Voters in his Province.

Every moment's Delay of the supply Bill at this Critical Juncture does great Violence to the Vigorous Plan of Operations concerted by our gracious Sovereign for the Ensuing Campaign. I hope, therefore, you will no Longer retard it by insisting on a Matter which I have no power to Comply with, but leave it to be adjusted in a separate Bill, according to the Proposal I made you in my last Message on that Subject.

WILLIAM DENNY.

April 7th, 1759.

urther message to the Assembly concerning the money supply bill.

ENTLEMEN:

Before I take Notice of your two last Messages, of the Seventh and Tenth Instant, give me Leave remind you that many months before I received ır first Bill for granting the Sum of One Hundred ousand Pounds to His Majesty, I repeatedly called on you to raise such new Supplies as might be nec ary to discharge the large arrears due to the Pro cial Forces for their Service the last Campaign, and secure our late Acquisitions to the Westward, and carry into Execution the Vigorous Measures con ted by our gracious Sovereign for the Protection of American Colonies. I could not, however, obtain Bill from you till the twenty-fourth of last March. as sincerely disposed to forward so necessary a Bill. I therefore waved may Objections, that might, with at Justice, have made against many material parts

their full proportion of the Sums already granted, or thereafter to be granted to his Majesty, if, on fair and equal Taxation of their Quit-Rents and appropriated Tracts, their former order of five Thousand Pounds should be found to fall short of such proportion, and offered to concur with you in a Separate Bill for that purpose. I had no other Motive in proposing a separate Bill and to expedite the supply Bill, which otherwise from such an Amendment as would include the Proprietaries Estate, and prescribe the Mode of Taxation, must be retarded, greatly to the prejudice of the King's Service, and the Common Cause. On receiving the same Bill from you a Second Time, I informed you, by a verbal Message, that to put an End to all disputes at so critical a Season, I was willing to Pass a Bill of the same Nature and Import with the late laws for granting Supplies, passed in this Province in the preceding Years; to this I conceived you would have no just Cause of Exception, as you knew those Laws had received Royal Assent, and that the Agents for this Province in England, were instructed to procure the Decision of our Superiors there, what Parts of the Proprietary Estate was legally Subject to Taxation, and Settle the Mode of doing it. You were pleased, however, to send me up a New Bill, subjecting the Proprietary Estate to be rated by Assessors, chosen by the People only, in Answer to which, in a Message of the Seventh Instant, I expressly told you, that I was restricted by my Instructions, from giving my Assent to a Bill for the Taxation of any Part of the Proprietary Estate unless Commissioners were therein appointed for that Purpose, notwithstanding which, to my great Astonishment, you have returned me the same Bill, intimating in your Messages that you will Suffer this Province to be exposed to all the Dreadful Train of Miseries and Calamities that must inevitably attend

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His determination, i
me under the disagre
ter before him.

In the present Cri
suming a Dispute w
your former grants t
I have not Power to
insist upon, are but
your Professions.

If the Proprietary
sive, can you be dou
dress before his Maj
decided? If you ha
unreasonably take t
ing so important a I
the Consequences of
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plies expected of yo
to abandon Pittsbur
gained in that Qu
Crown, the last C
Credit with the Ind

Before I conclude, let me remind you, Gentlemen, that the Lives of your Constituents are now in your Hands, and depend upon your final Resolution with Regard to this Bill; that your Duty to his Majesty, yourselves, and your Country, demand of you, that the Supplies required of you be granted without further Delay, and that you ought no longer to insist on a Point which I have so frequently told you I have it not in my Power to comply with.

WILLIAM DENNY.

April 12th, 1759.

Speech to Teedyuscung, Chief of the Delawares.

BROTHER:

I thank you for your assurances to Continue your best Endeavours to bring as many Indian Nations into the Peace lately concluded at Easton, as you are capable to Influence. I give you this Belt to assure you that I am your hearty Friend, and shall take a pleasure in doing every good Office to the Delawares, Unamies, Opings, and all other Indian Nations that shall return natural Alliance."

A Belt.

I shall recommend the request of the Indians who are in Want of Powder, to the Provincial Commissioners, who set to-morrow, and Mr. Peters will acquaint you with their Resolution. I shall at all times be glad to serve you or any Indians you recommend to me.

A String.

June 11, 1759.

Papers of the Governors.

he Assembly vetoing An Act for recording warrants and surveys, &c.

:NTLEMEN:

The Bill Entitutled "an Act for recording War- s and Surveys, &c.," appearing to be a Law Bill, erred it to the Consideration of several Gentlemen ed in that Profession, who have made many Just rvations upon the Defects of the Bill, and reported they are of Opinion such a Bill is of the utmost ortance to the Freeholders of this Province, and rves the greatest Care, Judgment and Skill in its ation. I cannot therefore give my Assent to it as w stands, but have ordered the Secretary to return you for your further Consideration, and lay before the Gentlemen's Remarks upon it, that in a Case great Moment wherein the Estate of every Land- er is concerned, nothing may be neglected or ted that may tend to Secure and Establish their

passed over without taking any Notice of them. The Bill, as it now stands, is so very exceptionable, that it is hardly possible to amend it, without framing it anew; Therefore, I am under the Necessity of refusing my Assent to it, and recommend it to you, when it suits your leisure, to make a new Draught on the Plan of the Observations I lately laid before you.

WILLIAM DENNY.

June 19th, 1759.

To the Assembly recommending their favorable consideration of certain requests from General Stanwix.

GENTLEMEN:

I was obliged to call you together before the Day of your adjournment, to lay before the House Letters I have received from General Stanwix.

I desire you will be pleased to take into your Serious Consideration the peculiar advantages that will arise to this Colony by your Complying with the General's request. Extending our Indian Trade, Securing the lives of the Inhabitants, and improving the many advantages lately gained over the Enemy, are motives that I flatter myself will excite your Zeal and Loyalty in promoting His Majesty's Service on this Important Occasion.

Having had the Pleasure of receiving from General Amherst a particular Account of his late successes, I send you His Excellency's Letter, with some other Papers of Intelligence from the Westward.

WILLIAM DENNY.

August 30th, 1759.

ɔeech to Teedyuscung, Chief of the Delawares.

:OTHER:

I have considered your Speech of yesterday; I hank you for it; what you have said is very good.

her:

ɔthing shall be wanting on my Part, to bring the Work of Peace to an happy Conclusion. It ses me to hear that the Indians are, all of them, tentive to what we have been doing, and so desir- we should finish it. Providence hath hitherto fa- ed our Councils, and will always, we hope, con- ɔ to smile upon us whilst we act with upright- and Sincerity, and are careful to perform our En- ments. This will Secure to both of us the Esteem ır Children and Grand Children, and they will have ɔn to speak well of us, and Honour our Memories ı we are in our Graves.

String.

of each other; I am glad to find you have your Ear always ready open to what is doing in the parts where you Live, and that you have nothing to acquaint me with from those Countries but what is very good.

Brother:

I shall now tell you our News. Many Indian Nations have assisted the King's Armies, who have been, thro' the blessing of Heaven, very successful; the strongest places of the French are conquered and in his Majesty's Possession: Niagara, Crown Point, Ticonderoga, are all in the hands of the English; English Ships are sailing under King George's Colors on Lake Ontario, Lake George, and Lake Champlain; Quebec is almost destroyed by a large fleet and Army in the River St. Lawrence.

Brother:

Hearken to what I say. My Ear is hurt, and my Heart is grieved very much at something I have lately heard, and am going to relate it out of a Letter I have received from the Commanding Officer at Fort Augusta, Major Orndt, who you know is a very good Friend of the Indians, and one who will write nothing but the truth.

Extract of a Letter from Major Orndt to Governor Denny, Dated at Fort Augusta, September the 20th, 1759.

Last Week Three Delaware Indians that had been a hunting near Tulpehoccen, stole Six Horses from thence; the Persons who lost the Horses fell on the tracks and followed them to the Fort, and acquainted me of their Loss. I immediately inquired what Indians had been a hunting thereabouts, and charged them with the theft; they confessed they had the Horses, but said that when the People were murdered and their Creatures taken away two years since, there was not so much said about it, but now there was a

great Noise about a few Horses; and after I had represented to them the abuse, and that I apprehended it would Introduce fresh Troubles, they after some Impudent Expressions, promised to return the Horses, but they are gone off without bringing them in.

Brother:

These are very bad things; I expect you will call a Council of all the Delaware Indians, and represent this matter to your Counsellors, and make these foolish young men bring back the Horses to Major Orndt, and ask parden for their rude treatment of him; the Horses must me returned, and your young men reproved and charged not to do the like again.

October 6, 1759.

Summons for a Meeting of the Assembly in November, 1759.

BY THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM DENny, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware:

WILLIAM DENNY,

To the Sheriff of the County of Philadelphia, Greeting:

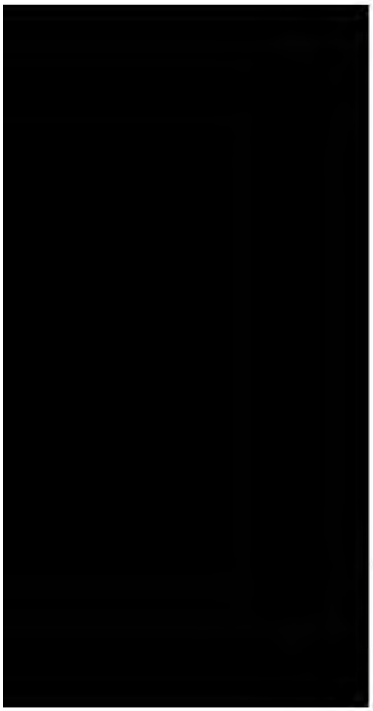
Whereas, The Publick Service of this Province is much retarded, and the Government disabled to fill the Courts of Justice in several Counties, with Judges of the Common Pleas, pursuant to a Law now in force, occasioned by the Keeper of the Great Seal of the said Province, absenting himself for Two Weeks past, and upwards, and taking with him, or leaving the Great Seal in some Place unknown, where it cannot be come at, to the manifest Delay of Justice, and Subversion of the Powers of Government, Which requires that the

Assembly of the said Province should meet before the time to which they stand adjourned; These are to Command and require you to summon the Representatives of the said County to meet me in general Assembly at Philadelphia, on Monday, the Nineteenth day of this Instant, November; Thereof fail not, at your Peril, and have you then there this Writ.

Given under my hand and Seal, at Arms, at Philadelphia, the Ninth Day of November, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-Nine, In the thirty-third year of His Majesty's Reign.



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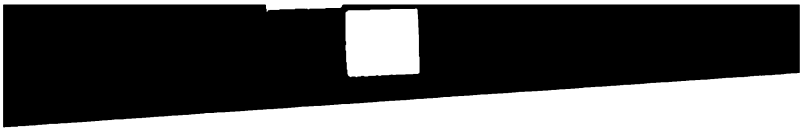
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